Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THANKSGIVING DAY.

What We Are Thankful For.

For a knowledge of the God, the Father; for the example of His Son; for the Holy Word; for the hope of Immortal life. Amen! For the fruitful season, and for prices such as they are; for the Republican victory of 1860; for Old Abe, who *is* an honest man; for the grace which kept him from putting any more Presidential candidates into his Cabinet; for any Cabinet at all in these times; for the removal of Fremont and the confusion of his thieves; for the breaking up of the Materialism which made the Nation infidel; for the new sense of the dependence of humanity on Heaven; for the Higher Law—the foundation of Freedom in the State and responsibility in the individual; for the War which has put rebel man-sellers and women-whippers outside the pale of Constitutional law; for the quickened belief in the Brotherhood of Man and the Fatherhood of God, and the right of every man, under the Government of God, to own himself; for the conversion of James Buchanan, late and doubtful though it is, to the sentiments which Union men hold; for the lingerings of justice which forbade warehouse men and vessel-owners to take all the grain for the storage and freight; for the prospect that Congress will appoint Commissioners to visit the army and squelch incompetent commanders; O Lord, for the abolition of stump-tail money; for the absurdly high prices of Virginia bonds; for the abundance of Gold; for the holy patriotism of the people—the most encouraging indication of the century; for Bull Run—the disaster which presages victory hereafter; for Ball's Bluff, and Beaufort, its fruit; for Fremont's Proclamation, Cochrane's speech and Cameron's response; for Russell's letters and Jeff. Davis' Message, in which we see our weakness and danger; for the New York bankers, who have proved that there is a soul in money; for the Nicholson pavement on Lake street; for the New York *Herald*—a warning to all journalists who hope to go to Heaven; for the glorious unanimity of the people in defence of our fathers' work; for the deepening sentiment of Human Liberty; for the near prospect of the emancipation of every slave; for the other prospect that the Oligarchs will be compelled to work or starve; for the power that has made Illinois the most patriotic of States; for the strength that will enable her men to fight the good fight; for the merciful disposition of Woman, who scrapes lints and prays while husbands and sons do battle for the Lord; for our poor friends in foreign lands; for German readiness and courage; for the patriotism of the Irish; for Sigel and Meagher; for Treasury notes rather than greasy bank bills; for that Christian charity which makes men search out and comfort the houseless and homeless; for every act of kindness shown to little children who are waifs on the troubled sea; for roast turkeys with or without oyster sauce; for this day of quiet at home; for every good book which teaches that Man is superior to his accidents; for the aroused Dutch courage in Pennsylvania; for Secretary Chase and the universal confidence in his honesty; for Gov. Yates's partial restoration to health; for the rifles which our troops expect but have not got; for the power of time to bridge over the sorrows and dry the tears of those whom this war will wound; for the defeat of the bill of abominations—the Illinois Banking Law "on a Spec'e Basis;" for the chance that Massachusetts will be now able to clear the score against South Carolina; for the speedy meeting of Congress; for the hope that all thieving contracts will be overhauled to the bottom; for the chance yet left General Halleck to revoke his Order No. 3, and act in unison with the people; for the constancy of readers who have supported the TRIBUNE while its editors told the truth;—for all these and the innumerable other blessings, coming sometimes in disguise and often unwelcomed, let us remember, in these times of national difficulty and peril, of private sorrow and distress, to be truly and devoutly thankful.

☞ Gov. Gamble, of Missouri, has, under his late arrangement with the Federal Government, passed over the command of the State Militia to Gen. Halleck, and by agreement of both, Gen. Schofield, a regular army officer, will assume the more immediate command.

Thanksgiving in the States.

Thanksgiving will be observed to-day in all the States except Maine and Massachusetts, which united in keeping last Thursday, the 21st, being the anniversary of the first Thanksgiving of the Plymouth colony. The States are as follows:

New Hampshire,
Rhode Island,
Connecticut,
New York,
New Jersey,
Pennsylvania,
Delaware,
Maryland,
Virginia,(Gov. Pierpont,)
Ohio,
District of Columbia.
Indiana,
Illinois,
Michigan,
Wisconsin,
Minnesota,
Iowa,
Kansas,
Kentucky,
Missouri,
Nebraska,

☞ The arrest of Col. Charles K. Graham, of the 5th regiment, Sickle's brigade, for exceeding orders in his reconnoisance at Matthias Point, seems to have been a piece of old fogyism that was speedily abandoned. Col. Graham, it will be remembered, crossed the Potomac at Matthias Point, and with a single battalion scoured the country for seven miles, in pursuit of "Walker's Rebel Battery," that has been continually firing upon vessels passing that point. He did not find it, but made a valuable reconnoisance of all that peninsula, and on his return he fired a number of haystacks that were being hauled away by the rebels, who had an encampment some few miles from where he went, and also a house or two which our gun-boats have thrown shell at a number of times. The charges against him were that he went farther than he should have done, and the destruction of the rebel forage and rendezvous would only tend to irritate them.

☞ The instance has already been noted of the passage of the steamer Pink Varble up the Cumberland river, a few days since, with a load of cotton machinery for Nashville—under a pass from Secretary Chase. The owners had associated themselves to start a cotton factory in McMinnsville, in Middle Tennessee, early in the season, ordering their machinery in Cincinnati. Finding it detained by the blockade, an application was made to the Secretary of the Treasury for a pass on the grounds that the owners were loyal men, and that it would be a year before the factory would be in operation, by which time Tennessee would be in the Union. Secretary Chase only yielded under pressing importunity of Unionists of prominence in Tennessee and Kentucky, feeling the precedent to be a dangerous one.

THE ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.—We are glad to see that the citizens of the towns along the Illinois and Michigan Canal are holding meetings and taking measures to bring the vital necessity of enlarging it prominently before the next Congress. It would be well also for the cities and towns along the Illinois River to second the movement vigorously. The war has made the enlargement of the Canal a national necessity.

The citizens of Lemont meet on Friday evening to take this matter into consideration. Wm. Bross, Esq., of the TRIBUNE, and several others, are expected to address the meeting.

☞ Col. James A. Barrett's cavalry regiment, (the Illinois 10th,) organized at Camp Butler for service on the Western frontier, was mustered into the U. S. service on Tuesday. There are twelve companies in the regiment, two of which are not quite full.

Governor Tod and the Newspapers.

The people of Ohio elected David Tod Governor of the State, last October, in entire good faith, and with the confident hope that he would prove worthy of the great trust. They awake now with the very unpleasant suspicion, in advance of his assumption of the gubernatorial robes, that they have "caught a Tartar." Governor Tod's persistent hunting down of the Cleveland *Herald*, which he still pursues as a hound would a rabbit, is the first act in the drama he marks out for himself as Chief Executive of the State. As President of the Mahoning Railroad he forbids that it be carried even as express matter; and inasmuch as the corporation once refused to carry the United States mails, it may be they will refuse them again unless the *Herald* is excluded. Governor Tod writes that the *Herald* was "dangerous," and that the "public good" requires him to attempt to suppress it. Who made him censor! Certainly not the people. They would not even have made him Governor, had they suspected such things a week before the election. The press of the entire State—except the local rivals of the *Herald*, who reap a temporary benefit by its short sales—denounces this act of Governor Tod, and well they may. When he is Governor, the Lord only knows what newspaper press in the State will be safe.

The Lost Steamer Keystone State.

The Sanilac *Leader* of Saturday last says that the wheel house and other parts of a steamer had floated ashore at Forestville, during the gale on the 19th inst. There was a report that the wheel-house named above contained the name of the Keystone State upon it. This is said to have been brought to Detroit by a vessel which passed on Tuesday evening.

The Keystone State was purchased a few weeks since by Messrs. M. L. Ritt, G. Ritt, and F. Hankel, of Buffalo, from Gen. Reed, of Erie, and put in repair. She was built in Buffalo eleven years since. The Buffalo *Courier* says she was insured for $7,000.

The following persons are known to have been on the steamer: Captain, Wilkes Traverse; Engineer, Alexander Kent; Mate, Louis Rankin; Clerk, Mr. Ritt, brother to the owners. Twenty-five men besides them were on board, making twenty-nine in all. The *Detroit Tribune* adds to this list from the Buffalo papers the name of James Smith, a colored man, cook and steward, who hailed from Buffalo.

The Escape of Floyd.

Among the instances of "*How not to do it*" just now illuminating the careers of some of our Generals, the Cincinnati papers are vigorously discussing the escape of Floyd, and how Gen. Benham allowed him to get away. Floyd was caught in a trap by Rosecrans falling back from Sewell's Mountain. Gen. Benham's share of the movement in three divisions to catch Floyd failed, and it is the reason of this that is in discussion. Gen. Benham's move was to be a signal, but he did not move until Floyd was out of reach, when he made a poor farce of striking out vigorously after him.

From Kenosha.

A special correspondent writing from Kenosha says that Col. Daniels's new Cavalry Regiment are now busy pitching their tents and getting their camp in order, having just arrived from Ripon. Meanwhile they are quartered in various parts of the town. Kenosha has herself furnished three companies for the war, and a fourth is rapidly forming under Capt. Hugh McDermott, to be called the Mulligan Guard to be attached to Col. Doran's Irish Brigade.

From Beaufort.

The following is an extract of a private letter received by one of our residents, from an officer of the expedition at Beaufort. At a time when the entire North is wondering why a blow so well begun is not followed up, and why after Dupont and victory have come Sherman and—a proclamation, we add the above extract to the unwelcome proofs that demoralization is the result there, as is discouragement at the North, of the policy which is already dimming the glory of the most brilliant naval achievement of the age:

> "This victory, which has struck such terror in the hot-bed of secession, should be followed up immediately, and the points gained by the Navy should at once be held by a sufficient force of the army, as not to require the assistance of the former. At the same time we should have here army enough to march straight forward in the rear of such cities as Savannah and Charleston. There is certainly a want of vigor in this department of the service, to say nothing of the greatest lack of discipline among the troops, it is possible to imagine."

☞ The Portland *Advertiser* of the 23d, publishes a lengthy letter from W. S. Lindsay, M. P., in which the writer takes pains logically to establish that the recognition of the Southern Confederacy will become a necessity to England in a very short time. Mr. Lindsay urges peace, and an amicable separation, upon the basis of which he deems every commercial interest of each section can be secured.

☞ Massachusetts is entering with a gusto into the colonization of South Carolina. She would be happy to take the contract at ninety days to close out that entire State. In the recent expedition that left Boston on the Constitution, houses ready made were taken out in parts to be set up at short notice. The ship King Fisher is taking in a cargo at Boston to follow the Constitution.

☞ Milwaukee is troubled with a mysterious burglar, who baffles the utmost skill of the detectives, and operates pretty much at will in all parts of the city, choosing mid-day as the time in which the principal strokes have already been made, which include a number of goodly hauls of goods and jewelry from the stores and houses of the puzzled citizens. Considerable losses have already been experienced, and no clue yet gained.

☞ Recruiting in Maine will cease for this season, with the completion of regiments now blocked out and the filling up of old ones. These regiments are as follows: 13th, Col. Neal Dow, now has 875 men; 14th, Col. McClusky, has 650 men. The cavalry is full and awaiting orders. Two or three additional batteries of artillery are forming and nearly full.

☞ We learn from the Troy *Budget* that certain Government contractors are paying the sewing girls they employ twenty-two cents for every dozen drawers they make. This is liberal—nearly two cents apiece! Why does not the *Budget* give the names of those liberal souls?

☞ The examination by the State Superintendent, for granting *State Certificates* to Teachers, will be held at Bloomington, Dec. 19th, 20th and 21st.

☞ On the night of the 7th inst., the house of Mr. Joseph Kaup, of West Point, Cumming county, Nebraska, was totally consumed by fire, together with two of his children.

☞ The residence of Brigadier-General Thomas J. McKean, in Iowa, is not Cedar Rapids but Marion, Linn county.

☞ The 12th Iowa regiment, Col. Jackson J. Wood, broke camp at Dubuque, yesterday, and left for St. Louis.

Stations of Lane's Brigade.

[From the Leavenworth Conservative, 24th.]

The various regiments of the Kansas Brigade have been ordered to report themselves at the following places, where they will be immediately paid off:

Col. Judson, Fort Scott.
Col. Ritchie, Fort Scott.
Col. Montgomery, Fort Lincoln.
Col. Nugent, Paola.
Col. Jennison, Shawneetown.
Col. Davis, Fort Leavenworth.
Col. Weer, Wyandott.

☞ "The dictates of a duty which, under the Constitution, I owe to a great sovereign State, and to a proud and hospitable people," &c., &c.—[Sherman's Proclamation at Port Royal.

We suppose our General considered this to be a well sounding phrase, and so he let it pass without having a very exact idea of its meaning; if he really intended, speaking for the Government of the United States, to address South Carolina as a "Sovereign State," the people of South Carolina may well ask what business he had there meddling with her sovereignty. If we admit that South Carolina is a sovereign State, we admit that South Carolina has a right to separate herself from the Union; if we admit this, what have we to fight for? The General thinks he "owes a duty to the sovereign State of South Carolina under the Constitution;" he will find it exceedingly difficult to point out the clause in the Constitution which provides the manner of executing this duty. As long as Gen. Sherman *acted* merely, he did nobly, but when he attempted to write, he found himself out of his element.—*Portland (Me.) Advertiser.*

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

MR. LINCOLN'S MESSAGE

Its Contents Foreshadowed.

$700,000,000 and 700,000 Men.

VIRGINIA TO BE DIVIDED UP.

Skirmishes on the Lines.

ONE SUCCESSFUL—THE OTHER NOT.

EXCITEMENT AT ST. JOE. MO.

GENERAL PRICE NEAR SEDALIA.

PARSON BROWNLOW STILL ACTIVE.

In the Mountains with 3,000 Men.

TROOPS COLLECTING AT FORT MONROE.

Great Alarm at Norfolk.

OUR GUN BOATS AT CAIRO.

Affairs at Paducah.

GEN. HUNTER AT LEAVENWORTH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, November 27, 1861.

The President's Message is not yet completed. A portion of it went to the printer to-day, in unfinished form. Several unimportant questions are yet to be determined. The document will be a comparatively plain and business like statement of the situation of affairs, with little argument and no buncombe. It will present cheering views of domestic troubles and foreign relations; urge the utmost economy consistent with the most vigorous prosecution of the war. The amount of money and men required is not fully determined, but it will probably be not far from seven hundred thousand troops and seven hundred millions of dollars. The Message will, as a whole, give thorough satisfaction to the country, and inspire it with faith in the sure and speedy success of the war.

The following dispatch from Gen. McCall reached the quarters this forenoon:

LANGLEY, Nov. 27, 1861.

Col. Geo. D. Bayard, with 700 men of First Cavalry, Pennsylvania Reserve, marched last night, at 9 o'clock, with orders to proceed to Drainsville and capture a party of the enemy's pickets, understood to be there. He has just returned with eleven prisoners, having killed two and wounded one of the enemy.

Two of the prisoners are cavalry, with their horses, arms and equipments. The rest are footmen. Col. Bayard had his horse killed and is slightly wounded, and Surgeon Alexander and one of our men are wounded.

The fact that the second flag of truce brought no further news about the Pensacola bombardment is thought additional proof that they had nothing to bring of an unfavorable nature to us. A vessel thence will hardly arrive for a week yet. Dates reached the Department to-day to November 18th.

Gen. Ladilous Ughasza, a Hungarian officer, late of Texas, has been appointed Consul to Ancona, Italy.

Gen. Sumner's Division, which comprises Gen. Howard's and the Irish Brigades, will occupy a position on the left wing, between Gen. Heintzelman and Gen. Franklin.

One pair of extra shoes have been served to every soldier across the Potomac.

An important question has been raised by the case of two Iowa Registers and Receivers in the Land Office, who have retained fees derived from the location of military bounty land warrants, which the United States seeks to recover, claiming that these officers are entitled to only twenty-five hundred dollars in fees. In the determination of this case over a million dollars is involved.

Lieut. Rogers, of bark W. G. Anderson, reports to the Navy Department that on the 12th inst. he captured the rebel privateer schooner Beauregard, of one hundred and one tons burthen, manned by a captain, two lieutenants, purser, and twenty-three seamen, and carrying a rifled pivot gun, throwing 24-pounder projectiles. Lieut. R. says on approaching within four miles, he suddenly hauled by the wind. We sailed in chase, and two hours brought her under our lee, and ordered her captain on board with her papers. He brought letters of marque from Jefferson Davis, which he surrendered with his vessel. We put a prize master and crew on board, and transferred prisoners to our ship, placing them in double irons. Her crew were found drunk, committing all the destruction they could, throwing overboard arms and ammunition, spiking guns and cutting coils and rigging to pieces. She was otherwise in bad order and poorly found, with short supply of water. She has been taken to Key West.

Two more reconnoitering parties were sent out from our right wing. One of them had a skirmish with a superior body of the enemy.

Capt. Rowland, with Companies C and H, Freidman's Cavalry, went as far as Hunter's Mills, near the scene of the skirmish yesterday, and sent a detail of dismounted men forward to reconnoitre, who discovered a large body of rebel infantry in ambush. Captain Rowland retired with his small force. Capt. Bell, with between two and three companies of the 3d Pennsylvania, Col. Averill's Cavalry, reconnoitering between Vienna and Hunter's Mills, were attacked by the ambuscading enemy in the woods, on both sides. Five volleys were fired before our troops, pressed by the overwhelmingly superior forces of the enemy, fell back.

A courier was dispatched to Gen. Porter, to whose Division the party belonged, when he sent forward the 9th Massachusetts, Colonel Cass, 4th Michigan, Col. Woodbury, Griffin's Batteries, and two more companies from Col. Averill's Cavalry; and the 22d Massachusetts, Col. Gove, were ordered to hold themselves in readiness, but at dusk all the troops returned.

Before reinforcements reached Capt. Bell he was again attacked by the enemy, who attempted to cut him off. Shots were again exchanged, the rebel commander being shot and falling from his horse, which galloped within our lines and was captured.

Some dozen of our men fell, and were necessarily left on the field. Lieut. Ford and 45 men, all of Averill's Cavalry, are missing.

Orderly Sergeant Perkins' horse killed and rider injured. The enemy were dressed in dark blue, wearing caps. They did not wait for an encounter with our reinforcements.

In his forthcoming report Secretary Cameron recommends that the boundaries of Virginia be on the north by Pennsylvania and Ohio, east by Blue Ridge, and south by North Carolina.

All that portion of Virginia east of the Blue Ridge is to be added to Maryland on condition she gives up three-fifths slave representation, while Delaware is to extend to Chesapeake Bay.

Twenty-seven cavalry instead of forty-five, were captured yesterday. Officer in command greatly blamed.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, November 27, 1861.

An order has been issued that the Fremont Body Guard will soon go into service again. Most of the men are dissatisfied with their officers and wish to re-enlist in other regiments. They believe that they were sworn only for service as "Fremont's" Body Guard, and that they were displaced with the order for his removal. General Sturgis went to their quarters and tried to explain matters, and asked all who came to serve under Fremont and not under Government orders to step forward. Hoping to be disbanded, so as to reorganize, every man stepped to the front, when Sturgis left them, saying they would be arrested if any attempted to leave the service. They then appointed a committee to wait on General Halleck, explaining their oath. He said if their statement was true they should have a chance to reorganize, and thus, what threatened to be a serious mutiny, is in a fair way to settlement peaceably.

The State troops now mustered in number over 15,000, with plenty of arms and equipments at hand. Major Schofield has assumed command as Brigadier General.

General Curtis's proclamation that steamboat business will be taken into the charge of Government officers gives great satisfaction to Union men, and will prevent any more "Platte Valley" affairs.

The reported reappearance of Price north of the Osage causes uneasiness for the safety of our troops scattered between Sedalia and Jefferson.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, November 27, 1861.

The two new gunboats which left St. Louis on Monday, reached the foot of Devil's Island to-day, and will arrive here to-morrow.

The Confederates endeavored to get into Paducah, yesterday, with a flag of truce, no doubt to learn our strength and plans, but they were ordered by Gen. Smith to depart the way they came, without being allowed to enter our lines.

More deserters arrived at Paducah from Camp Beauregard, yesterday, and report the rebel loss at Belmont 2,500.

A Camp Jackson prisoner named Finney, late in the Missouri State Guard, arrived here last night to be passed through our lines. He was to-day landed at Norfolk. His baggage was searched while going down in the steamer, and a pistol and some letters taken from him.

The store ship Maria Denning broke from her anchorage, last night, and drifted some distance down the river, but was overhauled and brought back by the steamer Montgomery.

All calm at this point.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, November 27, 1861.

When the train left St. Joseph this morning great excitement existed in the city on account of the report of an intended attack from secessionists in the direction of Plattsburg and Weston. Mounted patrols were stationed in all parts of the city, and the 16th Illinois regiment was prepared to give proper reception to invaders.

In the early part of the night a fire occurred on the levee, burning down a third-rate hotel. No other damage was done.

Gen. Hunter has reached Leavenworth.

Training the Negroes in Rebel Service at Winchester, Va.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The Washington *Republican* has news from Winchester, Va., stating that Jackson, one of the rebel Generals, is drilling a regiment composed wholly of slaves in that city, and that the negroes are to be made to fight against the Federal troops.

Report of the Arrival of the Trent in England.

HALIFAX, Nov. 27.—The Himalaya has arrived here, and brings the report that the Trent had reached England, and that a British frigate had been immediately dispatched to the United States. The report is doubtful.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Gen. Price Reported near Sedalia—A Battle Expected—Sigel to take Command.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Gen. Halleck has issued orders that the entire commerce on the Mississippi River below St. Louis, shall hereafter be directed by the military and naval authorities of the United States. Government boats, and no others, will be employed, and passengers will be conveyed at current rates, as heretofore. The order is intended to check communication with the enemy, and prevent the conveyance of contraband goods.

The steamboats Hannibal, Meteor and Champion, seized some time since by the United States authorities, as subject to confiscation, have been discharged, the charge of treason against the owners of the boats not having been substantiated.

The steamer Sunshine arrived from the Missouri river this evening, and reports all quiet along that stream.

Nothing later from Sedalia that is reliable. The city is full of rumors. The United States Express Company received notice from their agent this evening not to send packages further than Jefferson City for the present, as trouble is apprehended from the rebels in the vicinity of Sedalia, Tipton and Warsaw.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—One hundred Federal soldiers belonging to the 27th Ohio regiment, who were recently captured by a band of secessionists under Col. Hayes at Little Blue, about 15 miles from Kansas, arrived this morning. They were released upon taking an oath not to fight against Missouri or the Southern Confederacy.

Passengers on the train from Sedalia, state that Price's army, numbering 30,000 men, were rapidly marching to that place, and at last accounts, were only thirty miles distant. A battle is expected in that vicinity before many days.

It is reported that Gen. Sigel will return to Springfield with a sufficient force to hold the place and give protection to Union men in the South-west.

PRICE'S RETURNING BANDITTS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 27.—For the last two nights our pickets at Sedalia have been fired upon by the rebels returning from Price's army. The reports that Price is advancing from the Osage River, are not credited here. The truth seems to be that a portion of his army, composed of Missourians, is disbanding, returning in small squads for the purpose of clothing themselves and preparing for another campaign, and whenever they can they commit all manner of outrages upon Union men. A gentleman just from Lexington reports that the city was full of returned rebels, and that there is a steady stream of arrivals. The steamer Sioux City, with a large cargo of goods for points on the river west of here, was refused permission to proceed on her trip to-day by the commandant of this post.

GUERILLA FIGHTING ON THE BORDER.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo. Nov. 27.—To-day six scouts of Captain Gregory's command on the old Lexington road were fired upon by about fifty rebels, at the crossing of the Little Blue, from the rocks and bushes. One of the scouts was wounded and two are missing, supposed to be killed. The three returning met some fifteen rebels on Little Blue bridge, with shot guns. The scouts then returned, took another road, and arrived safely in camp. Lieut. Hedgeman sent out twenty men and found them near the same place, drove them into the brush, and captured twenty horses and mules.

A band of rebels 300 strong crossed over from Clay county to-day. Two hundred and fifty of Rains's men are at Sibley. Capt. Webb has 50 rebels in the brush six miles southeast. Capt. Pages has some 40 rebels on the Little Blue. Col. Renick has 200 rebels now in Lafayette county. There must be some warm fighting soon, as a large force of rebels are reported near Pleasant Hill.

GEN. CURTIS'S STEAMBOAT ORDER.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27—The following is Gen. Curtis's order relative to the navigation of the Mississippi river:

> To check communication with the enemy, and prevent the conveyance of contraband goods, and avoid a recurrence of assaults upon steamboats, the entire commerce of the Mississippi river below this city is assumed and will hereafter be employed; but freight and passengers will be conveyed at current rates as heretofore. All boats entering these waters will report to the first military post and stop, to proceed under military orders. At the discretion of the military commander, freight and baggage will be subject to careful inspection, and the oath administered to all employees and passengers; and plans of landing and departure will conform as near as possible to the custom of trade, but all commission, storage and business must be transacted with openly avowed and reliable Union men.

Gen. Halleck has issued very stringent orders respecting the seizure of private property and the arrest of persons without sufficient cause.

Gen. Sherman has taken command of our forces at Sedalia. There are about 20,000 Federal troops at points on the Pacific Railroad west of Jefferson City.

Nothing new respecting the movements of Price's army.

The Command of Missouri Militia.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—Gov. Gamble has appointed and commissioned Gen. Halleck as Major General of the Missouri State Militia, and Gen. Halleck has appointed Brig. General Schofield to command all the State forces.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Canada at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Nov. 27.—The Canada from Liverpool 16th, via Queenstown, 17th, arrived this morning with two days' later advices than already received.

Sir James Ferguson publishes a letter emphatically denying the statement that he acted the part of a spy in America, and affirming that he interfered on neither side.

M. Fould's financial programme for France was satisfactory.

The Paris Bourse had advanced to 69f. 65c. for Rentes.

The London *Daily News* has an editorial generally rebuking Southern sympathizers in England, and especially denouncing the writer of a strong pro-slavery letter.

The Canada brings £10,800 in specie.

PORTUGAL.—The Council of State had proclaimed the Duke of Portugal King. The Ministry is unchanged. Tranquility prevailed.

RUSSIA.—15,000 Russian troops had attacked 10,000 mountaineers in Circassia, and after fighting six hours the Russians were put to flight with very heavy losses, including a General of Division killed and 600 Russians reported killed and wounded.

GREECE.—A conspiracy to assassinate the King and his immediate followers during a fete had failed.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The *Observer* states that the British army estimates will be sensibly reduced.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The Bourse closed heavy to-day at 69f 45c for the Rentes.

The London *Gazette* publishes the treaty in regard to the combined expedition of England, France, and Spain. On the part of England it is signed by Lord John Russell. The 4th article says that after the signatures to the treaty were made, a copy of it was communicated to the Government of the United States, and the Ministers of the contracting powers at Washington are authorized to conclude it separately or collectively with President Lincoln. As delay, however, would jeopardize the success of the expedition, the operations are not to be deferred for obtaining the accession of the United States to the treaty after the forces have assembled in the neighborhood of Vera Cruz.

BERNE, Nov. 12.—There has been a fresh violation of the Swiss territory by the French, near Geneva.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The following dispatch was received to-day from Gen. McCall, dated Camp Pierpont:

> Col. L. D. Bayard, with 700 men of the 1st Cavalry, Pennsylvania Reserve, marched last night, at 9 o'clock, with orders to proceed to Drainsville, and capture a party of the enemy's pickets, understood to be there. He returned at noon to-day, having killed two and wounded one of the enemy, and taken eleven prisoners. Two of the prisoners are cavalry, with their horses, arms and equipments. The remainder are foot men. Col. Bayard had his horse killed, and is slightly wounded; and Surgeon Alexander and one of our men are slightly wounded.

The rebel blockade of the Potomac river does not seem to have been vigorously enforced this week, as various vessels have arrived here with cargoes of coal, wood and other domestic supplies. No news from below to-day. The Wyandotte is taking in stores for the flotilla, and the Mt. Washington will go down to-day.

In addition to those heretofore announced, the Army Board have retired the following named officers in consequence of physical disability:—Majors Henry B. Judd, Llewellyn Jones, and Christopher S. Lovell. The President has approved the finding.

Col. Stephen H. Long has been ordered to assume the duties of the Head of the Corps of Topographical Engineers.

The U. S. steamer Eagle, Capt. Bender, arrived here this morning from Baltimore, having run the Potomac blockade without damage. She is heavily loaded with forage for army use.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Evidently a more hopeful feeling pervades all branches of the Government regarding a successful result of the present conflict than heretofore. It is believed there will not be any serious embarrassment with England regarding the arrest of Mason and Slidell.

The authority given to Col. Berdan to raise regiments or companies of sharpshooters is revoked. Those already raised will, however, be mustered into service.

Two contrabands have just come into Gen. Wadsworth's lines from Fairfax Court House, and report that the rebels intend making a desperate stand at Centerville and Manassas.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Henry Grice, Marshal for Utah, has resigned, on the ground that the business of the office is not compensative since the creation of the Territorial Government of Nevada.

The following order has been issued by the Post Office Department:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1861.

> "In view of the increased number of letters held for postage, and returned to the Dead Letter office, it is ordered that the order of this Department, dated the 8th of October, 1860, be rescinded, and the prior practice be restored. Postmasters will therefore notify the person addressed that such letter is held for postage, and that, upon his writing therefor, prepaying the postage on his letter, and enclosing a stamp to be placed upon the letter held for postage, the same will be forwarded to his address. By order of the Post Master General:
>
> JOHN A. KASSON,
> First Assistant Post Master General."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The reports that have been sent about Gen. Blenker's resignation are incorrect. Both Gen. McClellan and Gen. Blenker's command have the greatest confidence in him, and his resignation would not be accepted if offered. The affair grew out of a letter sent by Gen. Blenker to Gen. McClellan, which contained expressions for which Gen. McClellan rebuked him, but said he presumed it was Gen. Blenker's imperfect knowledge of English which caused the improper expressions. The affair is considered satisfactorily settled.

Two more scouting parties from the right wing of the army went out to-day. One had a skirmish with superior numbers of the rebels. Capt. Rowland, with companies C and H, Friedman's Cavalry, went as far as Hunter's Hill, and sent a reconnoitering party forward, who discovered a large body of rebel infantry in ambush. Capt. Rowland retired with his force. Capt. Bell, with between two and three companies of the Third Pennsylvania, (Col. Averill's) Cavalry, while reconnoitering between Vienna and Hunter's Hill, were attacked by the ambuscading enemy in the woods on both sides of the road. Five volleys were fired before our troops, pressed by the superior force of the enemy, fell back. A courier brought this news to Gen. Porter, to whose division the party belonged. He sent forward the Ninth Massachusetts and Fourth Michigan regiments, with Griffin's battery and two more companies from Col. Averill's Cavalry. At dusk all the troops returned. Before the reinforcements reached Capt. Bell he was again attacked by the enemy, who attempted to cut him off. Shots were again exchanged. The rebel commander was shot, and fell from his horse, which galloped within our lines and was captured. About a dozen of our men dropped and were necessarily left on the field. Lieut. Ford and forty-five men, all of Col. Averill's Cavalry, are missing. Orderly Sergeant Parker's horse was killed, and the rider injured. The enemy were dressed in dark blue, wearing caps. They did not wait for an encounter with our reinforcements.

Gen. Sumner's division will, for the present, occupy a position at Springfield, on the line of the Orange & Alexandria Railroad.

From Cairo—A Reconnoissance to Belmont.

CAIRO, Nov. 27th.—It is reported that the rebels are strongly fortifying New Madrid, Mo., and that they have 500 negroes at work there. A detachment of Cavalry have made reconnoissances as far as Belmont, Mo., to-day, and found no rebels on the Missouri side of the river.

Captain Finney, one of the Camp Jackson prisoners, was taken to Norfolk, Missouri, to-day, and released.

Two of the new gun-boats will arrive from St. Louis to-morrow.

Col. Romanoff, of Russia, arrived here to-day.

An Appeal for Ireland.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Hon. Robert J. Walker has addressed a letter to the editor of the *National Republican*, which will appear in that paper to-morrow, in favor of Congress immediately making an appropriation for the relief of Ireland in view of the impending famine. He concludes by saying:

> "Now, when so many thousands of Irishmen are periling their lives on the battle-fields of liberty in our defense; when so many have already fallen, and others are immured in rebel dungeons, let us show that we are not ungrateful, and when the next great conflict comes, and soon it must, the shamrock intertwined with the stars and stripes, will wave in triumph over the field of victory for Liberty and Union."

The Auditing Committee at St. Louis, and their Work.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 27.—The report yesterday that claims amounting to six million dollars had been approved by the War Commissioners is incorrect. No decision has yet been announced, although quite a number of claims have been decided. The number of claims filed to date is one thousand and fifty, and they accumulate at the rate of a hundred daily.

From Boston—The Political Prisoners—A Son of Commander Tatnall Arrested.

BOSTON, Nov. 27.—By orders from Washington, a number of prisoners, mostly Marylanders, have been released from Fort Warren, after taking the oath of allegiance. Five prisoners, whose discharge had been ordered by Secretary Seward, refused to take the oath of allegiance, as follows: W. G. Harrison, Robt. A. Carter, Thos. Shields, Geo. Appleton and Michael J. Grady. They were all retained in custody.

First Lieut. J. R. Tatnall, of the marines, late commanding the marine guard of the San Jacinto, has been sent to Fort Warren. He is a son of Com. Tatnall.

The Steamer Trent Story Absurd.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The item about the steamer Trent having reached England, is pronounced absurd. She does not go further than St. Thomas under any circumstances, and so could not have reached England.

Arrival of 30,000 Stand of Arms at New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Fulton brought near 30,000 stand of arms for the Government.

[A part of this cargo are the guns mentioned in the following Paris correspondence of the N. Y. *Times*.—EDS.]

"A sad accident has happened to a shipload of guns Col. Schuyler had lately started to the United States. A cargo of 12,000 muskets were put on board the Bremen and New York steamer the other day, at Bremen, and this steamer, on its way to Southampton, was disabled, and had to go into the port of Hull, in England. The Government at Washington knew, of course, that the guns were on board the Bremen boat, and, since they were already behind time, were anxiously awaiting their arrival. Mr. Adams, therefore, asked of the English Government the right of transit, in sealed boxes, across the English territory, so as to arrive in time to take the City of Washington, at Liverpool. But the English Government not only refused the right of transit, but they refused also the privilege of landing the guns even for transhipment in an English port, and finally refused to have them carried by the City of Washington, because for this trip she was to become a mail boat. Unless the Fulton can find room for these guns on her homeward trip next week, they will have to wait for the next Bremen steamer."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

30,000 Federal Troops Expected—An Attack on Norfolk Probable.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—A Fortress Monroe letter says the rebels lost fifteen killed and wounded in the shelling of their camp at Warwick.

The Richmond *Dispatch* reports 3,000 Unionists in the mountains of East Tennessee, under Parson Brownlow and Major Gilham, doing more mischief than the Yankees in Kentucky. The *Dispatch* proposes the abandonment of Norfolk in the event of an attack, and begs the reinforcement of Richmond, City Point and Yorktown.

30,000 troops are expected at Fort Monroe, and an order was read to those there on Monday, that they will not be furnished with winter quarters. This seems to indicate an advance.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 27.—The Old Point boat has arrived, and reports that a flag of truce went up to Norfolk, but brought back no news whatever in regard to the Fort Pickens affair.

The steamship Constitution, with Gen. Butler's division, came into Hampton Roads yesterday.

Gen. Cass Approves the Arrest of Mason and Slidell as in accordance with our Policy.

DETROIT, Nov. 27—A communication in the *Free Press* this morning, understood to have been written by Gen. Cass, not only justifies the arrest of Mason and Slidell, but shows that it was in strict accordance with the position of the Government on the right of search question, as maintained in correspondence with the British Government in 1858.

Officers of the Chicago Light Artillery, Company A.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 27.—The following officers have been appointed for the Chicago Light Artillery, company A, now stationed at Paducah: Captain, C. M. Willard, vice James Smith, resigned; Francis Morgan, Peter P. Wood, and Edgar P. Tobey, Lieutenants.

Gen. Lane at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 27.—Gen. Jas. H. Lane, of Kansas, with his family and a portion of his staff, arrived here this morning. They leave for Boston to-night. Gen. Lane was received with great enthusiasm here.

Telegraphic Apology.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The portions of the steamer's news sent yesterday was per Bohemian, from Liverpool 14th, via Londonderry 15th. By an oversight in the Associated Press office at New York, only part of the news was sent West.

Shipment of Cannon.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Thirty rifled cannon for the Government arrived to-day, including a 100-pounder, which will carry five miles. The latter goes to Fortress Monroe.

Report of Deaths in the General Hospital at Mound City, Ill.

MOUND CITY, Nov. 25th, 1861.

EDITORS CHICAGO TRIBUNE: From inquiries frequently made I infer that there is a prevalent impression abroad that the mortality at the General Hospital here is unusually large. From the fact that sometimes three and four have been buried on a single day, the idea prevails that such is well nigh the daily programme. In order to correct this impression, I send you a list of all the deaths which have occurred here since the first of October. For the satisfaction of their friends, I may say, that all who have been buried here have been interred with all the form and decency of military burial. They lie in a burial ground, selected just above the village, lying almost immediately opposite the head of Cash Island. The ground is not above high-water mark, but rarely overflows. It was first intended to select a cemetery on the high ground; but it is nearly three miles to the nearest land not subject to overflow, and the labor of carrying the bodies so far rendered such a selection impracticable. At the head of each grave is a head-board with the name of the person, his company and regiment clearly marked upon it, so that friends who desire to remove their remains can easily identify them.

The Hospital is under excellent management, and so far as medical attendance is concerned, they are comfortably provided for. Many of the patients are better off here than if they were at home, while others miss the gentle ministrations of mother and sisters, and the dear comforts which a good *home* alone provides. Of those wounded at the battle of Belmont, several have already died, and others will soon follow them. It is quite noticeable that the sight of these poor fellows, pale and wan, writhing with agony, and almost suffocated in the fatal atmosphere of their suppurating wounds, very considerably diminishes the zeal which leads the martial tyro, to "spoil for a fight." We have a brave and determined set of boys here, but early zeal is gradually settling to a cool and calm determination simply to do the duty of the day, not recklessly to plunge into battle for the sake of its intrinsic attractions.

The 10th regiment has lost by death, eight men—John R. Tibbets, Co. A, John Doren, Andrew Poland, Frank Smith, Co. C.; John Gaston, Co. J; D. Cartwright, John Eckert, Co. B; and A. B. Brown, Co. D. Some of these young men died so suddenly, or were deranged so early in the progress of their disease, that it is not known where their friends reside. Should they see this, and desire to make inquiries, they can direct their communications to my address. W. H. COLLINS,
Chaplain 10th Reg. Ill. Vol.

Ye Southron Lovyers.

The transition from a war song to a lay of love is proverbially brief, and here is one that lay exposed at Beaufort to the hands and malicious criticism of our boys. It is hoped that "Frank," when scared away by Commodore Dupont's shells, took a bee line for Lancaster district and answered the letter in person.

SOUTH CAROLINA, LANCASTER DISTRICT,
Februrary the 16th 1860.

Dear sir It is with pleasure I embrace the present time to adres on mater of importance or at least that feel deeply interested in I have a long time thought on this but never before ventured to display my talent being so ignorant in such a case but being so overcome with the position of love I cannot rest easy until I could make my love known to you in some way and this being my only plan as you would not ask me about it so I could tell you I pitched in O Frank O Frank I love you well I love better than toung can tell and when I am asleep I am dreaming about you when I am awake I take no rest O pray young man if you are bashful try to be a little bold young men are more preferable to fair ladies than silver or gold take currage whilst young you fair better before you get so old round is the ring that has no end so is my love to you Dear friend the rose is red the violet is blue my love to you is forever true while you are so pretty and I am so fair I don't see why you stand back so far in the rare Dear sir relieve my distressed mind by a speedy Answer if possible by the next mail this is from me poor thing broken hearted Just like you might expect

Write soon my dove and dearest love my pen is bad (if I may so call you) my ink is pale but my love to you will never fail To Mr Franklin Clyburn A M

Col. Turchin's 19th Illinois.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 27th.]

We learn that Chas. W. Baldwin, of the 19th Illinois regiment, Joel Beery of the 7th Ohio, and Sylvester Whitney of the 23d Ohio, are so far recovered from their severe illness as to be able to rejoin their companies or return to their homes. These soldiers were taken by Mr. J. F. Forbus, from the Marine Hospital, to his residence, when they first came down. They have here received every attention possible, both personal and professional, and are greatly indebted to Mr. J. F. Forbus and family, Dr. B. P. Goode, Mr. Gano, and others, for the hospitality and kindness so generously shown them during the five weeks of their illness. Mr. Whitney returns with his mother to Cleveland tonight.

Shipments of Copper.

The shipments of copper from the port of Ontonagon, Lake Superior, for the present season are given at 3,301 tons. To this amount, remarks the Ontonagon *Miner*, we shall, if all is shipped that comes forward next week, be able to add about two hundred tons. Persons perfectly familiar with the mines of the country, and their past and present resources, estimate the shipments from Keweenaw at 2,500 tons; Portage Lake at 5,000, and if we ship 3,500 tons from this district, we have 11,000 gross tons as the shipments for the season.—*Cleveland Herald*, 24th.

☞ Late news from Japan states that trouble and annoyance have so thickened about American resident merchants that many are giving way before the increasing hostile feeling, and coming home.

MASON AND SLIDELL AT BOSTON!

Reception and Quarters at Fort Warren.

Interesting Particulars of the Cruise of the San Jacinto.

[From the Boston Post of Monday.]

After a long and stormy passage from New York, which port she left on Monday night last, the steam sloop-of-war San Jacinto, having on board those famous prisoners of war, Messrs. Mason and Slidell, reached the Roads off Fort Warren, and came to anchor at 7½ a. m. yesterday. The steamer May Queen left the city between 7 and 8 o'clock. Capt. McKim, the U. S. Quartermaster, was the only person on board her, U. S. Marshal Keyes not being present from some cause unknown. Capt. McKim went on board the San Jacinto about 10 o'clock, where he was introduced by Captain Wilkes to Mason and Slidell, and their two Secretaries, Eustis and McFarland. The distinguished party being ready they were transferred, about 11 o'clock, to the May Queen, and were, under an escort commanded by Lieut. Fairfax, soon conveyed to the island. Upon their arrival within the Fort, Col. Dimmick at once proceeded to his quarters, where they were in waiting. They were assigned their apartments, and in about half an hour were occupying them.

Of the appearance of the prisoners we may say that Slidell is much dejected. He does not bear his fortunes with as brave a front as was expected. On the contrary, Mason is prodigal of airiness, and displays a dare-devil, don't-care-ativeness that is somewhat characteristic of the man. So far as outward appearance goes, he is still, in ring pariance, "game." Marshal Murray and Deputy Marshal Sandford, who were put on board at New York, by order of the Government, came up to the city in the May Queen, having completed their service—the true character of which, however, does not appear, as they took no part in the business of delivering up the rebels to Col. Dimmick. Lieut. Fairfax, of Virginia, made the arrest, and he it was who introduced them to the confines of Fort Warren. Messrs. Murray and Sandford left for New York last evening.

THE CRUISE AND CAPTURE.

The San Jacinto, a first class screw steam sloop, mounting fifteen guns, lately attached to the U. S. African Squadron, under the command of Flag Officer Wm. Inman, left St. Paul de Loando on the 10th of August last, on her return to the United States, in the temporary command of Lieut. D. M. Fairfax, U. S. N., who was ordered to await at Fernando Po the arrival of Captain Charles Wilkes, U. S. N. On the 26th of August, Captain Chas. Wilkes took command of his ship, Lieutenant Fairfax returning to his former position as executive officer. We left Fernando Po on the 25th August. * * * *

On our arrival at Cienfuegos, we learned by the papers that the Theodora had run the blockade at Charleston and arrived at Havana, after landing the Confederate Commissioners at Cardenas, and that they would proceed over land to Havana. As soon as Capt. Wilkes heard of it, he determined to pursue the Theodora and intercept her return to Charleston. He took, therefore, sufficient coal to go on a short cruise, and left Cienfuegos on the 26th of October, arrived at Havana on the 28th, and learned that the Theodora had departed. Messrs. Slidell, Mason and suite were still at Havana, boarding at the Hotel Cubana, kept by Mrs. Brewer. One of our officers visited the hotel with some of his friends, and met Mr. Mason in the parlor.

When Capt. Wilkes heard of their intention to take passage in the British packet for Europe, he conceived the bold plan to intercept the British mail steamer, and in the event of these four persons being on board, to make them prisoners. We filled up with coal in great haste, took in provisions, (as a part of our daily rations, for the crew were exhausted,) and left Havana on the 2d inst. On the 4th, we arrived at Key West, in search of the Powhatan or some other steamer to assist us in intercepting the British packet. There being another passage through the New Bahama channels, Capt. Wilkes's plan was, that a steamer should cruise there, while the San Jacinto was cruising in the Old Bahamas, so that the mail packet could not escape our vigilance; but the Powhatan having left for Key West the day before, and no steamer except the Huntsville (and she caulking) being in port, our captain, nothing daunted, fully resolved to undertake the boldly-conceived enterprise alone. On the morning of the 5th, we left Key West, and running to the north side of the island of Cuba, we steered for the Old Bahama Channel, about 20 miles east of the north side of Cuba, 240 miles from Havana, and about 10 from the light-house of Paredon del Grande. The channel contracts there to the width of 15 miles, and we could not very well miss the object of our search. There we laid off and on, during the night of the 7th, all our battery loaded, and the bulwarks around the pivot gun on the forecastle removed.

Capt. Wilkes issued an order to Lieut. D. M. Fairfax, our executive officer, to have two boats ready manned and armed to board the British packet as soon as she should be hove to under our guns, and in the event of Messrs. Mason, Slidell, Eustis and McFarland being on board of her, to make them prisoners and send them immediately on board the San Jacinto, and also to offer in his name, to their families, his cabin, in the event they should determine to take a passage to the United States in the San Jacinto, assuring them that all the attention and comforts we could command would be placed at their service, and closed the order with the following remark: "I trust that all those under your command, in executing this important and delicate duty, will conduct themselves with all the delicacy and kindness which becomes our naval service." In accordance with this order, Lieut. Fairfax had the second and third cutters of the ship manned, armed, and kept in readiness, he having the command of the enterprise.

In the morning of the 8th inst., the officers and crew of this ship were anxiously and impatiently looking out for the mail steamer. About 10:40, the lookout at the mast-head reported a smoke as from a steamer from the westward, and about 12 m., she was visible from the deck. We were all ready for her, beat to quarters and as soon as she was within reach of our guns, every gun of our starboard battery was trained upon her. A shot from our pivot gun was fired across her bow. She hoisted English colors, but showed no disposition to slacken her speed or heave to. We hoisted the "Star Spangled Banner," and as soon as she was close upon us, fired a shell across her bow, which brought her to. Our Captain hailed her and said he would send a boat on board, and ordered Lieut. Fairfax to board her; he went in the second cutter; at the same time Lieut. Greer was all ready in the third cutter to shove from the port side should his assistance be required. On coming alongside the packet, Lieut. Fairfax ordered the other officers to remain in the boat with the crew until force should become necessary, and went on board alone. The Captain of the mail steamer refused to show his papers and passenger list, knowing very well the object of our visit and the character and mission of the four gentlemen above named. But Mr. Mason being recognized, a part of the armed crew was ordered from the boat and came on board. Messrs. Mason and Slidell were then persuaded to come on board the San Jacinto, but declined, and said that they would only yield by force; Mr. Slidell making the remark that "it would require considerable force to take him on board the San Jacinto." Lieut. Fairfax then ordered Mr. Houston to return to our ship and report that the Confederate Commissioners were on board the mail steamer and refused to come on board the San Jacinto by other means than force. Lieut. Greer then shoved off and went alongside the Trent, sent his armed crew and marines on board, and stationed them at both gangways, and then, after a "gentle application" of force, the four gentlemen were taken in the second cutter and conveyed on board of our ship. They were received by Captain Wilkes at the gangway, and shown into his cabin. Two other boats were then sent on board to remove the luggage, and the ladies having declined the hospitalities offered them, at 3:30 we parted company from the Trent.

During the time our officers were on board the Trent, the British passengers expressed their sympathies with the seceded States in the strongest possible manner, and our officers were much abused and threatened by the crowd; they were called pirates, robbers, and other opprobrious epithets, expressing great satisfaction at our loss at Bull Run and Leesburg.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE
ENTIRE SEASON,
Without Re-Building.
LITTLEFIELD'S
BASE BURNING STOVES,
RAILWAY COAL BURNER,
Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater,
AND THE NEW STOVE
MORNING GLORY.
VAN SHAACK,
No. 47.....STATE STREET.....No. 47
Has the sale of these popular Stoves.
[oc14-g985-1stp]

BITTER WINE OF IRON,
BITTER WINE OF IRON,
A Chemical combination of
Iron, Sherry Wine and Peruvian Bark,
For loss of Iron in the Blood,
Depraved condition of the Blood,
Impaired and Imperfect Digestion,
Liver Complaints,
Neuralgia and Nervous Affections,
Lassitude and Depression of Spirits,
Loss of Appetite, Headache,
Diseases incidental to Females,
General Debility, and all
Complaints requiring a Tonic and
Alterative Medicine.
In pint bottles, ONE DOLLAR. Prepared ONLY and sold by SMITH & DWYER,
Chemists and Druggists, 94 Lake street,
Opposite Tremont House.
oc19-g955-1stp

CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE:
One Square, (8 lines space) one insertion ....$[illegible]
One Square, each subsequent day, (in $1).......25
One Square, two weeks, (in $7.00)........3.00
One Square, one month, (in $9.00).........5.00
One Square, three months, (in $15.00).....10.00
One Square, six months, (in $25.00).......20.00
One Square, one year...........................30.00
☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.
☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.
☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:
$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.
.75 per Square, for each subsequent month.
$6.00 per Square for one year.

New Advertisements.

WANTED—A young gentleman of pleasing address, liberal education and business habits, wishes to engage as Traveling Agent for some wholesale establishment. "Salary no object," except to pay expenses—the advantages of travel being the chief desideratum. The best of references given. Address, through P. O., "Viator." no28x564-1t

WANTED.—Employment by a young man (one being thoroughly acquainted with English and German languages) who is willing to make himself generally useful in or about a wholesale or retail store, or any other honorable employment. Please address "W. F. B.," Post Office Box 187, Chicago. no28x541-3t

LOST.—A Work Book with a brown cover, marked "Wickman, with W. T. Runk & Co.," on Milwaukee avenue or South Water street. The finder will be rewarded on returning it to 100 Lake street. no28x549-3t

BOARDING.—Pleasant Rooms with good board can be obtained at the Waverly House, No. 122 Kenzie street, for $3.00 per week. Day board $2.50 per week. Also several rooms suitable for gentlemen and their wives, on reasonable terms. no28x548-3t

ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A very superior 25-horse power Engine and Boiler for sale, at low figures, either for cash or approved paper. Apply to no28x557-6tnet CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.

VALUABLE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A valuable premises, situated within the city limits, with front on Clybourn avenue, and dockage on the North Branch of the river, together with buildings for Oil Works, Distillery or other manufactory, and an excellent store, commanding a good trade, will be sold or leased in whole or part, on favorable terms. Apply to no28x558-6tnet CLEGHORN, LECKIE, & CO.

A TRADE.—FIFTEEN THOUSAND dollars worth of Merchandise and other valuable stock, will be exchanged for part cash and real estate, to close out the remainder of a stock in hands of an Assignee. Address No. 113 P. O. Box, Chicago. no28x540-3t

IMPORTANT TO PACKERS.—We have rebuilt our Melting House, destroyed by fire, and having adopted every modern improvement, we are prepared to render lard, hogs-heads, ribs, etc., with promptness and dispatch. We have adopted "Turner's Patent," which enables us to render lard, or tallow, in one half the time required by the old process, and without injuring the stock by over-cooking. We guarantee the quality of our rendered stock to be superior to any rendered in Chicago. Terms reasonable.
no28x548-1m MITCHELL & ZAHM, 77 Kinzie street

FOR SALE.—I have a four barrel Lard Kettle and all the other traps suitable for the pork packing business, for sale cheap; and a convenient house to rent. A good chance for any desiring to go into the business, if applied for soon.
ROBT. STEWART,
Wood and Coal Yard,
no28x545-3t corner Madison St. Bridge, West Side.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—A Farm ten miles from the city, containing 195 acres; 120 prairie, balance timber. A comfortable House and a large Orchard of Apple and other fruit trees. One of the first settled farms in the vicinity of Chicago. Will take other productive property in part payment—will divide the farm, if desired. For particulars address E. CORBIN, Plainfield, Will County, Illinois. no15-x317-2wnet

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A first-class and completely furnished residence on Wabash avenue, north of Twelfth street, having all the modern improvements and ample room; also a good barn. A pleasant family, with no small children, can make a very desirable arrangement, and pay their rent by boarding a small family now occupying the premises. Apply to E. C. CLEAVER,
Real Estate Room, No. 55 Clark st., up stairs.
no28x546-1w

FLOUR BARREL STAVES AND Finished heading, warranted perfect in all respects, for sale by BLANCHARD & BORLAND, corner Market and Washington streets. no28x547-3tnet

MONEY TO LOAN, ON FIRST Class securities, from one to five years, in sums to suit.
Commercial Paper Wanted.
B. F. DOWNING, & CO., 52 Clark st.

LOST.—Twenty dollars reward. Lost on the 22d inst., a large black Newfoundland Dog—answers to the name of Fort. The above reward will be paid for his return to C. STAFFORD'S Leg Factory, 196 Lake street. no28x551-3t

FOR RENT.—Brick House on Wabash avenue, in good repair, with gas, water and all modern improvements. A rare chance. Apply at 42 and 44 Lake street. no28x552-1w

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The firms heretofore existing under the names of H. F. MARSH, Jr., & CO., and WM. H. BUSH & CO., are this day dissolved by mutual consent. All indebtedness against said firms, will be presented to the firm of FAH & BUSH, at the old place of business of H. F. MARSH, JR., & CO., Kingsbury street, Chicago, Ill.
H. F. MARSH, Jr.
no28x553-3t Nov. 27, 1861. WM. H. BUSH.

"AS I WAS GOING TO SAY,"
Have They?
"WHICH THEY HAVE"—WHAT?
WHY THOSE
KEROSENE LANTERNS
Have just arrived.
So Many Want Them for their Stables, &c.
Call and see them at
NOBLE'S LAMP AND OIL EMPORIUM,
No. 175 LAKE STREET.
no27-x534-3tnet

INDIA RUBBER
INDIA RUBBER
INDIA RUBBER
COURT PENS
COURT PENS
COURT PENS
WILL NOT CORODE.
WILL NOT CORODE.
WILL NOT CORODE.
JUST THE THING
JUST THE THING
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FOR LAWYERS.
FOR LAWYERS.
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140 LAKE STREET,
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F. MUNSON,
F. MUNSON,
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.
STATIONER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER.

STEAM TO CORK AND LIVERPOOL.—The
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA
Screw Steamships
Leave New York every Saturday.
For Safety, Comfort and Economy of Time and Money, this line is unsurpassed. Through tickets to and from Chicago supplied by
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ASSIGNEES SALE.—Whereas, Francis A. Hoffman, Otto Geipcke and Alexander Siller, of Chicago, Cook county, State of Illinois, on the 28th of August last past, made a general assignment of their property to me for the benefit of their creditors. Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I shall, on the 18th day of December 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the north door of said Cook county court house, in the city of Chicago, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest conveyed to me by said assignment, in and to the east twenty feet of the north 100 feet of lot one, block 28, original town of Chicago. It being one of the conditions of sale, that the purchaser is to assume payment of all incumbrances on said premises.
no28x544-3w CHRS. H. J. MILLER, Assignee.

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The Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

LAW REFORM AGAIN.

If we mistake not, all opposition the delegates of the Constitutional Convention will meet in executing the will of the people that they should commence the work of law reform, will come entirely from the legal profession. The people of every class, taste and pursuit are thoroughly convinced that the present methods of gaining justice for aggrieved parties are inefficient and not in any case to be confidently relied upon. They may or may not believe the law theory, to have "its seat in the bosom of God," but that power of discriminating between the just and unjust given to all by the Creator, enables them clearly to perceive that in practice, the law, no matter how sublime its theory, does not in Illinois at least yield to those who require its protection or power, such aids, remedies and results as are adequate to a realization of their ideas of natural justice. The people, therefore, are in favor of any and every measure which shall render more speedy and effective the practical application of the principles of justice to the affairs of business and every-day life. But with the lawyers the case is different. The least respectable portion of the profession oppose all change for fear that reform will deprive them of their vocation, and leave them, briefless and feeless, the threadbare remains of an old-fogy system. With them it is the same cry it was with the old stage-drivers and inn-holders against railroads and steamboats, and the same which is raised in the early history of all reforms by those who have profited by the old and who have not possessed the capacity nor courage to understand and use the new. Such resistance will accomplish nothing but its own mortification and defeat.

The only opposition worthy of consideration comes from several lawyers of respectable position and talent, who say our present system of practice is as good as we can get, and that a change will bring nothing but uncertainty and confusion. That such should be the honest conviction of men who have devoted their professional lives to the study of the common law practice, who have thought and known of no other, is as natural as that the very respectable and intelligent committee who examined George Stephenson, should have doubted the possibility of driving a steam car at the rate of twenty miles an hour. These men admit what every one knows, that our present method of practice is defective, but they would not have it removed for fear that a worse system might follow. As well might the fathers have declared Washington, King of Columbia, lest untried republicanism should prove worse than tyrannical monarchy.

The past was not made to fetter the present, and we believe it is given to every generation, profiting by the experience of its predecessor, to work out its own progress in its own way. Confident as we are that our present system of common law practice is fit only for a venerable relic of the past, and having faith that improvement can be wrought with patient and persistent effort, we should advocate law reform in Illinois even though unguided by the example of other States. But fortunately for those who dare only to avail themselves of the experience of others, the experiment has been tried elsewhere and with success. In New York, where common law practice was tried under the liberal and enlightened influence and example of the "Spencer Court" and Chancellor Kent, a code, avowedly imperfect and crude at its adoption, has been used twelve years, and the people and profession are unanimous in its praise, and none are more hearty in its approval than the old common law practitioners. In Massachusetts, a method of practice simpler than the New York code even, has been nine years in successful operation, and as a refutation of the declaration of our Illinois lawyers, that a new system will bring uncertainty and confusion, questions of practice are much less frequently raised and argued than under the common law method. In England, where common law practice was carried to greater perfection than it is possible for it to attain in this country, a Code of Procedure was adopted in 1852, and has been in continued use since.

If our high minded lawyers who object to a change will lay aside their professional devotion to the present system, and their reverence for its "venerable antiquities," to faithfully consider which is the greatest and most practical benefit to their clients, the old and refined subtlies of the common law or the new and simpler methods, we feel assured that they will soon give to the Constitutional Convention and the people their aid and hearty support in all reasonable efforts for legal reform.

A REPLY TO CERTAIN CHARGES.

If the TRIBUNE had any doubts as to the rightfulness or expediency of its plan for dealing with the rebellion, its dubitation would be removed by the way in which its opponents are obliged to assail its positions. The TRIBUNE insists, that all men who are loyal, shall be allowed to fight or work for the Union, and that all slaves who strike for the Republic in this its hour of peril and sore distress, shall be entitled to their freedom. The TRIBUNE holds that the preservation of the Union is infinitely more important to society and the world than the institution of slavery, and that in order to save the nation and subjugate the rebellion, no patriot should hesitate to knock slavery out of existence and remove the cause of the war, and thereby restore peace to our torn and distracted country.

From these strong positions our opponents are retreating, having assailed them in vain. When pressed for answer, they admit that we are right on the general principle, but claim that we carry the application too far. They allege that the TRIBUNE advocates a general arming of the slaves, for the indiscriminate massacre of unarmed men, women, and children. They allege that the TRIBUNE wants to make this a war for the emancipation of the slaves, and not for the preservation of the Union. And finally, that it advocates a wholesale liberation of the slaves, whether belonging to loyal or rebel masters—without compensation to the former.

This flank attack on the position of the TRIBUNE, shows that is unassailable in front. To meet its arguments, resort must be had to falsehood and perversion. We are glad that our opponents are obliged to make this disreputable sort of combat. The TRIBUNE has won a great victory on the main question. It has only to brush away these false accusations, and its triumph will be complete.

To the first charge, that the TRIBUNE advocates a general arming of the slaves, we give an unqualified denial. We propose that every slave who enters the service of the Government, shall be held subject to military regulations, and kept in as strict obedience to the rules of the service as the white soldiers. What we advocate is, that if he wants to fight or work for the Union, that his services shall be received; that he shall be fed, clothed and paid, and treated as a human being, and that the reward of his loyalty shall be his freedom. When mustered into companies and battalions, let white officers be placed over these freed blacks, to discipline and control them, and enforce obedience to martial law. When employed as army laborers, let white men "boss" them, show them what to do, see that it is done, and that the blacks commit no excesses, and violate with impunity no regulations of the service.

It is our firm belief that the officers of our armies, will find far less difficulty in restraining the blacks and rendering them obedient to rules than the whites. Give the slave his liberty, find him work and pay him wages and he will prove himself to be docile, useful and contented. Such is the position of the TRIBUNE as to what shall be done with the Slaves that are freed. Does it look like advocating rapine and massacre, as evil minded and dishonest opponents assert?

To the next charge, that the TRIBUNE seeks to make the object of this war the liberation of the Slaves rather than the salvation of the Union, we interpose an unqualified negative. The complete subjugation of the rebellion and the preservation of the Republic are the grand objects we have in view. To accomplish these high and holy purpose, we advocate the employment of all possible and legitimate means. We advocate the raising of a mighty army and the equipment of a great fleet to assail the rebels by sea and land. We advocate a close blockade of all their ports for the purpose, as it were, of suffocating them into submission. We advocate the seizure and confiscation of their goods and chattels, their cotton, corn, mules, plantations and slaves—everything that will tend to compel them to lay down their arms. Our opponents agree with us in each of these steps, save that of slaves. But why not confiscate slaves as well as cotton, mules, and plantations? Why make an exception of slaves? Are they not regarded as property by the rebels? Is it because that description of "property" is more precious in the sight of the rebels than anything else they possess? Nothing strikes more terror into the heart of a traitor than the loss of his slave. From nothing does he derive so powerful assistance in resisting the forces of the Government and in effecting his purpose to destroy the Union as from his slaves. Why then in the name of common sense and patriotism, should that species of "property" remain untouched? We would strike down slavery *to save the Union*, while our revilers would let it perish to save slavery. With the TRIBUNE the eradication of slavery is *a means to an end*, and that end is National existence. The blockade is a means to same end. The half million of sons and brothers sent forth to peril their lives have but one great purpose in view—the preservation and perpetuity of the Repulbic. The stake is National Existence, Free Institutions and Self-government. The position of the TRIBUNE is to let military necessity judge of the means necessary to be used to save the Union, and the progress of the war has shown with vivid distinctness, that slaves must be confiscated as well as cotton, arms and gun-powder, before the rebels can be beaten into submission to the National authority. Then why make an exception of them?

The last of the three false charges made against the TRIBUNE is, that it advocates the liberation of the slaves of loyal masters without compensation.

We do no such thing, have never proposed the like, and will never countenance or support any proposition of the kind. On the contrary, we desire that the loyal owners of slaves shall be paid their fair commercial value out of the National Treasury, and will cheerfully pay our share of the expense. While we deny that the Constitution recognizes property in man, yet as slaves are esteemed, held and treated as property by the State laws and local customs, we are in favor of paying the ransom for the freedom of all those belonging to masters who uphold and defend the Union. We desire that full indemnity be made to such persons, let it cost the Government what it may. It will be part of the penalty inflicted on us all for our past guilt in supporting the monster evil which has plunged our country into its present unhappy condition. It will be part of the price paid for the higher and nobler civilization which our children shall hereafter enjoy.

But the amount of the ransom need appal no man. The number of loyal slaveholders and of slaves belonging to them is comparatively small. They are to be found mostly in Kentucky and Maryland. In the eleven seceded States the slaveholders are rebels almost to a man.

While therefore we regard slavery as a moral, social, and political evil—as the bane and curse of the nation, as the parent of all our past strife and discord—and the chief cause of the present fratricidal contest. We only advocate its abolition as a war measure, as a military necessity, as an indispensable resort to save the life of the nation, we are convinced that this rebellion cannot be put down while the rebels are allowed to add the strength of four millions of slaves to their arms; that permanent peace cannot be secured while the active, propelling cause of the revolt is permitted to endure, and as we love the Union a thousand fold more than the system of slavery, we say away with it, remove the apple of discord from the family, and let peace and freedom with healing on their wings, descend upon our ocean bound Republic.

THE PACIFIC TELEGRAPH—RAILWAY TO THE MISSOURI.

We stated a few weeks since that Hon. J. D. Caton, President of the Western Telegraph Company, had perfected a contract by which Chicago was to be made the Eastern terminus of the Pacific Telegraph. Messages at present go by Quincy, but the line directly west through Iowa will be completed by Christmas, when the arrangement to make Chicago the focus of dispatches to and from the Pacific Coast, will go into full operation. The line is in process of rapid construction from Council Bluffs eastward, and from Clinton westward. Its present location is to be west from Clinton to Marshaltown, and thence Desmoines to Council Bluffs. In four weeks more the lightning will flash intelligence from San Francisco to Chicago, thus forming a new and most important era in the history of our city. We shall be in weekly, daily and sometimes hourly, receipt of all important news from the Pacific Coast, from all the islands of the Eastern Archipelago; from China, Japan, and all Eastern Asia. Chicago will have a standing advertisement in all the leading journals in the civilized world.

But if Chicago would reap the golden advantages, now within her reach, the early completion of one of her direct railway lines to the Missouri becomes a matter of the last importance. So long as trade and travel are forced to go round by Missouri, our city is not and cannot be on the direct line between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Complete either the Mississippi and Missouri, or the Cedar Rapids and Missouri road, and all discussion on this subject will be at an end. Chicago will then be the focus, both of news and commerce, for all the central portions of the continent. The stockholders of one of these lines, the Cedar Rapids and Missouri, are pushing forward their road with commendable energy. Thirty miles west of Cedar Rapids are now completed and in operation, reaching the valley of the Iowa river, and ten miles more will be completed as fast as the tracklayers can put down the iron. Thirty miles more, reaching to Marshaltown, one hundred and fifty miles west of the Mississippi river, are graded and will be completed before the first of June next. Arrangements ought to be perfected this winter to complete the remaining hundred and fifty miles to the Missouri before the first of January, 1863. A writer, who signed his communication "New York," stated in Monday morning's issue that if Chicago would furnish $100,000 in 1862 and $150,000 cash stock subscriptions, in 1863 the road could be finished in all during 1863. Now, why not furnish the $250,000 next year and have it done by a year from the first of January next. If the stock never realized a penny in dividends, our leading capitalists and real estate owners could well afford to advance the money, for it would be returned to them with more than even Western interest, in the stimulus it would be sure to give to the landed and the commercial interests of the city. But as the line would at once command the trade and travel for both the Upper Missouri and the Pacific, if economically built, as is doubtless will be, it would very soon become one of the best paying roads in the country.

The same principles precisely apply to the Mississippi and Missouri road, which is also pushing its line westward and is almost even with the Cedar Rapids road, provided it first reaches the Missouri. So far as the interests of Chicago are concerned it makes no difference which road is first completed; but it will make a very great difference with Galena and the Rock Island roads, which first grasps the rich prize which the early completion of its particular extension offers. We should be glad to see a healthy rivalry spring up between the stockholders of these two roads to push the Iowa lines to the Missouri as fast as men and money can do it. The Galena has just declared a dividend of five per cent, and if the stock-holders would use even that in pushing the Cedar Rapids road to the Missouri they would make the most profitable use possible of the money. Their Air-line road to the Mississippi would then at once become a part of the direct route of traffic and travel between New York and all the cities of the Atlantic seaboard and the Pacific coast. It would then become, what in years past it has been, the best paying road in the Union. There never has been a time in the history of our city and of the Galena and Rock Island railroads when a strong effort to reach the Missouri by rail, if successful as it certainly would be, would produce such beneficent and decisive results. Who among our leading citizens will devote his time and energies for a few months to this subject, and thereby secure for our city the control for all time to come of the trade and travel to the Pacific? The thing can, may we not say it must, be done.

How Not To Do It.

The chivalry of our Generals is their strong point. Gen. Sherman, in Kentucky, couldn't think of advancing on the rebel lines along Green River, because, with no greater disproportion than 70,000 against 35,000, there might be bloodshed; while, if he waited for an army of 200,000, it might appear to the rebels useless to resist. Gen. Thomas couldn't think of letting Schoepff follow up the retreating Zollicoffer, because, as the rebel was already badly hurt, and hopping off on one leg, it would be cruel to abuse him further. Gen. Kelly, at Romney, seems to be chivalrous towards rebel slave owners, even to the extent of personal disgrace; but this is an old and not uncommon species of "chivalry" with our army officers. Gen. T. W. Sherman, at Port Royal, couldn't think of pushing his army into the heart of a hostile country, because there were only frightened women, decrepit old men and bewildered negroes there; and it would not be generous or gallant in a powerful commander to treat the homes of a chivalrous people so shabbily. So he sends to the women a handsome note on gold-edged paper, sweet scented with kind words and rose perfume, announcing his presence. He then sits down behind his fortifications to await the coming of the protectors, that he may gain an advance, if at all, by "honorable conquest." Meanwhile, Beaufort is not taken, because there is no one to defend it; but Gen. Sherman goes up there and sees with horror the desecration worked by the negroes, and holds his handkerchief to nose over the heaps of filth they have left in their masters' drawing rooms. There is a hint that Beaufort is taken now, because there is said to have been a little scrimmage over it, and eight of our men killed. But Beaufort is worth two or three hundred men, and we are hardly sure whether Gen. Sherman would consent to occupy it on this slight provocation.

We have many reasons to believe that Port Royal is safe! The fortifications approach completion. The great wharf of 500 feet is getting on finely. The fleet is all in the river. And if the rebels, now rallying in force, shall prove superior to our "fortifications," why, the wharf and the fleet will prove a handy conjunction of circumstances to bring our men away again. We are further gratified to know that there is excellent hunting and fishing among the islands down there, and that reporters and officers are enjoying the visit.

A Word with the Pennsylvania Papers.

The Pennsylvanians, from the Governor down, claim that they have a hundred thousand men in the field, and they fly into a passion when anybody doubts it or under-estimates the extent which their quota has reached. Now we concede that Pennsylvania has done well, and that she is one of the few States that have already furnished their full share of the grand army. Her quota is 74,000. We think we can see where 80,000 men have been named and put in the field. But neither these nor any figures short of an even 100,000 will satisfy the Pennsylvania press. We suggest, therefore, that to set all doubt at rest, they stop beating the air with their clamors and give us the details of their force—a list of the regiments and batteries, and where they may be found. All the other States have done this thing repeatedly with their troops, and about no other State than Pennsylvania can there be any dispute. Will the Pennsylvania papers give to the world such a list? One good result at least will be to explain to outsiders the present mystification of the Harrisburg plan of numbering the regiments. For instance, there are eighteen regiments bearing numbers between the 1st and 61st, and classified as "reserve." Then there are "militia" regiments, a dozen or two, traveling over somewhat the same ground. Then there is the "Pennsylvania line," as it is called, which begins, we have never been able to discover where, and ends (with a good many numbers unfilled,) at the 106th. Furthermore, there are regiments that have no number, and other numbers, as the 5th, 13th, 45th, 55th, etc., that are each claimed by two or three regiments. If the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania has been successful in nothing else, it must be conceded that he has been in muddling the roll of the regiments so that nobody can understand where they are or how they are enumerated.

We have been on the look-out all summer for some indication of system in the Adjutant's method of enumeration, or for a complete list of the regiments that should explain it. Will the Harrisburg, or Philadelphia, or Pittsburg papers render the country this grateful service?

Gen. B. F. Kelly—A Grave Inquiry.

The New York *Tribune* says the following statement comes to it from a highly respectable source:

"At a late skirmish near Romney, Virginia, a party of our men were forced to retreat, leaving a corporal and two privates so hard pressed that they had to secrete themselves in the bushes to escape death or capture. In this situation they were discovered by two slaves, belonging to a violent secessionist in the vicinity. Under cover of night these faithful fellows managed to conduct our three men safely to our camp, where all were received with joy and surprise. The negroes were kindly treated and duly fed and protected. When some time after, Brigadier General Kelly of Western Virginia came to the camp and assumed command, the circumstances were related to him, and the negroes commended to his notice. *Instead of treating them with honor and assuring them of his protection, he immediately handed them over to the tender mercies of the traitor-villain who claimed to own them.*"

This should be looked into, and if found indeed to be a fact, no past act of Gen. Kelly in behalf of the Union cause should shield him from the popular denunciation, if not official decapitation. We have already stated that Col. Hiram G. Du Puy, of Cleveland, of the Ohio 8th regiment, has resigned and come home, because the troops under Gen. Kelly at Romney are no better than slave pursuers—which calling cannot but be distasteful to honorable men. The Ohio papers now state that the Eighth regiment is about disorganized and demoralized. Other field and line officers have thrown down their commissions, and come home. The men are unhappy. They are "fortifying" Romney, not as a city of refuge, but as a citadel holding the key of the slave country down the valley. The men are pursuing runaway negroes and not runaway traitors. Gen. Kelly is Northern by birth and Southern by residence, which accounts, perhaps, for the good appetite he has for eating dirt.

The Late Foreign News.

The English papers are filled with discussions of the two speeches, made the same evening, representing both sides of the American question—that of our Minister at the Court of St. James, Mr. Adams, at the Lord Mayor's Banquet; and that of William L. Yancey before the ancient Guild of Fishmongers. The chief characteristic of the former was its being purely negative. It might have been made ten years ago in the palmiest days of the Republic. It has no reference to the present difficulties. Our Minister did not choose to disturb the post-prandial tranquility of the hour by any, even the slightest, reference to our home difficulties.

On the contrary, Yancey trots out before the ancient Fishmongers the new Confederacy, and pleads its cause strongly with Englishmen and Fishmongers present. He asks for recognition, asks to have this contest set down on the world's list of struggles against tyranny and subjugation, and in the report before us, the word "*cheers*" comes in quite as frequently as amid Mr. Adams's references to Shakespeare and Milton, Florence Nightingale and Grace Darling.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

It is not unlikely from present prospects, that we are at no distant day to see the successful completion of the Atlantic Telegraph, since if we may rely upon reports received from abroad as correct, the great scheme, projected by Col. T. P. Shaffner, with the name of "North Atlantic Telegraph," is quite likely to be realized, because it is the most feasible of all as yet proposed. It avoids the great and most formidable difficulty of the old line by being laid in sections, which is permitted by the route chosen, the longest being but six hundred miles in length.

The first portion, leaving the Scottish coast, about half way between Cape Wrath and the John O'Groat's House, runs N. N. W., through two hundred and twenty-five miles to the Faroe Islands. The second, through three hundred miles, reaches the south point of Iceland, near Cape Closterbay, and within full view of Mount Hecla. Its last two sections, six hundred miles each, stretch southwestwardly from Reikiavik, Iceland, to Cape Farewell, the south point of Greenland, and thence to Hamilton Inlet, Labrador, whence it would be connected southward, through Newfoundland, with the whole American system of telegraphy.

The comments on these speeches are as varied and diverse in the English press as are the speeches themselves. The Manchester *Guardian* calls Mr. Adams' abstinence affected, and Mr. Yancey's appeal business-like. Our Minister would probably assent to the latter distinction, for he did not go to the Lord Mayor's dinner on a business errand. The speeches of these two representative men, thrown thus simultaneously before the English public, at this time have excited no little discussion.

The Cotton question is presented in a more favorable light by the English papers, and their tone is generally improved. The London *Times* of the 11th inst., discussing the proposed opening of Port Royal as a port by the Federal Government, says:

> It is desirable, therefore, to show that not they (the Federal Government) but their opponents, are the real withholders of the cotton supply. *If they can seize a port and open it even nominally to the trade, they thereby take away the grounds of complaint which France has against them.* That they will get cotton in any large quantity no one can believe, for the Confederate or the State governments will, of course, take care that every bale, and probably every negro, shall be removed from the neighborhood of the enemy. But still the Federals will have satisfied to some extent the demands of foreign nations, inasmuch as they will be able to say to us or the French, "Here is a port, enter it and take all the cotton you can get; you are at full liberty to trade with all whom you can find to trade with you."

Hopeful statements continue to come in of the product and prospects of cotton in other quarters of production. Among these the Jamaica Cotton Company have exhibited excellent samples.

Among other regions to which public attention is being directed for a supply of cotton is Venezuela. A company has been formed in England for the purpose of introducing the culture of that plant into the country. Some time since the government of Belgium sent out a Mr. Linden, Director of the Zoological Garden at Brussels, to make a scientific exploration of the Northern States of South America, having specially in view the subject of their fitness to produce cotton. His report proving highly satisfactory, a company has been formed, and an estate of two hundred and thirty-six thousand four hundred acres, part of the patrimony of the liberator Bolivar, been purchased at a cost of £100,000.

On the point of the Southern pirates now in jail at New York, the London *Herald* calls upon the British Government to assert itself and interfere to prevent "*the judicial murder of Southerners captured on the ocean.*"

The tripartite expedition to Mexico is moving. The British men-of-war Sanspareil, Donegal and Conqueror, having embarked 800 marines at Plymouth, were to have sailed on the 10th, for the Gulf of Mexico, but left Plymouth Sound on the 13th inst., about noon, with the expeditionary battalions of marines for Mexico. The French portion of the fleet is in a state of readiness. It consists of the man-of-war Massena, Commander Boze, four frigates, a corvette, five gun-boats, a dispatch-boat, and a certain number of transports. The squadron is under the command of Rear-Admiral Julien de la Graviere. A portion of the squadron will sail from Toulon, the remainder from Brest. They will meet at Vera Cruz. The number of troops embarked will be about 3,000 men, comprising 500 Zouaves and a detachment of cavalry. The horses will be procured in Mexico.

The Spanish squadron was to sail from Vera Cruz on the 26th of October, and consisted of several steam transports, with 6,000 men on board, under the orders of Gen. Gasset. In the Havannah, tents were being prepared for 10,000 men. It was rumored that the Mexican General, Marquez, had promised to assist the Spaniards; and as soon as a landing should take place, a demonstration of the people was expected in favor of Spanish authority. Between Juarez and Ortega the most extreme distrust prevailed.

The speech of the Queen of Spain at the opening of the Cortes on the 6th inst. says that Spain has united with two other great nations to take common action in redress of common wrongs in treaties violated and rights forgotten in Mexico.

NEWS EXCERPTS.

Twelve inches of snow fell at Utica and in Central New York on Sunday—the day that we had a little smithering of snow in Chicago. The storm seems to have extended all over the North, and even the troops in Kentucky got their first taste of winter quarters. Cheat Mountain must be knee deep, if not belly deep, by this time. They had five inches of snow some weeks since.

— The 3d Michigan Cavalry, (Kellogg's second,) at Grand Rapids, is now being paid off and expects to leave for St. Louis on Thursday or Friday. The 11th infantry, Col. May, at White Pigeon, is under orders for Kentucky.

— The 32-pound columbiad captured by Col. Geary at Bolivar, is too large and unwieldy for service, and it is proposed to give it to the city of Philadelphia, as a trophy.

— The John Milliken killed as a secessionist in Paducah, was formerly postmaster of that place, and the Louisville *Journal* says:

"He has met a deserved fate. Since secession was first planned in Kentucky he has been among the foremost in the rebellion, and when the Federal troops were about to occupy his town he left for Mayfield, and has since then been unscrupulous and unsparing in his persecution of every one who was loyal to his country. On Tuesday of last week he entered a house where he found two Union men, and commenced in the most vituperative language to threaten them, and, having lashed himself into fury, he finally struck one of them. As quick as the thunder follows the lightning's flash, the report of a musket was heard and the ruffian received its entire contents, killing him instantly.

— The Surgeon-General of Pennsylvania reports that the quantity of provisions, particularly the meat, furnished Camp Curtin, at Harrisburg, is such as to seriously menace the health of the troops, and that considerable suffering is experienced in consequence. The Governor immediately notified the United States Commissary of this state of affairs, and requested him to have it rectified immediately or he would report to headquarters.

—The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer*, referring to the late retreat of Floyd from the vicinity of Gauley, says the rebel forces were obliged to throw away or destroy a large portion of their blankets, ammunition, tents, camp equipage, and arms, to get out of the way of Benham's men. It adds that the victory was complete, and, although Floyd was not bagged, he was driven ingloriously from Western Virginia. Floyd's force consisted of six Virginia regiments, two Mississippi regiments, and one Georgia regiment, in all about five thousand five hundred men. General Benham had the Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and five hundred men from each of the Thirty-seventh and Forty-fourth Ohio regiments, in all three thousand two hundred men. The boys returned to camp in high glee, and now demand to be sent to Kentucky or the Potomac, where they can find something to fight.

— Monroe and Orleans counties, Western New York, are the great apple counties of the country. Their product last year was estimated at half a million barrels. This year it is somewhat less, and the price paid is double what it was a year ago. One Boston firm has purchased 68,141 barrels at an average of about two dollars a barrel, and another Boston firm has purchased 36,000 barrels. Ten thousand barrels of apples were, a few days since, piled up in the streets of Troy, waiting shipment east.

— A preliminary injunction has been issued by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Pittsburgh, until it can be decided whether a permanent injunction shall be made upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, restraining it from taking the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad under the lease for 999 years, just consummated by both roads. The suit is brought by a stockholder in the Erie road, who claims:

That the contracts intended to be executed by defendants, are unlawful and void, in violation of their charters, and injurious to the rights and interests of the complainants. That the said corporators, if not prevented by injunction, will act upon said contracts as though they were binding, to the prejudice of the complainant, and that the bonds of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, so purposed to be purchased by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, will be comparatively if not wholly, valueless.

— The soldiers' relief fund at Pittsburgh, Pa., is exhausted, and although an addition of $30,000 was voted, the commissioners have so boggled the matter that it can neither be raised by tax or loan. The women interested in the fund are in great anxiety, and they visit the commissioners daily by hundreds, clamor after them in the street, and haunt them o'nights.

— The Coroner of Pittsburgh, Pa., found on the late cold Sunday, two miserable parents in drunken stupor, and their child, five years old, dead. The little fellow had got some of the whisky, and that, and an insufficiency of clothing, killed him. The parents were not arrested.

— The Fishkill murder still puts at fault all efforts to discover the perpetrator, though in its investigation the skill of some of the most experienced New York detectives has been employed for a couple of weeks.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—On Saturday, the following prisoners were discharged from Fort Lafayette, by order from Washington: Morris Meyer; John Pennington, master of the prize schooner Joseph H. Toone; Charles Brown, mate; Frederick C. Mensell, steward; and John Brown, C. B. Stratton, Thomas Cook, John Price, Anthony Penally, seamen. Also, L. H. Hudson, William Aymar, and Theodore Lewis, the latter claiming to be an English army officer. Messrs. Pennington, Aymar, Brown, and Mensel will be detained as witnesses before the Prize Commissioners.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

— The steamers Delaware, Boston and Cosmopolitan, that have been chartered at New York to convey 4,000 troops from Fortress Monroe to the Southern coast, are denounced as ordinary river boats, and poor at that, utterly unfit and unsafe for the rough usage of the ocean. It is hoped Gen. Wool will look into the matter, and if not all right, that he will prevent the risk of so many troops in such shaky bottoms.

— The citizens of Alexandria, Va., elected an entire new set of city officers, last week, Union men, who repudiate the Richmond ordinance and stand by the Wheeling Convention. Provost Judge Freese declared all the old incumbents out of office, because they refused to accept the Wheeling ordinance as law, and the President sustained him in his decision. Hence the new deal.

— The following is the daily circulation of the different Paris papers, as shown by the returns in the government stamp office report for the month of October:—The *Siecle* (Republican), 53,000; *Patrie* (government), 25,000; *Constitutionnel* (ditto), 23,000; *Presse* (Democratic), 22,600; *Opinion Nationale* (ditto), 19,000; *Debats* (Orleanist), 11,600; *Monde* (Catholic), 9,000; *Union* (ditto), 8,300; *Temps* (Liberal), 5,600; *Gazette de France* (Legitimist), 5,300; *Pays* (government), 5,000; *Amida la Religion*, 4,000.

— The Buffalo *Express* mentions an operation recently performed in that city on Capt. Stephen Champlin, U. S. N., by which he has received relief from the rankling effects of a wound in one of his limbs, inflicted by a canister shot in an engagement on Lake Michigan, forty-seven years ago. At different times since the injury was received, operations have been performed, but up to the date of this last, he has been subject to much suffering. Dr. J. F. Miner was the successful operator, assisted by Drs. Rochester, Mason, Lothrop and King. The operation consisted in cutting through the flesh of the thigh, and also through the wall of the thigh bone, to its centre, where was found a quantity of diseased bone, which was carefully and thoroughly removed. This bone, which had foiled all previous efforts to discover or remove, was securely encased in a strong bony covering of nearly an inch in thickness, which had grown over and around it since the injury, leaving only a minute fissure to allow the escape of matter.

The "Trent"—Points Met.

Editors Chicago Tribune;

The points made in your paper of Thursday last, by a "gentleman well known to the legal profession," may be thus disposed of:

Although the Trent had violated no blockade, it does not follow that she "could not be liable to capture." Other acts render a neutral vessel so liable. Carrying contraband *things* and military *persons* for the enemy is such an act. England has claimed the right to seize any species of property or persons belonging to a people with whom she is at war, in neutral ships. "Fraudulently carrying despatches" follows the analogy of the law of contraband, and carrying the bearers of despatches follows the analogy of transporting military persons.

Mason and Slidell are not contraband indeed, neither are they mere political refugees, nor yet accredited envoys in the eye of England. They are, in the eye of the United States, employees of the enemy for hostile purposes, bearers of despatches.

England must *first* recognize the Confederate Government before she can recognize its envoys. And much more the captain of a mail steamer cannot do both, in advance of his Government. The captain of a frigate could not. But the Trent is not a public vessel, but a private mail and passenger vessel.

The Trent escapes confiscation under the law of nations, only because she was not "fraudulently," but ignorantly, bearing despatches from the enemy, and the persons charged with despatches. Otherwise, she would have been just as liable to "capture and condemnation," as if she had violated the blockade. See Earl Russell's letter of Sept. 19, 1861, for the penalty. IOWA.

LYONS, Iowa, Nov. 23, 1861.

John Cochrane Endorsed by Old Democratic Leaders.

OPINIONS OF CROSWELL AND DICKINSON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1861.

MY DEAR SIR: Your eloquent and significant speech to the Chasseurs, with its indorsement by the Secretary of War, has produced a marked sensation in all quarters. I am glad that your positions on this subject are such as they are, and that you have taken them without ambiguity or hesitation. As the middle ground between extreme action on the one side—the surrender of escaped or captured slaves to their owners, rebel or loyal—and extreme action on the other—the abolition declaration of emancipation—it will meet with general approval, *if rightly understood*, excepting in Abolition quarters.

The distinction is a nice one, but, as I think, obvious. Fremont avows the Shibboleth of Abolitionism, and ignores the right of property in slaves. You recognize it, and seize the slave as any other rebel property, and convert it to public uses, precisely as you would rebel munitions or implements of war, and turn it against the enemy, or hand it over to loyal or Union citizens.

You disclaim and repudiate Abolitionism. Fremont proclaims *Emancipation* as a primal object and result of the war, and captured slaves, instead of being used as a material of war, are to be let loose upon free or slave communities, as they may prefer. You capture them as you would a ship, a fort, an 80-pounder, or a musket, and, as a military necessity, deprive the enemy of a material of war, and apply it to the uses of the captors. In this light it becomes an element of strength, not only in the conduct of the war, but in the enforcement of the laws and vindication of the Constitution over the designs of treason and rebellion. In the Abolition or Fremont sense it becomes an element of weakness and division, and interrupts a vigorous and united prosecution of the war.

The first great duty is to put down this causeless and most flagitious Rebellion; the next, to restore the Union to its indivisibility. Of the full performance of the first, and much sooner than many, myself included, thought practicable, I have now no doubt. The second will not be without its difficulties. If we re-establish the Constitution, after repressing and punishing the secession violation of it, and require implicit obedience to its provisions, no extended question of difference and irritation can arise that will produce serious agitation and conflict. But, if we seek to accomplish the first great purpose—the suppression of the Rebellion—by Abolition means and positions, we shall retard that much-desired consummation, and probably frustrate the second material purpose of the war, or at least, lay the foundation of future dissensions, acrimonies and alienations. *The Tribune* and *The Evening Post* endeavor to convey the impression that you go further in the Abolition direction than Fremont. To my view, your positions are antagonistical to Fremont; and they constitute the dividing line between the Administration and the Union feeling of the country on the one side, and Abolitionism and Secession (both looking to the permanent disintegration of the Union) on the other. But loyalty and the energies of the Government will prevail.

The effective ability and vigor with which Secretary Cameron has conducted his branch of our great service, under the difficulties which environ a Government unaccustomed to war, and especially civil war, has won for him the admiration of the country, and a position of high favor with the people.

Sincerely your friend,
and obedient servant,
EDWIN CROSWELL.

COL. JOHN COCHRANE.

P. S.—Mr. Dickinson, who is now in my office, allows me to say that he fully concurs in this view of the question.

PONTOON BRIDGE—Messrs. Thomas Booz & Bro., shipbuilders at Canton, have recently received a contract from the Department at Washington to furnish 34 boats of a peculiar construction, designed as a part of a pontoon bridge, the other portion, consisting of trestlework, being prepared in Washington. In shape, these boats are similar to scows, having a flat bottom. They are 31 feet long and 2 1-2 feet deep in the centre. The width of the boat in the middle is 6 1-2 feet, while the rear end is 5 feet, and the front 2 1-2 feet, arranged with a view to avoid preventing too great a surface to the passing currents in the rivers on which it is designed to use the bridge. The trestle-work consists of white pine boards, capable of bearing a wagon or piece of artillery, and sufficiently wide to allow the passage of 10 men abreast along the bridge thus formed. These boards are 12 feet long, and are to be secured together at the ends and on the boats, which are to be placed at a convenient distance, so that a continuous bridge is formed, extending from 600 to 900 feet. On the outside of the boats are placed iron rings, by which, when being transported on land they can be secured to the axles of a four wheel wagon, the boats serving in place of the body of the vehicle, to convey the trestles or boards.—*Baltimore American.*

OUR ST. LOUIS LETTER.

Orders Excluding Fugitive Slaves from Union Camps—Testimony of Military Officers who Have had Experience in Missouri—Abrupt Termination of Proceedings for the Exchange of Camp Jackson Prisoners—Gen. Sterling Price and His Signature—Exchanged Rebels Stirring up Sedition—The Southwest Missouri Sufferers—The Holt-Davis Commission—Departure of Gunboats, &c.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24, 1861.

It would be useless to deny that the General Order No. 3, issued by Gen. Halleck, in relation to fugitive slaves seeking refuge in our camps, has created a great deal of feeling—not to say dissatisfaction—among many of the officers and men composing the army now in this city and State. At the Planters' House, at Barnum's Hotel, and at the army offices on the corner of Fourth street and Washington avenue, the subject has been discussed with more than usual vim. On Thursday, when it appeared, very little was said, but on Friday, when the current began to set in against the policy of the order, expression was loud against it.

The testimony of military officers is unanimous in opposition to it. Take the case of Col. Thayer, of the First Nebraska Regiment, who has been in Missouri since the 1st of August, and has held the position of commander of the post at St. Joseph, at Pilot Knob, and at Syracuse. He says that in no one instance did he ever know a negro who came into the camps to wish to go back to his master; that he received better, speedier, and more reliable information from "contrabands" than through any other source; that his own scouts, and white men, professing to be Unionists, never brought him as reliable intelligence of the enemy's movements as ragged slaves escaping from their rebel masters.

Gen. Prentiss says the same thing, and his experience at Cairo, at Jefferson City, and in North Missouri, is valuable. Col. Plummer, before the battle at Fredericktown, Missouri, was deceived as to the enemy's whereabouts by every *white* inhabitant, male and female, in the town, but was correctly informed by an old decrepid negro, within a half a mile of the enemy's camp. The experience at Rolla is the same. An Illinois Colonel, who has been there several weeks, yesterday stated that the only information which could be relied on came through negroes, and so general was the confidence in their reliability that the word of a fugitive chattel was regarded by the troops as worth that of a half dozen white men whose Unionism was confined to mere declaration.

At Rolla there are, at this time, twenty-seven negroes, three of them females, who have been exceedingly useful since their arrival there—the women as cooks and laundresses, and the men as hewers of wood and drawers of water. By Gen. Halleck's order, they are to be immediately excluded from our lines. Now, these instances are only a few among the many repeated by the army officers themselves, and thus far there is not an instance known where the enemy has ever received information from our lines through the artifice or cunning of a pretended fugitive. With all due respect to Gen. Halleck, the propriety of General Order No. 3 may be seriously doubted.

The unexpected disagreement as to the list of privates who were captured at Camp Jackson, between Messrs. Barnes and Howland, Commissioners on the part of the United States, and Messrs. Barclay, Barrett & Co., Commissioners for the Claib. Jackson forces, may delay the release of Col. Mulligan's men from parole for a long time. It would seem to be the most natural course in the world to accept the list of Camp Jackson captives furnished to Gen. (then Captain) Lyon by their own officers at the time of the capture and release on parole.

But Barclay and Garrett will not consent to this—they have offered their list of the prisoners, and refuse to be bound by any other. Whether true or untrue, it is widely believed that the new list has been prepared for the occasion, and that to fill it up recruiting for the Southern Confederacy has been practiced. Barclay and Barrett deny this imputation, and assert that they have been offered recruits for the Southern army by the thousand. This is probably pure gasconade. It is pertinently asked by our Commissioners, how the secesh Commissioners obtained their list, and answered that the list was obtained from the officers. Very properly, then, it is asked how it happens there is such a discrepancy between the list presented to Gen. Lyon last May and to the secesh Commissioners at this time, inasmuch as both lists were prepared by the same officers. As both sides are firm in their positions, it is not likely that there will be any further exchanges. By the way, the original document for the exchange as signed on behalf of Gen. Fremont, and by Gen. Sterling Price on behalf of the Missouri State Guard, was in the hands of the writer yesterday, and what attracted most notice was the signature of Sterling Price. Anybody who has seen his bold, straight up and down signature, "S. Price," as Governor or as Bank Commissioner, would hardly recognize the shaky, tremulous, Stephen Hopkins like character of the signature to the document just mentioned. It is as wavy and irregular as that of a nervous man on his death-bed. Either Sterling Price must have been drinking when he wrote it, or else he has wonderfully changed since the day when he was accounted a loyal citizen.

Gen. Curtis has received a letter from one of the Union members of Congress representing this State, inquiring whether a safeguard given to an exchanged prisoner, allowing him a specified time to settle up his affairs, confers upon him the privilege of stirring up sedition, blurting out treasonable sentiments and abusing the Government before his safeguard expires. It seems that such has been the practice in many instances. Another illustration of this circumstance may be found in the celebration among the rebels of the return of Gen. D. M. Frost, who was at the head of Camp Jackson. They gave him a private banquet, and it would be unreasonable to suppose that treason was not ventilated extensively before it was over. These incidents furnish an abundant excuse for shutting down upon the conduct of rebel prisoners occupying such a position, and Gen. Curtis, so far as his authority extends, proposes to put a stop to it.

The sufferers from the Southwest, who are pleading for a return of the army to Springfield, are entitled to a great deal of sympathy. They hail from a section which contains a larger proportion of real unconditional Union men than any other section of the State. It is the testimony of Gen. Sturgis and Gen. Pope, who have traveled through nearly three-fourths of the counties in the State, that on the recent march to Springfield there were more demonstrations of a Union feeling south of the Osage river than north of it. These men stood by Gen. Lyon as far as their limited means would permit. They have endured every degree of hardship, and represent that if they had arms and ammunition, and a few pieces of artillery, they could now sustain themselves against their neighbors, but when two-thirds of the rebel counties are pouring out men against them, and Ben. McCulloch, with his Arkansians and Indians, threatens them beside, it is too much for their endurance. They held a meeting on Friday at the Planters' House. About one hundred and fifty assembled, and appointed a committee to wait on General Halleck, to ask for protection. The position of General Halleck is understood to be this: The army was withdrawn from Springfield by order of the Government at Washington, and to order any considerable number of troops back there would be a violation of the spirit of his instructions. Yet he promised to consider the case, and recommended a course proper to be pursued to the War Department. It is proper to add that the Southwestern fugitives requested that mention of their affairs be suppressed from the city papers for the present, so that the secesh may not know what they are doing here. This publication, however, in Chicago, will do no harm.

The Court of Claims, consisting of Messrs. Holt, Davis and Campbell, now in secession here, have the labor of Hercules on their hands, and it is not improbable the Commission may remain in active session for the next three months. The list of claims, original and assigned, which have been filed, covers nearly five hundred folios already, and is daily increasing. The labor of the Commission is nicely divided. In the language of a distinguished lawyer of this city, who has had several claims to prosecute, Campbell does the calculation and the figure work, Davis the legal and critical, and Holt the equitable. Davis has bestowed an immense amount of time and patience searching out law points bearing upon the legality of claims, and probably knows the acts of the last session of Congress by heart. Judge Holt is particularly sharp when a suspicion of fraud is raised, and it is not saying too much to aver that the suspicion of fraud taints seven claims out of every ten presented. The sessions of the Commission are private, and the list of claimants not allowed to be made public.

The departure of two of the new iron-clad gun-boats for Cairo, places the commander of that post in a position to assume the offensive in river operations, with a big chance of success. The gun carriages were on board, all ready for the armament which is now at Cairo in readiness to go on board. The other boats have progressed quite rapidly during the past week, fears being entertained that low water may delay the boats here till the ice blocks up the river.

The telegraph cutters have been hard at work along the Pacific Railroad above Jefferson City, during the last few days. They have twice removed a large portion of the wires near the Lookout Station, five miles this side of California. There is a secret nest in this neighborhood which needs cleaning out. An order should be issued to have the job done at once, or a few bridges may some fine morning be discovered burned.

The selling of liquor to the troops, although prohibited by the Provost Marshal, has caused considerable rowdyism in the city within the last few days. Several aggravated instances of these scenes have occurred—one last Monday night, when a couple of dragoons, with drawn sabres, slashed around among citizens indiscriminately, on Olive street, about 9 o'clock, cutting one man and scaring ladies and children out of their senses. The papers every day have mentioned similar cases. The cause is—rum!

Visitors to Benton Barracks at this time complain sadly of dead horses offending their nostrils nearly every day. Doubtless many of the animals are fruits of the former rascality in horse contracts.

The German papers continue to blurt forth their protests against the removal of Gen. Fremont, just as if their countrymen expected by brute force to compel the President to restore Gen. Fremont to his command.

Gen. Pope came into town on Saturday. All the commanders of divisions have now been here, viz: Hunter, Pope, Sturgis, McKinstry, Sigel and Asboth.

If it is true that the First Kansas Regiment has been ordered to march from Tipton to Kansas City, it will tempt the rebels to concentrate in Johnson, Pettis and Jackson counties, for the purpose of cutting off their baggage train, if not to try and make the Kansas boys prisoners. Their march will probably prove interesting.

Work has been stopped on Fremont's floating mortar batteries.

The news of the advance of McCulloch has not created much excitement, as it is believed Gen. Halleck, having men and means in abundance, is master of the situation.

ELEVENTH WISCONSIN.

Movements of the Regiment—Their Present Location—Incidents of the Trip—Camp Curtis and Vicinity—Gathering of Wisconsin Regiments—Health of Troops—The Carondelet Gunboats, &c.

CAMP CURTIS, SULPHUR SPRINGS,
Jefferson Co., Mo., Nov. 23, 1861.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

The Eleventh Wisconsin Regiment left Chicago, as you know, Wednesday evening last, on the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, arrived at Alton at 5 o'clock next day, and took the steamer "City of Alton" and arrived at St. Louis at 10 o'clock at night, and remained on board until 9 next morning, when we got orders to proceed to this place, twenty-three miles down the river, and at a good landing place. We were ordered to the Iron Mountain Railroad, at 3 o'clock p. m., and left the city at that hour, and after numerous delays reached here at 6 o'clock and after dark. This is a railroad station and small village of some dozen houses. On the camp ground we found several hundred cords of dry wood, and in thirty minutes after getting on the ground, the camp fires were numerous and large. Tents were soon all struck, sentinels posted and most of the men dropped on their blankets on the bare ground, and seemed to be thankful for so good a chance to rest, as it was the best they had since they left Madison Wednesday morning.

The only case of desertion was at Alton. A man who got left, walked to St. Louis, 25 miles, and joined his comrades early next morning. The coffee for the men and refreshments for the officers, which according to the bond were to be furnished at Springfield by the railroad company, could not be found.

The 8th Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Murphy, is to join us here next week, and some say, and many hope, that this is to be a camp for a Wisconsin brigade preparatory to going down the river. The camp ground has today been removed to a fine location, some eighty rods from the river, on a nearly level spot of about four acres, nearly surrounded by a small stream of water. The rear of the camp is at the foot of a high hill, covered with thick underbrush, which makes a fine protection from the wind. The men are generally very well and in fine spirits. The four gun boats building at Corondelet, six miles this side of St. Louis, are nearly finished. One of them was receiving the furniture as we passed down, look as though they would do good service as the decks are so protected as to be considered proof against any ordinary gun, and, I believe, 54-pound shot have been tried upon them with satisfactory results.

Yours, WISCONSIN.

A Specimen of Rebel Refinement and Taste.

The following letter was picked up in one of the camps at Port Royal. We omit from it whatever relates to purely family matters, and publish only that which illustrates the temper and spirit which seems to characterize the rebels in their conduct of this war:

"COLUMBUS, Ga., Sept. 17.

"Dear Cousin.—I received your letter the other night, and I make haste to write you another. The war dogs will be upon us and that soon. Our Governor is making great preparation for coast defences. He has called out all the militia, and calls upon every one to be ready at a moment's notice. When I read your letter to Sis, and came to the part where you said *you would write me a letter in blood*, she shuddered and said she did not like to hear such. But *I* do, and if I ever go to war *I shall bring me a scalp home*, and if you have a fight *I want you to send me one, and I will hang it up in my room and gaze upon and pity the poor mortal that would dare fight against Southern Chivalry.* I am all for the war, and mourn over my lot that I am not allowed to go, but soon eight months will pass away, and then I can go then if the war continues. I will be in, and I will show them what I can do. I pray not for the destruction of my enemies, but *would that I could shoot down six and see them fall and hear their death shriek, and then I would be satisfied.* I would then rest from the scenes of war, but not until every enemy is driven from our shores; but I hope I will have a hand in the show here at home, when they invade our State—the Empire State of the South. Times are very dull here. Sister is teaching school now, and she wrote you a letter the day before I received yours. May this find you still alive, and when the time comes for you to lay down your life in the cause of your country, may you lay it down to ascend to the right hand of Jesus Christ and of our Father, where there will be no more wars, or strife, or sorrow, or tears; and may we all be gathered around the throne, where we will praise the Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost forever. Amen.

"From your well-wishing
"H. T. EVERETT."

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Have constantly for sale, at the lowest market prices, Manilla and Tarred Ropes, Hay Ropes, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines,
SAILS AND TENTS,
Tarpaulings, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Flags, Etc., Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
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Having purchased the sole right to manufacture and sell these justly celebrated Tents in the following States and Territories, viz: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, we are prepared to furnish them in any quantity, and at the shortest notice.
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SHIP CHANDLERS,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
TWINES AND CORDAGE,
205 & 207 South Water St., Cor. Wells,
Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West of
MANILA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
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CANVASS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS,
COAL TAR ROOFING PITCH AND FELTING.
BED CORDS,
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in bundles or barrels,
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!
Of every kind required for
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Constantly on hand and made to order.
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L. D. OLMSTED & CO.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle Streets.
We have made arrangements to connect with our business a department for the purchase and sale of
PRODUCE ON COMMISSION.
Our extended facilities will enable us to sell Produce consigned to us either in Chicago, or, through correspondents, in Montreal, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as preferred by our consignors. We pledge ourselves in no case to buy or sell Produce on our own account, but in all respects to keep ourselves in position to act impartially for the interests of those who may favor us with their consignments.
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oc3-g771-3m

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Dispensing with the aid of a Pump.
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BABCOCK & PEEK,
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut
Also—Chamber, Dining Room and
Common Furniture,
In great variety. Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and made to order.
Particular attention paid to country orders.
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Where he will be pleased to see all his old patrons, as well as those wishing to purchase Furniture at LOW PRICES. The stock is entirely new, and comprising one of the largest, best and most fashionable assortment of Furniture in the West.
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES,
Of Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut; Oak Sideboards, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Secretaries, Tete-a-Tetes, Sofas, Bedsteads and Chairs of all kinds.
Please call and examine this stock before you buy. sp26'61-1y

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Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of [illegible] Cents. New Postage Stamps received [illegible] Address the Publisher,
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At the lowest N. York Pri
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AGAIN TRUE TO ITS TRU
ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. [illegible]
Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill.
GENTS: This is to certify that in the late [illegible] fire on the night of the 28th inst., which [illegible] three-story building in which my store was [illegible] had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF [illegible] The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. [illegible] 8 o'clock A. M., when the books, money and [illegible] were removed in good condition and perfectly [illegible] so that I have no trouble in settling with my [illegible] any more than if it had never been through the [illegible]
Respectfully yours,
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The above adds another to the long list of [illegible] FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the [illegible]
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oc22-g964-3m 39 Lake st., corner [illegible]

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Practical Furriers and Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FU
Have just opened their large and splendid [illegible] American and European Furs, expressly manu[illegible] for this market. Through our facilities in [illegible] our European Furs, and a practical experie[illegible] years in the manufacturing of this article, we [illegible] bled to sell cheaper than any other house [illegible] All intending to prepare for the cold season [illegible] well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
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Military Caps made to order.
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GREAT CLOSING SALE
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At First Cost of Importatio
Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the [illegible] is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves [illegible] Rare Bargains should call soon at 78 Lake [illegible] stairs).
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TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of [illegible] cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.
RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRU
This Truss is having a success in curing [illegible] before unknown in the history of Trusses, [illegible] others ever used, in the following respects [illegible]
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rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber [illegible] dering it impervious to moisture or perspiration [illegible] the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. [illegible] or move, does not press or injure the cord [illegible]
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becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. [illegible] have been used by over 3000 persons in this city [illegible] surrounding country, within 18 months, and has [illegible] failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst [illegible] References can be given of cases cured in the city [illegible]
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30 years' standing; and it is universally acknowl[illegible] by all eminent Surgeons as the only Truss fit [illegible] Persons wishing this Instrument can be [illegible] sending the size in inches around the hips [illegible] rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 194 Lake st., [illegible] Sole Agent for the United States.
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au22'61-T-T & 1y

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Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate [illegible]
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After a successful practice of six years in [illegible] he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work [illegible] an Eastern standard, and will in every respect [illegible] his work in the same honorable and [illegible] ner as heretofore. Increased facilities [illegible] justify me in this course. Address inquiries [illegible] tance to Post-Office Box No. 4444, Chicago, Ill.
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GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONE MANURE, BONEBLACK,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
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Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to invite the Trade and [illegible] ers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Bone[illegible] Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail prices to suit the times.
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Mahogany, Rosewood and Waln
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CHAMBER, DININGROOM & COMMON FURNIT
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Wood Seat and Cane Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and [illegible] reaus. School Furniture on hand and made to order.
Particular attention paid to Country Or[illegible]
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Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, [illegible] use and Very Elegant
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Which will be sold at from 20 to 30 per cent. LESS [illegible] the ordinary prices in this market.
The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock. oc28-[illegible]

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OLD
LONDON DOCK GI
THIS
DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULAN
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
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Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
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A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNE
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ARISING FROM
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AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CO
STITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.
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NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
PREPARED ACCORDING TO
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Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in [illegible] action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures [illegible] little expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or Six for FIV[illegible] DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, po[illegible] express office or store.
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DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease commenced as a
CATARRH IN THE NOSE.
The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes and lastly, the lungs.
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different cases.
By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy for one month, no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for one month, with full and clear directions.
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Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
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no18-h[illegible]-1m

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SCREENED AND DELIVERED,
In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY,
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and OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by [illegible] road, for sale in small quantities or by the car-load,
SAWED, SPLIT AND DELIVERED.
E. L. FURNESS & CO.,
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WOOD!—We are selling the very best quality Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in Chicago, and shall do so until all winter. Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered, in quantities, at [illegible] MORGAN & FURNESS,
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Best French Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, Opera Glasses, Microscopes, Mathematical Instruments, etc., etc., constantly on hand. All kinds of Instruments and Spectacles repaired, and glasses inserted into old frames.

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oc21-g866

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no13-h086-1w

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JULIUS BAUER,

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Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings. Having connection with manufacturing houses in Berlin, Leipsic, Dresden, England and [illegible] with every article in their line [illegible]

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ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 30th, [illegible]

Messrs. HERRING & Co., Chicago, Ill.

GENTS: This is to certify that in the late destructive fire on the night of the 28th inst., which destroyed the three-story building in which my store was located, I had one of your HERRING'S FIRE PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock A. M., when the books, money and papers were removed in good condition and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had never been through a fire.

Respectfully yours,

J. P. FURNAL[illegible]

The above adds another to the long list of these FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the [illegible]

HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

de1'60-1y20p

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

NO. 35 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

LADIES' FURS,

HATS, CAPS AND ROBES.

A complete assortment of

LADIES' FURS,

Made in the best possible manner, from our collection of Red River Skins.

Fancy and Buffalo Robes, Hats, Caps

And Gentlemen's Furs,

In great variety.

BASSETT & HAMMOND, 192 Lake-st., corner W[illegible]

oc23-g864-3m

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.

Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs, and a practical experience of years in the manufacturing of this article, we are able to sell cheaper than any other houses in the [illegible] All intending to prepare for the cold season will do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

REPAIRING OF FURS NEATLY DONE.

☞ Military Caps made to order.

oc11-g841-2m J. & A. HERZOG, 153 Lake [illegible]

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN AND

Hudson Bay Company's Furs.

Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, [illegible] Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

Soft Hats of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.

At Wholesale or Retail.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,

FURRIERS AND MANUFACTURERS,

107 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

Branch of 520 Broadway, New York.

☞ All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs. [illegible]

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the NORTHWESTERN FUR COMPANY, No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

Millinery Goods.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF

RICH MILLINERY GOODS,

At First Cost of Importation.

Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 78 Lake street (up stairs).

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

WEBSTER & CACE,

78 LAKE STREET.

oc29-g866-1m

Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success in curing Rupture before unknown in the history of Trusses, [illegible] others ever used, in the following respects. It will not

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber), rendering it impervious to moisture or perspiration [illegible] the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not [illegible] or move, does not press or injure the cord. It never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. [illegible] have been used by over 3000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 18 months, and has not failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst kind. References can be given of cases cured in this city

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

of 30 years' standing; and it is universally acknowledged by all eminent Surgeons as the only Truss fit for [illegible] ☞ Persons wishing this Instrument can be fitted by sending the size in inches around the hips in line with rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 194 Lake-st., Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States. Post-Office Box 4855. Send for Pamphlet by mail.

au22'61-T-T-s-1y

Dentists' Cards.

E. A. BOGUE, D. D. S., M. D.,

No. 141 LAKE STREET.

Desires for the present to confine his attention more particularly to Diseases of the Mouth and Operations upon the NATURAL TEETH, and respectfully offers his services to those requiring operations in that branch of his profession, referring (by permission) those who are strangers to him, to the following gentlemen:

Col. C. G. Hammond, Wm. H. Bradley, Esq.

Hon. W. S. Gurnee, Stephen Clary, Esq.

Prof. S. C. Bartlett, A. G. Burley, Esq.

L. D. Olmsted, Esq.

M. F. G. Bertean m'a donné aussi la permission de me referer a lui.

no11-h[illegible]

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

Dr. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate [illegible]

Upper " " " [illegible]

Entire " " Vul. Rubber [illegible]

Upper " " " [illegible]

Entire " " Silver [illegible]

Upper " " " [illegible]

Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates [illegible]

His beautiful Gold Fillings [illegible]

After a successful practice of six years in Chicago, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompt and justify me in this course. Address inquiries from a distance to Post-Office Box 4444, Chicago, Ill.

☞ TERMS CASH. ☞

☞ Office, No. 85 Clark street, opposite the Court House.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST, Office and Residence No. 35 West Randolph street, (successor to Fuller & Albaugh,) would respectfully inform the public that he may still be found at the old place, prepared to give full satisfaction in every department of Dentistry, including FILLING, CLEANING, EXTRACTING, REGULATING, &c. All kinds of ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Specimens of all kinds of work can be seen at his office. Charges moderate.

my18'61-1y

Glue Factory.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.

GLUE!

NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

60 South Wells Street, Lloyd's Block.

Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of Wahl Bros., begs leave to notify the Trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure, to his store, 60 South Wells street, where he offers the above articles, at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. A liberal discount made to Dealers. Cash paid for Glue Stock, Hide Cuttings, etc., etc.

JOHN A. LIGHTHALL, (Successor to Wahl Bros.) No. 60 South Wells st., Lloyd's Block.

oc24-g[illegible]

Special Notices.

☞ To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by [illegible] several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, [illegible] The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, [illegible] and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.

oc24-h6w-3m

☞ For the cheapest and best Hair Work, Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. [illegible] Lake street, and examine those wonderful Wigs. No scrutiny can detect the difference from the natural when adjusted to the head. [illegible] the newest Paris [illegible] will give entire satisfaction.

Cabinet Furniture.

BABCOCK & PEEK,

171 RANDOLPH STREET.

Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut,

ALSO,

CHAMBER, DINING-ROOM & COMMON FURNITURE, IN GREAT VARIETY.

Wood Seat and Cane-Seat Chairs, Bedsteads and Bureaus. School Furniture on hand and to order.

☞ Particular attention paid to Country Orders.

[ja15-g66-1y]

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Shaw, Johnson & Co.,

OF CINCINNATI,

Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium and Very Elegant

CABINET FURNITURE

At No. 81 LAKE STREET,

(Under the Tremont House.)

Which will be sold at from 30 to 50 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

oc28-g983-2m

Medicinal.

BININGER'S

OLD

LONDON DOCK GIN.

THIS

DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULANT

ESPECIALLY DESIGNED

For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family,

Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD and PURE GIN. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.

A. M. BININGER & CO.,

(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.

☞ For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hoyt & [illegible] J. H. Reed & Co., and J. E. S. Fuller & Co.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S......HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU,

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL, DROPSY, AND ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM

HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE,

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD, &c.

NERVOUS DISEASES,

CONSUMPTION,

EPILEPTIC FITS,

LANGUOR,

NERVOUSNESS,

UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE OF THE MUSCULAR SYSTEM,

DIMNESS OF VISION,

INSANITY,

PALID COUNTENANCE,

SOUR STOMACH,

SICK HEADACHE,

HECTIC FLUSH,

AND FOR ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PREPARED ACCORDING TO

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY,

PRESCRIBED AND USED BY

EMINENT PHYSICIANS.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is pleasant in its taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. Cures at little expense.

LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.

Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or SIX for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office or store.

Describe Symptoms in all Communications.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

EXTRACT BUCHU,

EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.—We make no secret of ingredients. They are selected by a competent Druggist and are of the best quality.

HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS

PREPARED IN VACUO, BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST.

Depot—104 South Tenth st., Philadelphia, Pa.

SOLD BY

LORD & SMITH,

Wholesale Druggists, 43 Lake St., Chicago,

Agents for the State of Illinois. Also, by all respectable Druggists.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Ask for Helmbold's—Take no other.

no13-h[illegible]

KNOW THYSELF!—Dr. J. H. McCANN, Physician and Surgeon, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method, without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Liver, Kidneys, Dropsy, St. Vitus' Dance, Cancers, Chronic Ulcers, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fistula, Scrofula, Fits, Diseases of the Eye and Ear, Seminal Weakness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diarrhœa, in short all curable diseases of long standing, cured in the shortest possible time. We are not a "cure-all" doctor and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery.

FEMALE DISEASES, &c.,

Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., will be speedily cured without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.

Consultations and Examinations Free of Charge.

All communications strictly confidential. Office in the Garrett Railroad Building, corner of State and Randolph streets. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters by address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps I will send a pamphlet free.

se18-1y

CATARRH! CATARRH!! CATARRH!!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY,

WARRANTED to be a sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.

One Hundred Thousand persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a

CATARRH IN THE NOSE.

The next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes, and lastly, the lungs. [illegible] It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.

The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive, causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous, which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place, the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are but few of the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in [illegible]

By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to offer to all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of the Remedy [illegible] no benefit is received, the amount paid will be returned.

Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $2.00—sufficient for use two months, with full and clear directions.

Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells-St.

Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE, Post Office Box 4355, Chicago, Ill.

Coal and Wood.

ORMSBY COAL FOR SALE, SCREENED AND DELIVERED.

In quantities to suit customers, by C. W. GRAY, [illegible] Cor. Market and Washington Streets.

HICKORY, BEECH, MAPLE, AND OAK WOOD, constantly arriving by railroad, for sale by the cord or by the car-load, SAWED, SPLIT AND DELIVERED.

E. L. FURNESS & CO., Corner Wells and Michigan streets.

HICKORY WOOD—HICKORY WOOD!—We are selling the very best quality of Hickory Wood cheaper than any other establishment in the city. Give us a call and do so all winter. Beech, Maple, Hickory and Oak, sawed, split and delivered, in quantities of a cord or a thousand cords, in the usual packages.

MOGGAN & FURNESS, Corner State st. and C. B. & Q. R. R.

Opticians.

LOUIS MAUSS,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

[illegible] Clark-st., opposite the Court House.

[illegible] Crystal and Brazilian Pebble Spectacles [illegible] Microscopes, Telescopes [illegible] Instruments and Spectacles repaired [illegible] inserted into old frames.

ja9

Money to Loan.

MONEY TO LOAN, on first-class securities, from one to five years, in sums to suit.

Commercial Paper Wanted.

B. F. DOWNING & CO., 52 Clark st.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK,

FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB, Telegraph Office.

se13-g609-6m

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,

Or on Good IMPROVED FARMS, within 100 miles of Chicago, in this State. Farms for sale cheap.

au22-g429-6m CHAMBERS & LEE, 121 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to

ERNST PRUSSING,

Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.

AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO. AND NOTARY PUBLIC.

No. 6 Larmon Block,

no14-1y N. E. cor. Clark and Washington sts.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING HOUSE OF

WRIGHT & BROTHER,

Dealers in

Bank Notes, Specie and Exchange,

No. 36 CLARK STREET.

Messrs. Wright & Brother inform their customers and patrons that they have withdrawn their daily Price Current of Illinois and Wisconsin Depreciated Currency, on account of the scarcity thereof, but they still continue to buy all classes of Uncurrent Money at the highest market rates.

$50,000 Illinois and Wisconsin Currency Wanted.

WRIGHT & BROTHER.

P. S.—We are paying Auditor's rates in gold or exchange on New York for Banks which have been sold and dividends declared.

no27-h518-1w

TRADERS BANK,

NORTHWEST CORNER LAKE & CLARK STS.,

Nominal Capital, . . $50,000.

Paid up Capital, . . $25,000.

Will deal in SIGHT EXCHANGE, GOLD, TREASURY NOTES AND BANK NOTES.

E. I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

N. D. CLAPP, President. no18-h369-3m

BANKING OFFICE OF

J. T. VAN VLECK.

No. 4 BROAD STREET, (one door from Wall,) New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.

THE PATRIOTIC LOAN.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the new 7 3-10-100 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the Coupons or Interest Warrants accompanying each Note, and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.

The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed, and no charge made.

☞ I will take six per cent. Two-year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.

Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.

oc21-g919-6m J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF

C. B. BLAIR,

Exchange Bank Building,

Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.

A general Banking business transacted.

Exchange on the East bought and sold. [se24-g701-6m]

BANKING, EXCHANGE AND

Collection Office.

BURKAM & SONS,

17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

BURKAM & SONS, Chicago. [se17-g644-3m] E. G. BURKAM & CO., Cincinnati, O.

AIKEN & NORTON,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,

South Water street, Chicago.

Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ja7-ly

ILLINOIS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

INCORPORATED, FEBRUARY, 1857.

Office, 104 and 106 Washington St.

This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of

FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,

From all classes of persons, including Minors and Married Women, and allows Interest at the rate of

SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.

JOHN C. HAINES, President.

N. B. KIDDER, Cashier. je10'61-1y

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,

BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &c.

au15'60-1y No. 32 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Drafts on New York and Foreign Bills,

Negotiable in Great Britain, Ireland and Continental Europe, sold and purchased.

CLEGHORN, LECKIE & CO.,

no26-h504-1m 13 Lasalle street.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the

"BANK OF AMERICA,"

Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes will be given up to said bank.

Dated this 20th day of May, A. D. 1861.

GEORGE SMITH, President.

E. W. WILLARD Cashier. jy26-[illegible] je1-64

Bags.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,

HOPE COTTON MILLS,

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS,

AND OF

OSNABURGS,

32 Inches to 40 Inches Wide.

☞ We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

ja1-d792-1y

BAGS, BAGS, BAGS.

FARWELL'S

STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,

(NO. 22 MARKET-ST., CHICAGO.

Bags and Sacks

Of every description furnished on short notice and printed with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL BRANDS.

SIMEON FARWELL.

ap6-f771-1y

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

CORN EXCHANGE

BAG MANUFACTORY.

HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago.

B. E. CLARK & CO., 128 Broad street, New York.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Bags of Every Description.

Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers' and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.

☞ Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

my5-1y

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,

275 SOUTH WATER STREET.

SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.

FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eighths, printed to order of any desired pattern.

HAM SACKS—Every size used.

GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.

Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.

ap1'60-1y HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

Flour and Feed.

PATENT BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Manufactured by

HAWKINS & CHAPMAN,

MICHIGAN MILLS.

Try the very best Buckwheat Flour in the city—pure and white.

Choice Graham Flour, from Winter Wheat.

Cracked Wheat, fresh and sweet.

White Winter Wheat Flour of the best quality.

Extra Spring Wheat Flour.

Delivered to any part of the city.

Store—No. 276 South Water Street.

no19

LAKE STREET MILLS,

Corner Lake and Desplaines street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail.

jy14 J. S. STEVENS & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT ALWAYS on hand and for sale at lowest cash prices. Also, Superior Yeast Malt in Barrels.

A. G. MORRY, ap17'61-1y 9 Board of Trade Building.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

50 sacks Buckwheat Flour,

100 bbls. Choice Winter Apples,

10 bbls. "Belle" Cranberries,

10 bbls. "Cherry" Cranberries.

CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.

H. P. STANLEY, 165 South Water street.

LARGE OR SMALL ORDERS for Feed, Meal or Flour filled in short order and at the lowest rates.

[jy14] STEVENS & NORRIS.

Intelligence Offices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—163 Dearborn street, opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help, of any Nationality, can be suited by applying at 163 Dearborn street, or addressing Mrs. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3245. Remember that at THIS Office every effort is made to supply patrons with superior and reliable help.

no1-h354-4w

OLD ESTABLISHED INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,

NO. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.

MRS. BATES desires to remind her friends and patrons that she is still to be found at the above office, where she is ready to supply them with competent help for every station. Orders from the country punctually attended to. P. O. Box 3926.

je1'61-1y

The Tribune

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

The Poetry of Secession.

In the pocket of a dead rebel soldier at the battle of Belmont was found the following, which we give verbatim. The poor fellow's proviso as to his return, reads sadly. He did not live to see his home again. He calls the piece

SONG BATLE.

1 step forth you sons of freedom
hose strangers un to fear
prepair unto your quarters
and then to voluntier
2 then you shall be advanced
A bove all earthley store
and Can fight the braviest Battle
wher Cannons loudly rore
3 if our officers Command us
we will chearfley obey
if the Northern yankies stands us
we will sho them sothern play
4 we will rout them from thear trances
with our bold musket years
and we will Boley let them know
know we the gallent volentiears
5 and when that we have Conkerd
so homard we will Cum
triumphant Culars flying
with A loud fife and Drum
6 our sweat harts wives and Childer
will meat us with three Chiers
Criering hosaw hosaw hosaw
hear is the gallant volentiears

SONG BALLOD E REED

I want you to carrey this tell I come home if I ever do com or live to get ther

LITTLE-OR-NOTHINGS.

"A map of busy life, its fluctuations and its vast concerns."—Cowper.

LIGHT OF CHEMISTRY.—A-gas-siz.

THE TIME THAT TRIES MEN'S SOULS.—Winter.

—The first apple was eaten by the first pair.

THE LAST DING OF THE DINNER BELL.—Pud-ding.

THE MAN WHO CARRIES ALL BEFORE HIM.—The wheelbarrow man.

SOLDIER'S PITY FOR THE WOUNDED ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.—"Over the left"—ones.

—What tribe of Indians could obtain a loan with the most ease?—Pawn-ees.

WANTED TO PATENT.—The Filter of Misfortune, to separate true friends from the scum.

—A youth's love is the more passionate—a virgin's love more virtuous.

—Very few persons have sense enough to despise the praise of a fool.

—Somebody says that every cord of wood given to the poor is re-corded above.

—If you do good, forget it; if evil, remember and repent of it.

—The most mischievous liars are those who keep just on the verge of truth.

—Follow the fashion; you had better display other people's follies than your own.

—Those who heed not God's writ are often forced to heed the sheriff's.

—Women never truly command till they have given their promises to obey.

—The wise man justly regards goodness as something to be attained.

—What a burthen is leisure to a mind unprepared for its enjoyment.

—Live down calumny; the best reply to slanderous reports is a good life.

—In the end all men find the devil's work the hardest they ever undertook.

—An angry woman, like an angry snake, makes a terrible exhibition of tongue.

—Some people are so obtuse that one would hardly think they could have an acute disease.

—He who knows his ignorance is the possessor of the rarest kind of valuable knowledge.

—It is not likely that to-morrow will prove a more convenient season for your reformation than to-day. Reform *now*.

—The superficial must converse with others, but the wise can, in addition, converse also with themselves.

WHAT IT TAKES TO PUT DOWN THE REBELLION—Plenty of bullion, and we must put a good face upon it.

—Mrs. Partington says that there is not enough of the spirit of '76 in the South to fill a fluid lamp.

—Why do our soldiers need no barbers? Because they are regularly shaved by the Government contractors.

—For organizing an army, feeding, clothing and equipping it, and going into war business in general, the American people stand a loan.

—They pass best over the world," said Queen Elizabeth, "who pass over it quickly; for it is but a bog—if we stop we sink."

—There are a number of heavy guns now in the fortifications on Arlington Heights, and at the risk of being thought traitorous, we must say that we wish the rebels would take the whole charge of them.

FRIENDSHIP.—Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends in.—*Plutarch.*

CHILDREN.—The smallest are nearest God, as the smallest stars are nearest the sun.—*Walt, a German poet.*

VANITY.—The vanity of human life is like a river, constantly passing away, and yet constantly coming on.—*Dean Swift.*

—Forgiveness, the noblest of all self-denial, is a virtue, which he alone who can practice in himself can willingly believe in another.

—It is curious to note the old sea-margins of human thought! Each subsiding century yields some new mystery; we build where monsters used to hide themselves.

—People who are always talking sentiment, have usually no very deep feelings. The less water you have in your kettle, the sooner it begins to make a noise and smoke.

—Learn in childhood, if you can, that happiness is not outside, but inside. A good heart and a clear conscience bring happiness, which no riches and no circumstances alone ever do.

LIFE AND DEATH.—While we are reasoning concerning life, life is gone; and death, though perhaps they receive him differently, yet treats alike the fool and the philosopher.—*Hume.*

MAN.—Man is a glorious poem; each life a canto, each day a line. The melody plays feebly at first upon the trembling chords of his little heart, but with time gains power and beauty as it sweeps onward, until at last the final notes die away, far above the world, amidst the melodies of heaven.—*Goethe.*

EDUCATION.—What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to a human soul, the philosopher, the saint, and the hero; the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have disinterred, and have brought to light.—*Spectator.*

—The same object, seen from three different points of view—the Past, the Present, and the Future—often exhibits three different faces to us; like those sign-boards over shop-doors which represent the face of a lion as we approach, of a man when we are in front, and of an ass when we have passed.

—He who is open, without levity; generous, without waste; secret, without craft; humble, without meanness; bold, without insolence; cautious, without anxiety; regular, yet not formal; mild, yet not timid; firm, yet not tyrannical;—is made to pass the ordeal of honor, friendship, VIRTUE.

LEISURE HOURS.—There is room enough in human life to crowd almost every art and science in it. If we pass to-day without a line—visit no place without the company of a book—we may with ease fill libraries, or empty them of their contents. The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have.—*Hazlitt.*

Conduct of Great Men in an Emergency—The Last of the Snake-Head Rebellion.

In Artemus Ward's classical story, entitled "Woshy-Boshy, or the Prestidigitating Squaw of the Snake Heads," published in *Vanity Fair*, we find the following exquisite chapter, in which the characteristics of great men in times of great public and personal peril, are depicted in a style that some of our cotemporaries would, in an emergency, term "graphic:"

It became daily more and more evident that a battle was imminent. The Silvertoes, having encountered several reverses, were now nerving themselves for a grand effort. They were coming with fire and sword, and all that sort of thing.

Woshy-boshy knew this, and yet he was calm. His cheek did not blanch. He was even cheerful, and laughed perhaps more heartily than ever over the jokes and sparkling paragraphs in the *National Intelligencer*. Yet the Snake-Heads did not question his ability to lead them in this crisis. They well knew that when aroused he was as terrible as an army with banners, or a speckled jackass while in the act of kicking over a peanut stand.

He chawed more tobacco, however, than usual.

One day he took a large chaw, and handing it to Boozywoozy, he said:

"Will you sustain me?"

"I will," replied the gentle savage, biting off a large piece.

"Take a pound of the best store tobacker," said Woshy-boshy, "and soak it in molasses and rum, and it makes as good tobacker as *I* want to use—that is, if it is chemically examined by Professor Chilton, and warranted to contain no deleterious substances."

After enjoying themselves chawing tobacco for sometime they commenced planning for the coming engagement. "As we don't wish to become idiots and gibbers, with straw in our hair, we won't look at those maps in the New York *Herald* any more. Let us souse a Tom cat in a pan of ink, draw him across a sheet of paper, and have a more intelligible map of our own." So said Woshy-boshy, and Boozywoozy was agreeable thereto.

Woshy-boshy had appointed the next day for the foe to advance. The plans were all made. Already the Snakehead troops were on their way to the field, three hundred masses and twenty-four barrels of them having gone round by Lake Superior, on board the steamer Iron City, Captain Ed. Turner. Woshy-boshy purposed going by way of Portland, and had engaged passage on Maxfield's stage. It was an affecting scene, the parting of Woshy-boshy and Boozywoozy. [The latter had conscientious scruples about engaging in a war where they fired real bullets, and hence he was to stay at home.] They had known each other from childhood, and now they were about to part—perhaps forever. "Do you remember," said Woshy-boshy, in a voice trembling with emotion, "how we used to throw stones at an old blind man and scalp apple women in the halcyon days of youth's spring time? Innocent prattlers! Them days is past! Do you remember, too, how in after years, as we were about blossoming into manhood, I used to borrow money of you?"

"I do," said Boozywoozy, tears standing in his eyes in chunks—"I do, distinctually!"

"Perhaps I shan't never borrow any more money of you no more!" continued the chief.

"You make me miserable! See! These tears are real, and these poignant moans are nat'ral. Big thing!" So spoke Boozywoozy.

"Here is my photograph. It is by one of the Old Masters."

"Thank you—oh, thank you!" said Boozywoozy; "I'll wear it next to my heart," and he placed it in his left coat tail pocket.

"If I fall," said Woshy-boshy, clutching his friend by the coat-collar—"if I fall, promise me that you will break the news gently to my creditors! Prepare them gradually for the dreadful shock."

"Consider it already done!" said Boozy woozy, ever anxious to accommodate his old and tried friend.

"Our friendship reminds me of that of Damon and Pythias," said Woshy-boshy.

"I think myself we are somewhat on that lay," replied his trusty friend, "But what are you putting that junk bottle of peppermint in your pocket for?"

"To have it in case of emergency."

"Ah, indeed! I remember General Price had it pretty bad."

"Had what?"

"The emergency."

"And do you remember, likewise, my good Boozywoozy, how I, one day, in the exuberance of my childish heart, tied a cooking stove to the neck of my decrepit grandfather, and shoved him into the river? Ah! the happy days of my childhood! Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!"

There was profound silence in the wigwam for a moment, save the sound of the tears of the savages, which pattered, pattered, upon the floor.

"Will childhood's days," says Woshy-boshy, at length, buckling on his armor, also his coat of mail—"will childhood's days ever come back to us again?"

"I'll bet the coffee and cakes at Meschutt's that they wont!" exclaimed Boozywoozy.

"It is a go?"

They conversed a few moments more, when Woshy-boshy arose to depart. "You will see Me, mother," he said in a soft voice, "will you not? Hush! If I fall, ask her, 'Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?'"

"I will interrogate that elderly female upon that important matter the moment I hear you have been scooped in!"

"'Tis well!" said the chief. "And now farewell! I fain would have thy blessing upon my head ere I go; and if you can also lend me your umbrella, I shall esteem it a particular favor."

Carpets.

GREAT CARPET HALL.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 and 137 Lake Street.

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

Mattings and Rugs,

CURTAIN,

FURNISHING, AND

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

We sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 & 137 Lake Street, Up-Stairs.

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PAPER HANGING

Cash Jobbing House

NOW OPENING FOR

FALL TRADE.

PAPER HANGINGS,

Border Curtain Papers,

WINDOW SHADES,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALSO, A FINE ASSORTMENT

FOR CITY TRADE.

☞ The Best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.

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jy1'61ay

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND

General House Painters,

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DRAKE & BROTHER,

DEALERS IN

PAPER HANGINGS,

Window Shades, Fixtures, &c.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

PAPER HANGERS, ETC., ETC.

No. 184 Clark Street, Chicago.

(oc18-1y)

Business Cards.

TO INVENTORS.—

COBURN & MARKS,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS, Chicago, Ill. Office, No. 11 Larmon Block, 99 Clark-st. Branch Office, Washington, D. C.

All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis.

no2-h72-1m

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

WROUGHT IRON PIPE

For Steam, Water and Gas,

BOILER FLUES, STEAM GAUGES,

And every variety of BRASS GOODS for Steam Engines.

Steam Heating Works

On the most approved principle, erected in all kinds of buildings.

The Trade Supplied

With Pipe and Fittings on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention given to small Iron and Brass Castings.

102 WEST LAKE STREET.

no23-h270-3m

J. S. KIRK & CO.,

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

And dealers in Resin, Soda Ash, Tallow, Tallow Oil, &c.

Nos. 18 & 20 River-st., Chicago.

au7-g314-1y

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-st., have now on hand the following sizes of printing paper:

18x27 18x28 [illegible]

29x46 24x34 [illegible]

26x42 [illegible]

And are receiving a large assortment of BOOK PAPER.

2,000 reams of Wrapping Paper, of every size.

1,000 reams Manilla do.

300 reams Cap and Letter, and a general assortment of Printers' Stationery.

1,000 kegs of Mather's celebrated Book and News Ink.

All of which will be sold for cash at the lowest possible rates.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS.

mh9

Water Tax.

TWENTY PER CENT. SAVED.

To Parties within the Water District Assessed with a Water Tax and who do not use the Water.

All buildings situated on lots fronting any street or alley through which the water pipes are laid, are by law assessed with a Water Tax, whether they use the water or not. On buildings so taxed and not supplied with water by the Water Works, a discount of twenty per cent. will be saved by paying during November the half year's tax due November 1st. This notice does not apply to Water Taxes.

R. CARPENTER, President Board of Public Works.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, November 2d, 1861.

The Water Tax is due semi-annually in advance, May 1st and November 1st, for the half years commencing with those days. Office, No. 23 [illegible] floor, Court House. Bring your last water bill with you to the office.

no23-h[illegible]

Wholesale Houses.

FOR OFFICERS' UNIFORMS,

BLUE CASTOR BEAVERS,

Of Good Quality and Regulation Color.

A few pieces of these very scarce Goods, JUST RECEIVED BY

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION.—200 Pieces MORE OF THOSE

ALL WOOL DELAINES,

(WORTH FOUR SHILLINGS,)

FOR TWO AND SIX PENCE,

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION.—100 Pieces

PLAIN AND FIGURED BLACK SILKS,

GREAT BARGAINS.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FROM AUCTION.—500 Pieces

FRENCH MERINOS,

Below the cost of Importation.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND WOOLENS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The largest Stock in the West.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

FOR FIRST CLASS CITY RETAIL TRADE,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

OTTOMAN VELOURS, VELOURS DE POPLINS,

And all the latest PARIS NOVELTIES in Dress Goods now in stock.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

CLOAKS AND CLOAKINGS.

We now exhibit in our

CLOAK ROOM

All the latest Paris shapes in Cloaks, made from every variety of fashionable material, at extremely low prices.

CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER

For the Retail Price of the materials.

W. M. ROSS & CO.

AT WHOLESALE,

50,000 Stark Mill Bags,

At $27.50.

W. M. ROSS & CO., 167 and 169 Lake Street.

AT WHOLESALE FOR NET CASH,

200 Packages Domestics,

Comprising all the Leading Brands of PRINTS, DE LAINES, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, TICKS, STRIPES, DENIMS, FLANNELS, SHAWLS, YARNS, WOOLENS, &c., &c., all bought for net cash, and will be sold at a small advance.

W. M. ROSS & CO.,

se9-g352-3m 167 and 169 Lake street.

HOOP SKIRTS,

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

16 Hoop Skirt for 50c.

20 " " " 62c.

25 " " " 80c.

30 " " " $1.00.

Made of the best Watch Spring Steel.

CORSETS! CORSETS!

A great variety, at the LOWEST CASH FIGURES.

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake-st.

FALL TRADE.

DAVIS, SAWYER & Co.,

42 & 44 LAKE STREET,

Dry Goods Jobbers,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS,

Are now receiving a large stock, comprising all that is New and Desirable in each of the above lines, which will be sold at

Eastern Jobbing Prices.

DAVIS, SAWYER & Co.,

[se16-g576-3m]

CONCESSION!

PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG,

37 Lake-St. - - - 43 Wabash-Ave.

Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon

CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,

So far as they can be effected by

LOW PRICES.

We shall offer at WHOLESALE throughout the season, and during the present agitations, a stock of

Dry Goods, Hoisery and Notions,

Unsurpassed in

FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.

These are times for

Actions rather than Words,

And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOISERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

fe14-1y

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,

SUCCESSORS TO

WADSWORTH & WELLS,

Manufacturers and Jobbers of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

58 & 60 LAKE STREET,

Our Stock of Goods is Full and Complete.

Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

oc15'61-1y

REMOVAL.

GRAY, PHELPS & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

have removed to the large and commodious double store

Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,

FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,

OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,

Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a

Large and Well Selected Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before

Purchasing Elsewhere.

oc18-g906-6w

SATTERLEE, WELLS & FAULKNER,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

64 LAKE STREET,

CORNER OF STATE,

Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

M. L. SATTERLEE. E. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

[se10-g580-3m]

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.

199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,

IMPORTERS OF

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c., &c.

DEALERS IN

Tinners' Stock.

AGENTS FOR

Howe's Improved Scales.

[no7'61-h58-1y]

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,

Have in store a large stock of

FALL and WINTER GOODS,

And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.

We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the RULE and Credit the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme.

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CASH LEATHER AND HIDE STORE,

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(Between State street and Wabash-ave.) Chicago, Ill.

BLACKBURN BROS.

Have received a large stock of SUPERIOR LEATHER for

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

To be sold LOW FOR CASH.

Also, very PRIME OAK TANNED HARNESS LEATHER at a low price for Cash; and an extra quality of GRAINED LEATHER for Military and Hunting Boots. We sell

Exclusively for Cash.

WE WILL KEEP THE VERY BEST STOCK, and SELL at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

BLACKBURN BROS., 46 Lake Street.

N. B.—Stock Lasts of the ARMY REGULATION PATTERN. Country orders will have our immediate and best attention. [no23-h431-tojal'62] B. BROS.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.,

81 & 83 - - - SOUTH WATER-ST., - - - 81 & 83

Are now prepared to show a full stock of Goods

FOR MEN'S WEAR,

To which they call the attention of the Trade.

FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

NEW CASH STORE.

MARTIN & BROS.,

No. 83 LAKE STREET,

Chicago, - - - Illinois,

(Tremont Block.)

We have just opened a

LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

CLOTHING,

Which we will sell

AT LOWER PRICES

Than ever offered in this market.

TO WHOLESALE DEALERS

We can offer

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,

As we purchase a great portion of our Goods

FOR CASH,

AND

Manufacture Exclusively in New York.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.

se2-g[illegible] MARTIN & BROS.

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.

Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

GROCERIES,

Which they offer

At the Lowest Cash Prices.

G. C. COOK & CO.,

16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18

RAWSON & BARTLETT,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS AND SHOES,

No. 30 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston, Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom-Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water-Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.

We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

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We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:

6,500 boxes TIN PLATE,

5,400 bdls. SHEET IRON,

550 " RUSSIA IRON,

150 " IMITATION RUSSIA,

26,500 " BRIGHT and ANNEALED WIRE,

325 casks SHEET ZINC,

10 tons PIG TIN,

16,500 lbs. COPPER BOTTOMS,

10 sets TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,

50 casks BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,

1,000 doz. AXES,

1,300 " SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,

20 tons SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,

oc19-g912-1y Corner of State and Lake streets.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.,

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As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

TIN PLATE, RUSSIA IRON,

SHEET IRON, IMITATION RUSSIA IRON,

PIG TIN, BRIGHT WIRE,

SHEET ZINC, GALVANIZED SHEET IRON,

SHEET COPPER, TINNERS' TOOLS,

COPPER BATTERNS, JAPANNED TINWARE,

FENCE WIRE, PRESSED TINWARE,

"WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery, and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

[ap13'61-1y]

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON.

A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by

C. H. McCORMICK & CO., Agents for Manufacturers.

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CHICAGO, PORTLAND AND BOSTON

EXPRESS LINE,

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By a new and most desirable arrangement for Shippers of Produce, the "GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY" are to run an

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Through from WINDSOR, opposite Detroit, to PORTLAND,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS,

Leaving Windsor every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in charge of a SPECIAL MESSENGER who will go through with each train. This arrangement is such as to guarantee care and dispatch not heretofore given to freight.

Freight destined for this Express Line should leave Chicago on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and be consigned to "Care PORTLAND AND BOSTON EXPRESS, WINDSOR, C. W."

For information in regard to this new line, contracts, bills lading, &c., apply to

A. WALLINGFORD,

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Wines and Liquors.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE

WHISKEY AND

NATIVE WINE.

FREE FROM ADULTERATIONS, of every description, at

GALE BROTHERS'

Family Drug Store, 202 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO.,

No. 44 South Water Street, New York,

Offer for sale, from United States Bonded Warehouse of their own importation:

COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., Pinet, Castillon & Co., and other Brandies, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co., and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.

HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam and Wee Drop, in pipes, three-quarter pipes and cases.

RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.

WHISKIES—Mohan's Irish and Ramsay's Scotch.

WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock and others, of various grades.

OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

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Railroads.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Day Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at 9:00 A. M. daily, (except Sunday,) and arrives at [illegible] P. M.

The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M. daily, and arrives here at 10:30 A. M.

my3 JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME—Winter Arrangement, commencing Sunday, Nov. 10th, 1861. Trains leave Chicago: Day Express and Mail, Sundays excepted, [illegible] A. M.; Night Express, Saturdays excepted, 11:45 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, Sundays excepted, [illegible] P. M. Through Trains arrive: 5:25 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.; Joliet Accommodation, 9:30 A. M.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago, daily at

6:00 A. M. Fast Line, (except Sundays.)

6:30 P. M. Night Express, (except Saturdays.)

5:30 P. M. Accommodation for Valparaiso.

For Boston, New York, Philadelphia, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON,

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on Night Trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all Eastern Cities.

But one change of Cars between Chicago and N. York via Allentown on train leaving Chicago at 6:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.

WM. P. SHINN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

A. HOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Michigan Southern and Lake Shore

RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

NEW YORK DAY EXPRESS:

8:00 A. M. daily (except Sunday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Elkhart with trains on Air-Line Road, at White Pigeon with train for Three Rivers, at Adrian with trains for Jackson, at Air-Line Junction with trains for Monroe and Detroit.

NIGHT EXPRESS:

6:30 P. M. daily (except Saturday), via Old Michigan Road, connecting at Air-Line Junction with trains for Detroit.

Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and 11 P. M.

All the above trains make regular connections to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Albany, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and all points East.

Luxurious new Sleeping Coaches, with all modern improvements, run on Night Trains.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O.

GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Agt.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 12:30 P. M.; Night Express, 5:45 P. M.; Through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul, &c.

Accommodation at 8:15 A. M.

Trains arrive at 5:00 A. M., 11:45 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

oc18-1y

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3d, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday) arrives at Detroit at 6:00 P. M., Suspension Bridge at 4:05 A. M., Albany 4:15 P. M., New York 9:30 P. M., Boston 12:30 A. M.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday), arrives at Detroit at 6:05 A. M., Suspension Bridge 5:25, Albany 12:35 A. M., New York 12 M., Boston 4:30 P. M.

Cincinnati Trains via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 6:00 A. M., Mail Train; 6:30 P. M. Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Fast Express; and 11:00 P. M. Night Mail Train.

The 6:30 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Rumsey's Patent Sleeping Cars on all Night trains.

☞ Baggage Checked Through. ☜

THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. W. SMITH, Western Pass. Ag't.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time!

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 17th, 1861, trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:

9:30 A. M., Sunday excepted—arriving at Peoria at 7:30 P. M., Logansport 8:05 P. M., Alton 11:15 P. M., St. Louis 11:30 P. M., Terre Haute 1:35 A. M., Cairo 4:30 A. M.

4:00 P. M., every day—arriving at Decatur at 10:15 A. M., Springfield 1:15 P. M., Alton 10:05 A. M., St. Louis 10:40 A. M., Terre Haute 3:35 P. M., Vincennes 1:10 P. M., Evansville 6:25 P. M., Cairo 8:55 P. M.

On Saturdays the 4:00 P. M. Train will run only to Centralia.

Trains arrive at Chicago at 8:15 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Passengers for Alton and St. Louis.

The 4:00 P. M. Train is the Night Train leaving the city for those points.

Sleeping Cars on the Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.

For tickets and information apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.

HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.

Trains will leave Chicago: Leave Wood Lawn:

6:15 A. M. 7:25 A. M.

12:00 M. 1:30 P. M.

5:30 P. M. 6:30 P. M.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, OSHKOSH, BERLIN, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

9:10 A. M. and 12:35 P. M., and arrive at Milwaukee at 12:00 M. and 4:40 A. M.

Passenger Trains arrive at Chicago at 11:20 P. M. and 5:00 P. M.

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:52 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 8:55 A. M.

no3 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects,

With 285 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West,)

FROM PITTSBURGH TO PHILADELPHIA.

All connecting direct to New York.

Morning Mail—Afternoon Fast Line—Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburgh to New York,

(430 miles), without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

EXPRESS TRAINS RUN DAILY—OTHERS SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburgh good via Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

Fare always as Low as by any other Route.

BUY TICKETS VIA PITTSBURGH.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS:

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.

The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburgh with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port on the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.

Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.

THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.

☞ Be particular to mark packages "VIA PENN'A. RAILROAD."

E. J. SNEEDER, Philadelphia.

MAGRAW & KOONS, 80 North street, Baltimore.

LEECH & CO., No. 2 Astor House, or No. 1 South William street, New York.

LEECH & CO., No. 77 State street, Boston.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.

L. L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent, Phila.

ENOCH LEWIS, Gen. Supt., Altoona, Pa.

ja1'60-1y

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR-LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows:

6:00 A. M.—Day Express, (Sundays excepted.)

6:10 P. M.—Night Express, (Saturdays excepted.)

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

EASTERN CONNECTIONS—At Anderson and Richmond for Pequa, Urbana, Dayton, Xenia, Columbus, and all points in Central and Eastern Ohio.

SOUTHERN CONNECTIONS—At Indianapolis for Franklin, Columbus, Madison, Lawrenceburg, Jeffersonville, and all points in Central and Southern Indiana; also for Louisville, Frankfort, Lexington, and all points South.

Connections at Cincinnati for Hamden, Marietta, Parkersburg, and points on the Ohio River.

Trains arrive at Cincinnati at 7:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.

Through tickets by this line can be obtained at all principal Railroad Offices in the Northwest, and at the Company's Offices, No. 133 Randolph street, Chicago, (under the Sherman House.)

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent. my15

GREAT CENTRAL

SHORT LINE ROUTE,

VIA

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO

AND

Pennsylvania Central R. R's,

TO ALL EASTERN CITIES.

Clarke & Co., Through Freight Agents,

Are prepared to contract Freights through, by authority of the Companies above named, at their office, No. 72 Dearborn street, and at the Depot of the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Chicago.

The offices of the Penn. R. R. Co. in the East are located at No. 1 Astor House and No. 1 S. William street, New York; No. 77 Washington-st., Boston; Depot, Liberty-st., Pittsburgh; No. 80 North-st., Baltimore, and at General Depot, Philadelphia.

no26-h[illegible]

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 4th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows, Sundays excepted: 8:45 A. M. and 9:15 P. M. for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points; 8:45 A. M. and 11:55 P. M. for Dixon, Polo, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, and intermediate points; 4:00 P. M. for Elgin, Belvidere, Rockford, and intermediate points; 5:00 P. M. for Geneva and intermediate points. Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 8:45 A. M. train. Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake and intermediate points, will take the 4:00 P. M. train.

Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Agent. jy1

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:—Day Express and Mail, (Sundays excepted,) leaves at 8:30 A. M.; arrives at 5:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted.) Night Express leaves at 11:45 P. M., (Saturdays excepted.) arrives at 5:30 A. M. (Mondays excepted.) Mendota Accommodation leaves at 4:50 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) arrives at 10:50 A. M. (Saturdays excepted.)

C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

Commission Merchants.

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Pardee's Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill.

Will give special attention to the purchase and sale of Provisions, Produce, &c. in this market.

PETER MACQUEEN. [no13-h[illegible]] A. S. GRINDON.

V. A. TURPEN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

168 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Refer to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Bankers.

no14-h302-3m

W. & D. J. LAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

182½ South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other products. Advances made on consignments.

WELLS LAKE. [oc29-g960-3m] D. J. LAKE.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office, Aiken's Building, adjoining Board of Trade, No. 186 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

REFER, by permission, to Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago; Wing & Mitchell, do.; B. B. Northrop & Co., Racine; Wm. A. Brown & Co., New York; Crowell Brother & Co., Boston; Hurlbut & Co., Racine.

ABIEL AKIN. [oc7-g[illegible]] J. H. HURLBUT.

DATER, STEWART & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 73 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.

P. DATER, JR., D. STEWART, J. V. CLARKE.

se2-g466-3m

RICE FAY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1516.

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on Commission.

RICE FAY. [au23'61-1y] JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.

Personal and exclusive attention given to a Commission business. ADVANCES made on property in store and for sale in this market, or for shipment East.

ja28'61-1y

ALLEN VANE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Seeds, Dried Fruits, &c., 129 South Water street, Chicago.

Agents for Hamburg and Western Reserve Cheese.

ALLEN VANE. [au15-a126-1y] R. STONE.

CULVER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

216 South Water St., Chicago.

B. F. CULVER. [ja14-b914] C. H. CULVER.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Pomeroy's Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

F. F. GRIFFIN. [mh28'60-1y] A. GRIFFIN.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 152 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

mh22'58

WATSON V. COE & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Stock, No. 218½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

WATSON V. COE, WM. H. RICE, S. L. UNDERWOOD.

de2'59-1y

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other Produce, on commission. No. 146 South Water street, corner of Clark, Chicago, Ill.

no28-a296

A. PEUGNET,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and Country Produce generally.

Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,

N. E. CORNER SOUTH WATER AND CLARK STREETS.

Post Office Box 6287.

REFERENCES—Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. B. W. Raymond, S. W. Ripley, Esq., Chicago, Ill.; P. Harmony's Nephs & Co., Gourd Freers, Yelverton Bros., James King & Sons, New York; J. H. Lucas, Esq., Edward Tesson, Esq., Chas. Chouteau, Esq., St. Louis.

Liberal advances made on consignments. [fe18'60-1y]

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 5 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

fe11'60-1y

CHARLES RANDOLPH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 3 Loomis' Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

fe1'60-1y

MUDD & UPDIKE,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

7 Steel's Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

JOHN J. MUDD. [my17'61-1y] G. W. UPDIKE.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office and Warehouse, No. 91 South Water St.

Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c., on Commission.

mh3-c135-1y

FORD & NORTON,

STORAGE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fire-proof Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.

Liberal advances made on consignments.

SAM'L A. FORD. [illegible] NORTON.

MORSE & YARWOOD,

(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.)

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

186 SOUTH WATER STREET,

Aiken's Building.

Business confined strictly to Commission.

ALBERT MORSE. [jy9-1y] M. S. YARWOOD.

SHACKFORD & HOW,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago,

S. SHACKFORD. [au26-g447-6m] G. M. HOW.

SHERMAN, HALL & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, &c., 97 South Water street. Cash advances on consignments for sale in this market or shipment East.

M. C. SHERMAN, J. S. HALL, T. G. M'LAURY.

no8-h189-1m

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Advances made on consignments. 117 Kinzie street, Chicago.

C. H. SPAFFORD. [fe29'60-1y] E. F. W. ELLIS.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED,

No. 285 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

Sole Agents for Panton Mills. jy10'61-1y

BEDFORD, MEREDITH & RUSSELL,

EXCLUSIVE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

For the purchase and sale of Pork, Stock, Flour, Grain, and Produce generally, No. 226 and 228 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

se9'61-1y

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 2 Hilliard's Block, South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Stock, &c., &c., and solicit consignments and orders. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, P. Kane & Sons think they can offer superior advantages to their customers.

se9-61-1y

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELING, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 210½ South Water street, second door west of Wells street bridge, give their exclusive attention to the sale and purchase of all kinds of Produce, Stock, &c., on Commission. Cash advances made on bills of lading and property in store. Refer to George Smith & Co., Marine Bank, and George Steel & Co.

J. L. WILLIAMS. [ja1'60-1y] W. D. HOUGHTELING.

M. S. NICHOLS & CO. have opened, at 181 South Water street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c. To parties accessible to Milwaukee as well as Chicago, in connection with their Milwaukee House, Nichols, Britt & Co., think they can give such superior advantages. [ap18'61-1y]

M. S. NICHOLS, O. F. BRITT, H. A. NICHOLS.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR, PRODUCE AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Office, 144 South Water street, Pomeroy's Building. Post Office Drawer 6197. REFERENCES—Sturges, Buckingham & Co., Wm. Martin, Gen. Freight Agent C., B. & Q. R. R.

au16-g[illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, and Country Produce generally. Business exclusively Commission. Also, dealers in Salt, Lime, Water Lime, Stucco, Plastering Hair, Land Plaster, &c., at 246, 248 and 250 South Water street.

ALBERT E. NEELY, BENJAMIN W. LAWRENCE, WM. T. WINDIATE, EDWARD P. LAWRENCE.

mh31'61-1y

MURRY NELSON & CO., PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS, No. 214 South Water street. Agents for the Fulton Starch Works, Oswego Co., N. Y. Liberal cash advances on Flour and Grain for shipment to Oswego or New York, or in store, giving the shipper the privilege of selling in either market, for one commission.

MURRY NELSON. [ap18] E. L. STEVENS.

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S

Gas, Steam Fitting and

PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,

54 Lasalle Street, Chicago.

DEALER IN

GAS FIXTURES AND IRON FURNITURE.

Practical Plumber,

AND MANUFACTURER OF

All kinds of Steam Work.

TO THE TRADE.

The Trade supplied with tools and every article in the Gas, Steam Fitting and Plumbing business. Regilding and Bronzing done to order.

☞ Manufactory, 187 and 189 East Washington street.

my26-1y

Real Estate.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE best improved

Farms in Livingston County, Illinois, of 570 Acres of Land.

Ninety acres of good Timber, a good living stream of water, and a good Railroad Station just about the middle of said Farm, where there is very good warehouse, depot and post-office. Said Farm is all under cultivation, well fenced, two lots of 160 acres each, one 80-acre lot, four 40-acre lots, besides several small lots about the house and barn. Has a good Farm House of eight rooms, good cellar, two small tenant houses, large corn cribs, &c. Title indisputable. The above Farm is about 80 miles from Chicago, on the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. I will sell the above Farm cheap for cash, or in payments to suit purchasers, or will exchange the same for good unimproved Chicago city property. For further particulars address C. WRIGHT, Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

no23-h[illegible]

Insurance Statements.

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Commonwealth Fire Ins. Company,

OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company of New York.

2d—The amount of capital stock is [illegible]

3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is [illegible]

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand and in bank and in hands of Agents [illegible]

2d—Real Estate unincumbered [illegible]

3d and 4th—Debts due the Company secured by first Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount [illegible]

5th—Loans secured by Bank and other stocks [illegible]

6th—Debts due for premiums [illegible]

7th—All other assets belonging to the Company [illegible]

Total [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due [illegible]

Losses in suspense, waiting proof [illegible]

Total liabilities [illegible]

New York, December 31st, 1860.

JOSEPH HOXIE, President.

GEO. F. HAWS, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 15th, 1861.

Whereas, The Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, located at New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857; and whereas said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital, invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Illinois, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all error by reason of such service:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as agents for the said Company, to transact the business of Insurance in this State, until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this fifteenth day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company, of New York,	[illegible]
Lafayette Insurance Company, of Brooklyn,	150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company, of New York,	150,000
Phœnix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn,	200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	250,000
Northern Assurance Company, of London,	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, of London,	2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 160 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

no13-h270-1m

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Lafayette Fire Insurance Company,

OF BROOKLYN, NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, New York.

2d—The amount of capital stock is $150,000 00

3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is 150,000 00

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand and in bank and in the hands of Agents [illegible]

2d—Real Estate unincumbered none.

3d and 4th—Debts due the Company, secured by bonds and mortgages, worth double the amount of mortgage [illegible]

5th—Bank and other stocks [illegible]

6th—Debts due for premiums [illegible]

7th—All other securities [illegible]

Total Assets [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and not due [illegible]

Losses in suspense waiting for further proof [illegible]

All other claims against the Company none.

Total Liabilities [illegible]

Brooklyn, N. Y., December 31st, 1860.

TEUNIS J. BERGEN, President.

JAMES B. THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, February 7th, 1861.

Whereas, The Lafayette Insurance Company, located at Brooklyn, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in stocks and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, Ill., its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service of process for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon the said Agents, shall be taken and held to be as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service:

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this seventh day of February, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company, of New York,	$200,000
Lafayette Insurance Company, of Brooklyn,	150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company, of New York,	150,000
Phœnix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn,	200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	250,000
Northern Assurance Company, of London,	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, of London,	2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 160 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

no13-h269-1m

STATEMENT of the Condition

OF THE

Corn Exchange Insurance Comp'y,

OF NEW YORK.

1st—The name of the Company is the Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, of New York City.

2d—The amount of the capital stock is $200,000 00

3d—The amount of capital stock paid up is 200,000 00

ASSETS.

1st—Cash on hand and in bank and in the hands of Agents $35,380 13

2d—Real Estate none

3d—Bank Stock owned by the Company 11,310 00

4th—Debts due the Company, secured by first liens on real estate 128,300 00

5th—Loans secured by pledges of stocks, bonds and securities, other than real estate 21,841 17

6th—Debts due the Company for premiums [illegible]

7th—Accrued interest not due [illegible]

All other assets belonging to the Co. [illegible]

Total Assets [illegible]

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses unadjusted [illegible]

Amount of claims for losses resisted by the Company 2,500 00

All other claims against the Company [illegible]

Total liabilities [illegible]

New York, December 31st, 1860.

JOSEPH KETCHUM, President.

W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, STATE OF ILLINOIS, Springfield, January 26th, 1861.

Whereas, The Corn Exchange Fire and Inland Navigation Insurance Company, located in New York, in the State of New York, has filed in this office a statement of the condition of its affairs, as required by "An Act to regulate the Agencies of Insurance Companies not incorporated by the State of Illinois," approved February 14th, 1855, and an act amendatory thereto, approved January 23d, 1857; and whereas, said Company has furnished satisfactory evidence that it is possessed of the required amount of capital invested in bonds and mortgages, and has filed in this office a written instrument, signed by the President and Secretary thereof, appointing LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES, of Chicago, its Agents for the transaction of the business of said Company, and fully and unreservedly authorizing them to acknowledge service for and on behalf of said Company, consenting that service of process upon them, the said Agents, shall be taken and held as valid as if served upon the Company, and waiving all claim of error by reason of such service.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the provisions of the acts aforesaid, I, JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the said LAMBERT C. HALL and JAMES H. STOKES are authorized as Agents for the said Company to transact the business of Insurance in this State until the thirty-first day of January, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, so far as they may be legally empowered so to do by said Company.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of my office, at Springfield, this twenty-sixth day of January, A. D. 1861.

JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor P. A.

	CAPITAL.
Fulton Insurance Company, of New York,	$200,000
Lafayette Insurance Company, of Brooklyn,	150,000
Brevoort Insurance Company, of New York,	150,000
Phœnix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn,	200,000
Corn Exchange Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	200,000
Commonwealth Insurance Company, of N. Y.,	250,000
Northern Assurance Company, of London,	[illegible]
International Life Ins. Society, of London,	2,500,000

HALL & COMPANY, Agents, No. 160 South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

no13-h271-1m

Legal Notices.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Circuit Court of Cook County, November Term, 1861. Eben Conant vs. James Beers, Manerva Beers, Seth C. Hapgood, and Ralph W. Hill—In Chancery.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Circuit Court of Cook County: Notice is hereby given to the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, that said complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the tenth day of August, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of September, 1861, as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said James M. Beers and Manerva Beers, shall personally be and appear before said Circuit Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next January term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

J. H. MAYBORNE, Compl't's Sol'r. no13-h[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. Samuel D. Weakley.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel D. Weakley that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said Samuel D. Weakley, for the sum of seventeen thousand two hundred and four dollars and twenty-five cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel D. Weakley, shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'ys. no5-h[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Cook County Circuit Court, November Term, A. D. 1861.—Edward B. Martin vs. McAllister, Simpson & Co.

Public notice is hereby given to the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin and against the estate of the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., for the sum of Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Thirty-Nine Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Edward B. Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'ys. no5-h[illegible]

Coffins.

WRIGHT & McCLURE,

UNDERTAKERS, No. 89 LASALLE STREET,

METALLIC COFFINS.

Also, Wood Coffins and Shrouds of all styles. Are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and will give prompt attention at all hours. Have a Chapel and Vaults in the Cemetery.

The Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

Our New Dress.

There are times in the history of a newspaper as well as of individuals, when an old dress becomes too shabby for public wear, and a new one becomes indispensable. It is in pursuance of this necessity, that the TRIBUNE reaches its readers this Thanksgiving morning, clothed from top to toe, from title to finis, in a new, bright and sparkling dress.

The old types which are now thrown aside have done us good service, and chronicled faithfully each morning the news of the day, information from every quarter of the globe, and have given shape and fashion to our opinions upon the war and its surroundings. The new ones will also from this day henceforth give impression to a course of opinion advocating the rights of free speech and free thought, pleading the cause of downtrodden humanity, exposing rascality in all quarters, and fearlessly speak and act until every shackle is broken and every man stands up a free creature as God made him.

To business men in this community and elsewhere, this new dress carries an instructive and valuable hint. The advantages of advertising in a paper of larger circulation than all the other papers in this city combined, a live, bold, independent paper speaking fearlessly and read diligently by its friends, and necessarily by its enemies, is now doubly apparent.

In the same connection, the new dress is a live advertisement for the Chicago Tpye Foundry, H. A. Porter, Agent, which now for the third time supplies our wants in this direction. We can endorse most cordially the resources of this foundry in type, presses, cases, inks, and all the appurtenances of the printing office. Their type is of a quality equal to any manufactured in the country, and their facilities are such as to meet any orders.

With these remarks, we make our best bow to our readers in our new suit, and shall hope to be none the less welcome at their breakfast tables to receive their congratulations, because a little "fixed up."

NO PAPER.—Owing to the general suspension of business to-day in pursuance of the Proclamation of the Governor, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow morning.

THANKSGIVING SOCIABLE.—Lovers of the dance will remember the sociable to be given by Martine this evening at his Academy, corner of Clark and Monroe streets.

☞ John Reilly of the 19th Ill. Vols. stationed at Elizabethtown, Ky., will take any parcels and letters for the regiment which may be left at this office, prior to Saturday night.

THANKSGIVING AT THE POST OFFICE.—The Post Office will open to-day at the usual hour—8 a. m., and will close for the day at 1 o'clock p. m., after the arrival and distribution of the Eastern mail.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—The last opportunity of seeing the two great pictures, Lucy's "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers," and Rossiter's "Jeremiah," will be this day and evening, as the exhibition will be closed after that time.

NEXT WEEK.—On Monday next, the newly elected Board of Supervisors of Cook county will convene in this city. Upon the same day, the newly elected county officers will also be installed, and the Recorder's Court commences its December term.

UNITED STATES COURT.—The jury in the United States Court, in the case of D. Jones et al. against H. A. Tucker et al., heretofore noticed, rendered a verdict yesterday for plaintiffs, in the sum of $506.31—being about 74 per cent. of the amount claimed.

THANKSGIVING DINNER.—The Tremont and Sherman Houses are making preparations for an unusually well spread board this noon, by which their guests will be the gainers. We acknowledge the courtesies extended to us by the proprietors of these excellent hostelries.

NEW MUSIC.—H. M. Higgins, Music Dealer, has just issued a new piece of piano music, entitled "Souvenir de Mayence," by the pianist Louis Staab. The piece is dedicated to P. H. Vanderoort, Esq., of this city, and has been brought out in excellent style.

HELD IN A CLOTHES LINE.—Dennis Kehoe, a young man who took a fancy to another man's clothes line, had his examination before the Police Court yesterday forenoon, and was held in $200 bail to appear at the next term of the Recorder's Court to answer to the charge of petty larceny.

THE COURTS.—The Courts, as well as the rest of the community, will suspend operations to-day, in pursuance of the Thanksgiving proclamation. Business throughout the city will be very generally suspended and everybody is expected to go to church, at the time and at one of the places mentioned elsewhere.

MUNSON, THE STATIONER, No. 140 Lake street, who is always up to the times, has just got out a capital thing for the legal profession in the shape of an anti-corrosive steel pen. The India Rubber Court Pen, in these days of liberty and economy, is the thing to buy. Go to 140 for anything in the blank book and stationery line, and you will surely find it, good and cheap.

MASS MEETING OF LADIES.—A Union Mass meeting of the ladies of Chicago is called at Bryan Hall on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to make arrangements for a Grand Festival to provide means to furnish materials for the Soldier's Aid Societies, formed in the several Divisions of the city. As this is an object that touches the heart of every true woman, a large and enthusiastic response to this call is confidently expected.

CITY RAILWAY EXTENSION.—The route on West Lake street is being extended from its present terminus at Robey street to the city limits, half a mile west. When completed, which will probably be some time during January, the line from State street to the limits, will be just three miles in length. The Ann street cars will be run to Robey street, and those now stopping at that point will be continued through.

SALE OF CHOICE PICTURES.—The pictures from the celebrated Dusseldorff Gallery in New York, which have been on exhibition in Kingsbury Block, on Randolph street, for some two weeks past, will be thrown open to free inspection of the public on and after Friday, preparatory to their sale at auction by Messrs. Gilbert & Sampson, on Monday evening next. This list includes only the smaller pictures, but it offers to our art lovers a rare opportunity to become possessed of a choice work at a moderate sum, probably lower than any equal works of art ever sold in the North-west.

ST. ANDREW'S FESTIVAL.—The Scotian Festival at the Briggs House on Friday evening of this week, promises to be "up to the aggregate," if not superior to those annually given by the "gallant Scots" of this society. The invitations are out, the programme published, and "Scotland's burning" for the denouement. All words of editorial promise would be so much ink and paper and thought and muscle squandered, for every one knows that when the "St. Andrews" sets about doing a thing, it is already done, and done in style.

HORSE CONTRACTS.—Sanger & Wallace, of this city, have a contract, and are now engaged in purchasing the horses for Barstow's Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment. They were the contractors who furnished the horses for Col. Farnsworth's Illinois Regiment now at Washington.

Another of the same contractors, James E. Mix, Esq., also of this city, is filling a contract for horses to supply the regiment of Col Daniels, now in camp at Kenosha.

As these are the last regiments to be furnished, farmers and others having good horses for sale, will consult their own interests by improving the present opportunity.

RECEPTION OF COL. MULLIGAN AT DETROIT.—The people of Detroit are moving in the matter of a grand ovation upon the occasion of the arrival of Col. Mulligan to-day in that city. A meeting was held on the 26th inst., to make arrangements for his reception, at which the following Committee of Reception was appointed: R. N. Rice, Supt. M. C. R. R.; H. P. Baldwin, C. H. Buhl, Capt. J. McDermott, Duncan Stewart, C. I. Walker, T. Gallagher, Gen. Robertson, B. Vernon and B. O'Grady, who will go out on a special train provided by the liberality of Mr. Rice to meet the Colonel and welcome him to Detroit. Committees to meet the train at the depot, to make arrangements for carriages and escort, and to provide quarters for the Colonel and suite were also appointed. After the passage of a resolution inviting the Governor of Michigan, Gen. Cass, the Mayor and Common Council of Detroit, to join in the reception, the meeting adjourned. The Committee as appointed came up in the Prince's car of the Michigan Central road yesterday morning and left with the Colonel and suite last evening.

Thanksgiving.

This golden day of the year, set apart by the Governor of this State as a day of Thanksgiving and praise to Divine Providence for favors past and present, and of petition for an extension of those favors during the year to come, has rolled round again, and will be observed devoutly in all the churches with appropriate services, and joyfully at thousands of well spread boards.

The retrospect of the year closing to-day, considered with reference to the city, is most favorable and furnishes abundant cause for thanksgiving. No devastating fire has spread terror in its path, and few shocking tragedies which make the heart sick, have been spread out in these brief chronicles of the times. We have been spared the details of fearful accident by fire and flood. Peace and tranquility have prevailed in our streets, and law and order, the result of good government, have everywhere been observed. The cause of Christianity and the progress of morality have been advanced. Out of the financial chaos which threatened to palsy the business interests of the city has been educed a regulation abundant in good results. With the growing year, trade and commerce have expanded, money has grown more plentiful, our warehouses are bursting with the harvests of the prairies, and the sails of our inland sea have whitened the ocean and been furled in foreign ports. Improvement has rapidly succeeded improvement. Palatial residences have sprung up like magic; new business houses have been established; a gigantic system of warehouses inaugurated, new avenues laid out and old ones improved. The blight of war has not reached us. The influences which elsewhere have paralyzed business, have given new impetus to trade, developed new sources of wealth and displayed to us harbingers of future prosperity, pointing to the no distant day when Chicago must be the metropolitan city of this great Western empire, in all the arts, sciences, manufactures, elements of trade and results of bold and independent thought, which go to make up the total of municipal success.

We may not be accused of egotism in giving thanks for the success which has crowned our own humble efforts, during the year closing to-day; a success due to the free-thinking and free-acting mass of the people. Their interests and the interests of the great questions of human rights and human liberties, so dear to them and to us, we have faithfully endeavored to subserve and jealously watched; with what success, time, the great disposer of men and measures, must determine. Though exposed to the wrath of cabal and clique, politicians and panderers to power, we are satisfied that in the disposition of the great lessons of the hour, we are with the people and the people with us. Therefore to them we give thanks for favors in the past, and trust by continued efforts in the cause of human right—and *always against human bondage*, to deserve the continuance of those favors in the future.

To all our readers we wish a pleasant Thanksgiving, a reunion of friends and relations and a well spread board, trusting that they will not forget the poor to whom upon this day of all days, the greatest of all the virtues should be extended. See, that from your abundant stores, some portion is reserved for your poorer neighbor; then shall your Thanksgiving be abundant in blessings. Let it be a day not only of Thanksgiving but alms-giving. Having first seen that your poorer neighbor does not lack, then eat, drink and be merry; for sometimes the Scriptural proverb may be reversed, and out of the abundance of the mouth, the heart may speak.

Important Suit in Chancery.

The jury in the County Circuit Court has been discharged for the term, the Court being now engaged in the case of Philips vs. Philips, transferred by change of venue from the Superior Court. The parties to this case are the well known chair and furniture makers of this city, whose establishment has for several years turned out nearly a hundred thousand dollars worth of goods yearly. The bill is filed by John Philips, Jr., charging a mutual interest with his father and brothers in the business, in the nature of a co-partnership; asking for a decree to that effect, and for a division of the profits and property of the concern.

The claim to a partnership is denied by the defendants, John Philips, Sr., claiming the whole property and business as being his own individually, in which he is supported by the other defendants, his sons. The reading of the bill, which is very voluminous, embodying a detailed history of the dealings and business of the parties for the past twenty years, occupied the greater part of yesterday forenoon, after which the reading of the testimony for the plaintiff was begun.

Some idea of the mass of the testimony may be formed from the fact that about eighty or ninety witnesses have been examined in the case, and their depositions taken, filling three huge folio volumes, all of which have to be read at length. The property involved is very large, amounting to between $75,000 and $100,000, mostly consisting of capital and stock for manufacture in this city. To the usual interest of a lawsuit is added in this case, a great deal of feeling. Father, sons, and brothers also, who have labored for many years together with everything in common, are now engaged in a bitter contest.

The case is conducted by Arthur W. Windett, Esq., for complainant, and by Messrs. Williams, Woodbridge & Grant for the defendants.

Transportation of Regiments.

The Chicago, Alton & St. Louis railroad have contracts to move six regiments during the next five days commencing to-day as follows:

The Lincoln Regiment, 52d Illinois Volunteers, which have been in camp for the past few weeks at Geneva, will leave that place at two o'clock to-day, *en route* for St. Louis, without change of cars, the St. Louis road sending some of their own cars to Geneva for them.

Kellogg's Second Regiment of Michigan cavalry will leave Detroit by the Michigan Southern route to-night at midnight, arriving here to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock, and thence to St. Louis by this road.

On Saturday a portion of the Iowa 9th regiment will leave Iowa City and connect with this road at Joliet for St. Louis.

On Sunday, the Wisconsin 9th will leave Milwaukee for this city, thence by this road for St. Louis.

On Tuesday, another Wisconsin Regiment and Col. Stuart's 2d regiment of the Douglas Brigade leave by the same route.

The Wisconsin 12th now at Madison and the 13th at Janesville are also expected to leave for Missouri next week.

Educational.

Andrew Freese, Esq., Superintendent of Public Schools in Cleveland, Ohio, a gentleman who has devoted his life to the advancement of the cause of Public Instruction, is passing some months at Wilmington, Will county, in the central part of our State, and will avail himself of the opportunity offered to look in upon Schools in the towns and villages of that section. Mr. Freese is a gentleman whose attainments and experience will make his visits and observations of value, and will commend him everywhere to a hearty welcome among our teachers and others engaged in the work of Common School Education.

Obituary Resolutions.

At a meeting of the Conductors of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, held in the city of Toledo, Ohio, on the 23d day of November, Conductor Wm. H. Wells in the Chair and Conductor H. L. Whiting Secretary, the following preamble and resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our friend and associate, C. A. Mitchell, has suddenly been called, in the vigor of manhood and active life, to obey that stern and mandatory law which consigns "earth to earth, and dust to dust," he being the first of our number who has fallen by the hand of inexorable death while in the active discharge of duty, therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply deplore the death of our comrade and brother Conductor, C. A. Mitchell; that we, in all his associations with us and others, have ever found him a noble, generous man, one to whom we could look with pride and satisfaction, as an ornament to his, and our occupation, a kind and affectionate husband, an upright citizen, and a firm and faithful friend.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the widow of our friend, in this her day of sorrow and sore trial.

Resolved, That we will each, for thirty days, wear the usual badge of mourning, and as a further testimonial of our respect and regard for the deceased, pledge ourselves to cause the erection of a suitable and proper monument to his memory.

W. H. WELLS, Chairman.

H. L. WHITING, Sec'y.
Toledo, O., Nov. 23d, 1861.

A GLEE CLUB IN THE NINETEENTH REGIMENT.—A regimental Glee Club, composed of fifty members, has been organized in the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, with the following officers: Musical Director, Prof. J. C. Riddle; President, Sergeant M. D. Temple, Co. G; Vice President, R. W. McLaughlin, Co. D; Secretary and Treasurer, P. H. Wells, Co. D; Ex-Committee, Chas. Ferrers, Co. K; Corporal J. Montooth, Co. B; Corporal J. P. Hays, Co. H.

BOOKS.—J. A. Colby, No. 118 Randolph street, is offering the very choicest books in the market at low rates. An excellent opportunity is thus offered the public to replenish their libraries with the latest productions of the literary world. No better investment can be made for the long winter evenings in prospect.

Suit Against an Ex-United States Marshal.

The United States Court is at present engaged in hearing the suit brought against the late United States Marshal, C. N. Pine, and his sureties, Thomas Hoyne, Wm. B. Snowhook and E. S. Smith, for the recovery of $4,920.66, a alleged deficit in his accounts.

Pine contends that he is in default to the Government to the amount of $3,008.56, only, the difference consisting of charges against the Government which the Government declines to allow. The defendants to the suit set up that Pine was twice appointed Marshal by President Buchanan—first in 1858, (an appointment that was not confirmed,) under which he held the office until the close of the session of the Senate of that year. In 1859 he was again appointed, under which appointment these defendants became his sureties. They further set up, and undertake to prove, that the defalcation occurred during his first term of office, and that, consequently, they are not responsible for it.

In settling up the affairs of his office, the government allowed his accounts under the first term to merge with his accounts under the second term, and the attorney of the government claims that he fulfilled the duties during the first term faithfully, and at its conclusion found a balance of several hundred dollars in his favor.

The evidence shows that at the time of Pine's second appointment, in February, 1859, the expenses of the previous December term of the court, amounting to $6,562.88, were not paid, and there was no money in the hands of the Marshal with which to pay them, although he had drawn on the government during the first term, over $11,000. The expense of said December term, 1858, were paid in March, 1859, out of the money drawn from the government after his second appointment, and, of course, subsequent to the time when the defendants in this case became his sureties. They claim that all the moneys paid out by him as Marshal, subsequent to the extension of the second bond, should be credited to the sureties on that bond.

The case is still in hearing, but will probably be finished before our issue on Saturday. Messrs. Larnard & Goodwin appear for the Government, and Messrs. Knox and Miller for the defendants.

Unpaid Letters.

The following letters are detained in the Chicago Post Office, and will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C., on Monday next, unless called for before that time:

Mrs. Maria Cornell, Chicago, Ill.
C. B. Kelly, Chicago, Ill.
Mr. Stave, "
John Volkman, Kankakee, Ill.
Miss Electa Snow, Cottage Hill, Ill.
Mr. Fay, Springfield, Ill.
R. Steele & Co., Waukegan, Ill.
Wm. M. Pringle, Hickory Pt., Ind.
Mrs. B. O. Wilcox, Painesville, Ohio.
Miss Emma J. Barclay, Fredonia, N. Y.
Hugh Woods, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Joel Burlingame, Clarsville, Cal.
Anthony Egan, Huntsville, Va.

Letters under old stamps, not recognized in prepayment of postage:

Charles Parker, Chicago, Ill.
D. S. Wentworth, "
Roger Fowler, "
Helm & Clark, "
Chas. G. Ferguson, "
S. Kuranu, Cottage Hill, Ill.
Mr. Hilderbrant, Brickton, Ill
Charlie Dean, Joliet, Ill.
J. K. LeBaron, Kendall, Ill.
Nancy Caldwell, Bloom Station, Ill.
J. T. Sutor, Fairmont, Ill.
Miss Maggie M. McDonald, Fairmont, Ill.
Sam'l Lane, Racine, Wis.
Miss Elma J. Tubbs, Green Lake, Wis.
Miss Libbie A. Chidgey, Cleveland, Ohio.
Mrs. Wm. McKils, Buffalo, N. Y.
Rev. J. Quarters, Yorkville, Wis.
J. N. Burlingame, North Attleboro, Mass.
Augustus Towne, Keene, N. H.

Also, packages and pamphlets addressed as follows:

John Egliston, Bourbon, Ill.
Miss Lucy J. Howe, Amherst, N. Y.
Miss Amanda B. Foster, Wellsville, N. Y.
Hon. D. Walker, Ottawa, Ill.
Dr. John Smidt, Quincy, Ill.
Miss Nancy Kirger, Buda, Ill.

Illinois State Agricultural Society.

A meeting of the Executive Committee will be held at the rooms of the Society in Springfield, commencing January 7, 1862.

The premiums offered on Essays, Farms, Nurseries, Orchards, Field Crops, Draining, Book-keeping, Sugar and Syrup, will then be awarded.

The following is a list of premiums for which entries may be made up to the first day of the meeting. Entries for the other premiums are closed.

ESSAYS.

Best approved essay on the breeding, rearing, breaking and management of Horses in Illinois, based on the practice and theory of the author	$10
Best approved essay on the breeding, rearing and management of Cattle in Illinois, based on the practice and experience of the author	10
Same for Sheep	10
Same for Swine	10
Best approved essay on the cultivation of Cotton in Illinois	10
Best approved essay on the cultivation of Chinese and African Sugar Canes, the expression of their juice, and their manufacture into syrup and sugar, based on the practice of the author	10
Best approved essay on Farming in the north half of Illinois	10
Same for south half of Illinois	10
Best approved essay on the preparation of soil for Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Corn and Oats	10
Best approved essay on Orchards in Illinois, embracing the selection of trees, location, preparation of soil, culture and after management of trees and fruit	10
Best approved essay on Road Making on the prairies of Illinois	10
Best approved essay on Drainage, showing the methods pursued, the improvements resulting therefrom, with a full detail of operations, the depth of drain in different soils, and the expense attending the same	10
Best approved essay on Insects injurious to vegetation in Illinois, with suggestions as to the best means for their destruction	25

SUGAR AND SYRUP.

Best 10 lbs Sugar, made from Chinese or African Sugar Cane	$25
Best gallon of Syrup, made from Chinese or African Sugar Cane, without the use of cleansing agents other than fire and the skimmer	15
Best gallon of Syrup made from same in any manner	15

Competitors are to furnish careful detailed statement of mode of manufacture, machines and implements used, and cost of production, verified by affidavit, and samples to be sent to the Agricultural Society's rooms, for the January meeting, 1862.

In view of the great interest the citizens of the Northwest have in the manufacture of sugar and syrup from the Chinese and African canes, it is confidently expected there will be a large exhibition of very superior samples.

Manufacturers of mills and evaporators will certainly find it to their interest to have on exhibition samples of the products of their implements.

Any correspondence designed to be laid before the Executive Committee at this meeting, should reach me or some member of the Board before the 7th of January, 1862.

JOHN P. REYNOLDS,
Cor. Sec'y Ill. State Ag'l Society.

SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 23, 1861.

Thanksgiving Services.

Thanksgiving services will be observed to-day in the Churches named below, as follows:

—At the first Unitarian Church on Washington street at half-past ten a. m. Sermon by Rev. Mr. Thomas, Pastor of the Church.

—The Episcopal congregations on the North Side of the river will meet at the St. James' Church for Thanksgiving services at 11 a. m.

—The Rev. John Wesley Osborne will preach at Hyde Park and administer the Holy Communion. Services commence at 11 o'clock a. m.

—Services will be held in the North Presbyterian Church, corner of Cass and Indiana streets, at half-past 10 a. m. Sermon by Rev. Willis Lord, D. D.

—The First Congregational Church, corner of West Washington and Green streets, will be open at 11 o'clock, a. m. The Pastor, Rev. W. W. Patton, will deliver a discourse suitable to the occasion and times.

—Prof. Bartlett will preach a Thanksgiving Sermon at the Union Park Congregational Church. Services commence at half-past 10 o'clock, a. m.

—There will be preaching in the Third Presbyterian Church, by the Pastor, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock a. m.

—There will be services at 11 o'clock, a. m., in St. John's Church, Union Park.

—There will be Thanksgiving services at the Church of the Redeemer (Second Universalist), corner of West Washington and Sangamon streets, to-day, at half-past 10 o'clock, a. m. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. J. H. Tuttle.

—Services will be held in the Wabash Avenue Church this forenoon, commencing at half-past 10 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Eddy will officiate.

—North Baptist Church, corner of Ohio and Dearborn streets. Thanksgiving services will be held in this Church to-day at 10½ a. m. Sermon by the Pastor, Rev. A. A. Kendrick. The public are cordially invited to attend.

—Thanksgiving services will be held this morning at 11 o'clock, at the First Baptist Church.

☞ Cook & McLean, 98 Dearborn street, have made their price for cleaning and dyeing Gents' garments less than any other house in the city.

Go to Dunlop, Sewell & Spalding for Printing.
nov11-h221-1y

☞ Go to John Jones, 119 Dearborn-st., and get your clothes cleaned and repaired. nov12

Attention Volunteers.

A few more able-bodied men, of good character, are wanted for Company "D," of the Washburne Lead Mine Regiment. Enfield rifles, superior equipments, and the immediate prospect of active service, are among the inducements to join this, one of the finest regiments in the Northwest.

THOMAS D. CONNER,
Capt. Co. D, Washburne L. M. Reg't.

MARRIED:

On the 26th inst., by Rev. Dr. Freeman, at the residence of the bride's father, Col. S. F. WOODWARD to Mrs. ANGELINA, widow of the late Lieut. B. H. Hill, of Portland, Maine.

In the Tabernacle Baptist Church, in this city, Nov. 26, by Rev. S. M. Osgood, Mr. RICHARD J. RUNDELL and Miss CYNTHIA M. OSGOOD.

DIED:

In Aurora, on the 27th, Miss HATTIE E. BYRON, formerly of Chicago, aged 20 years and 16 days.

Hotels.

RICHMOND HOUSE
CHICAGO, ILL.
BOARD REDUCED TO $1.50 PER DAY.
oc28-g904 E. WINNE & SON, Proprietors.

MITCHELL & ZAHM
Manufacturers of
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And Dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS and SEEDS. Factory, corner of State street and Archer Road. Office and Warehouse, 77 Kinzie street, Chicago, Ill.
J. S. MITCHELL. [no29] LOUIS ZAHM.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1861.

The money market remains precisely as at our last issue. The larger banks sell exchange at ¼ to customers; the brokers charge ⅜, and a few sell at ½. The buying price is about ⅛; but purchases are sometimes made a fraction both above and below the ruling figure.

Gold sells at ⅜@1 ℔ cent. The demand is not large, and the market is well supplied.

Money for all legitimate business purposes continues abundant. The trade of the city is healthy, and for the season active. We hear no complaints, except of the low price of all real property, and that will have a most happy influence on the general prosperity of the city.

CANADA MONEY.—With the exception of the Bank of Montreal, whose notes are redeemed in this city at "current rates," and are never to exceed ¼ of 1 ℔ cent. premium, the whole of the Canada currency now in circulation at the West ought to be driven home. It has no business here, and some day not distant our people will find their pockets full of it, and they will be obliged to suffer a shave of from five to seventy-five ℔ cent, and upwards. If everybody will refuse it, the "stuff" will disappear by the first of January. Let the good work begin at once.

MILWAUKEE.—The Sentinel of this morning says:

> A very good feeling prevails in monetary circles, and so far from the approach of the 1st of December causing an increased demand for exchange and specie, the reverse of this is actually the case. The fact is, as was appropriately remarked by a leading banker in our hearing yesterday, the 1st of December has been pretty well discounted, and the exertions of the gentry who have been speculating upon the fears of the public are now chiefly directed to disposing of their exchange to the best advantage during the interim preceding the event they have represented as fraught with so much danger to our currency. They are now very willing to sell exchange for that currency at 2½@3 ℔ cent. premium. A week or two ago they would not sell for less than 5 ℔ cent., and some of them had brass enough to ask 7@8. The banks occupy a strong position, and they are determined to keep it until all apprehensions as to the effects of the new banking law have been removed.
>
> The current rate of exchange at the banks yesterday was 1 ℔ cent. premium, and mercantile customers were supplied to a liberal extent at that rate.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices, for cash, paid for stocks in New York to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central R. R. stock	78	78¼
Galena	79¾	79¾
Rock Island	52¾	53¾
Burlington & Quincy	69	
Michigan Southern (preferred)	37	37¼
Michigan Southern (common)	18	18
Cleveland & Toledo	33¾	33½
Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. bonds	41¾	41¾
Missouri 6s	41¾	41¾
Virginia 6s	47	47

Market—First Board steady; second Board firm.

New York Money Market.

[From the N. Y. Times, 26th.]

The weekly averages of the banks of the city of New York, on Saturday, Nov. 23, 1861, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Nov. 16:

Increase in Loans	$16,151,741
Increase in Specie	147,230
Decrease in Circulation	193,780
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	22,168,150

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury specie average of the week, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Nov. 24, '60.	Nov. 23, '61.	Nov. 16, '61.
Capital	$69,158,000	$69,050,000	$69,050,000
Loans	122,518,454	153,460,376	137,308,635
Specie	18,759,373	41,609,063	41,461,833
Circulation	8,968,442	8,605,895	8,799,675
Gross Deposits	99,616,607	153,631,592	129,804,781
Exchanged	25,580,808	20,373,288	19,590,177
Undrawn	74,085,799	133,259,354	110,214,604
In Sub-Treas'y	4,308,668	8,168,250	8,183,192

The changes in the bank return this afternoon on the loan and deposit averages grew out of Government account, a third negotiation of $35,000,000 having been passed to the credit of the United States Treasurer early in the past week. The specie average is rather higher than last week, and with the gold in the Sub-Treasury amounts to about $50,000,000, to which $900,000 from California and England is added to-day. The stock of bullion in the city to-day is thus made about fifty-one millions, against twenty-three millions same time last year at the initiation of our political difficulties with the Southern rebellion.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27, 1861.

The following are the receipts and shipments of leading articles for the last twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	G Sds lbs.
Canal	....	5000	5000	6000	....	....
C & C U R R	1080	26099	624	90	377	1590
R I R R	1130	4550	2100	....	350	....
Ill C R R	1785	7750	7350	1400	700	....
C B & Q R R	1400	8399	4830	750	1038	4760
N W R R	1819	1876	25	313	61	3338
C A & St L R R	580	1575	2450	700	175	....
Total	7744	55199	22379	9253	2701	9688

	L H'gs No.	D H'gs No.	Cattle No.	Hides lbs.	Po's bu.	H'w's brls.
C & C U R R	480	....	42	7880	....	....
R I R R	558	....	....	....	....	50
Ill C R R	600	....	30	20589	....	....
C B & Q R R	3019	....	82	7942	....	170
N W R R	....	21	49	3084	51	....
C A & St L R R	100	8	....	11221	....	....
Total	4757	29	203	50716	61	220

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour brls.	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Rye bu.	B'r'ly bu.
Ogdensburgh	1600	10000	5000			
Buffalo	1900	70000				
Total	3500	80000	5000			

The general markets to-day were quiet, on account of the steamer's news. The demand for Flour was very light and the market dull, with limited sales, at $3.70@3.90 for spring extras, and $4.60@4.75 for white winter extras.

The demand for wheat was light, and the market declined ½ per bushel, with light transactions at 88c for No 1 White winter; 75c for No. 2 Red winter; 71½@72c for No 1 Spring—closing dull.

The Corn market also receded ¼@½c per bushel, under the influence of less favorable news from Europe—with sales of Mixed in store at 24@24½c.

Oats were in good demand and firm, with sales at 17¾c in store, and 20c f. o. b. Rye firm at 33½@34c for No 1 in store. Barley was dull. Highwines are dull at 13c. Timothy Seed is quiet but firm at $1.45@1.50. Flax Seed, $1.25. Clover Seed, $3.75.

There was a limited demand for Mess Pork for the Canadian trade, and we note sales of 100 brls at $9.75. Lard is in fair request and steady, with sales to-day of 100 pkgs prime Leaf (steam) at 7½c. Tallow, 8c.

The receipts of Hogs to-day were 4,757, and the market was active at $2.55@2.85 gross for light to extra heavy. The weather was cool and clear, and packers bought freely. Beef Cattle were in fair request and steady at $2.00@2.80.

The Hog Market.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, 27th.

The packing season has fairly opened in this city, and though the receipts as yet are but small—some 204 head on Monday—our buyers are prepared to do a larger packing business this season than last. There has been some misapprehension as to the safety of visiting this market, in consequence of our present troubles. But our friends in the country need have no trouble here, but they will find our gentlemanly packers ready to welcome them, and pay as good prices, in as good money as can be had in any other market in the West. We have before stated that high prices were out of the question this season, but we think it always understood that the farmer can do as well in this market as he can anywhere. The market opens at $3.25 for heavy hogs and early delivery, but we think this is a higher figure than the season will average. There is a very large crop this season, and the Southern market being practically closed to us at present, the army and foreign exports must constitute our market for some time. The prospect of a large foreign demand is at present quite flattering, but we must recollect that other countries besides America will compete with us in the markets of Europe in provisions and breadstuffs. Hence it would be unreasonable to expect high prices of provisions from the effect of foreign demand. But in this matter our sympathies are with the producers, and we only hope that something better is in store for them than we at present feel justified in encouraging. And should things turn out better than we can now see our way clear to predict, we will all rejoice in the happy disappointment together.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 27th.]

The week now under review may be considered the first of the packing season. Hogs came forward very sparingly at first, and considerable contracts for products maturing this month, the demand for hogs for several days was in advance of the receipts, and prices, which opened at $3.12, advanced steadily until $3.70@3.75 became the current rates on Monday. This, however, proved the culminating point. There was not a proportionate advance in provisions, and receipts increasing, with heavy offerings for next week delivery, prices got suddenly into the downward scale, and 10c was lost Monday afternoon, closing at $3.60, and to-day a further decline of 20@30c was established, closing at $3.30@3.40, the latter the outside figure for best hogs. The market is in an unsettled and uncertain condition; devoid of strength and liable to sudden depression in the event of large receipts. Packers for the European markets have taken hold pretty freely, and will do a large business; but local packers are exceedingly timid, regarding the result as dependent upon the continuance of the war. It is the opinion of this class, that without a Southern market the trade can hardly be profitable, and that there is danger of its being disastrous even at present prices. This is the prevailing feeling, and feeders can draw their own conclusions. We may remark, however, that prices will be strained to the highest point that can be reached with any degree of safety, in the face of surrounding circumstances.

Provisions and Hogs.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 26th.]

The receipts of hogs were light, comprising only about 6,000 head for the 48 hours. The weather being favorable, and the offerings moderate, while packers who had contracts for products to fill were free buyers, the market opened briskly, and an advance of 15@25c on Saturday's prices was established. The sales, as far as reported, reached 2,500 head, at $3.60 to $3.75 ℔ 100 lbs net. On Change the market lost its buoyancy, the offerings for future delivery having increased, and prices declined 10c, closing at $3.60 for good lots. Packers for the English market are taking the lead, operating quite freely. The trade, however, notwithstanding the unexpected advance in figures, does not rest on a firm foundation, and prices must be regarded as unreliable; that is to say, it is impossible to tell what a day or two may bring forth in the way of quotations. There was a moderate inquiry for products, with sales of green shoulders at 2½c, hams at 4c, and tierce lard at 7¼c. Mess pork was offered at $10, with buyers at $9.50@9.75. These figures, it will be observed, are relatively below the quotations for hogs. There was a sale of 1,000 pieces of long middles, in the rough from block, at 3¾c.

The St. Louis army contract for 1,800,000 lbs of bacon, was awarded to-day, at $5.95 for clear bacon sides; 5¾ to 6c for hams, and $3.19 for shoulders, with shank cut off—all packed in tierces. It is said that the stock in St. Louis falls short some 800,000 lbs of the quantity called for, and, as the contract was awarded to St. Louis dealers, purchases will have to be made elsewhere. From the way matters look now, there is not a great deal of money in that contract, as holders here are in no humor to sell below 6c for clear sides—if they can help it.

[From the Louisville Journal, 26th.]

Messrs. Huffman, Duncan & Co. commenced the work of slaughter at their mammoth pork house, on Main street, on Saturday. They killed three hundred and thirty head of hogs for Mr. Alexander Lusk, of Garrard county, Ky. We have heard of no transactions in hogs the present season, but dealers are now offering from $3 to $3.30 net.

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1861.

FLOUR—Received 7744 brls; shipped 3500 brls. Market very dull. Sales 30 brls "Centralia" choice white winter extra at $4.75 del; 100 brls good white winter extra at $4.60 del; 200 brls "Chicago Mills" spring extra at $3.90 del; 200 brls "Imperial" at $3.75 del; 400 brls "Eolian" on p. t.; 87 brls "Canada," 100 brls "Delaware," and 200 brls good spring at $3.70 del; 61 brls superfine at $3.00 del; 30 brls Rye flour at $2.37½ del.

WHEAT—Received, 55,199 bu; shipped, 80,000 bu. Market ½c lower. Sales, 400 bu No 1 White in store at 88c; 400 bu No 2 Red in store at 75c; 10,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 72c; 1,800 bu do at 71½c; 4,000 bu No 2 Spring in store at 65½c; 2,000 bu do at 65¼c; 1,000 bu do at 65c.

CORN—Received, 22,379 bu; shipped, 5,000 bu. Market ¼@½c lower. Sales, 20,000 bu Mixed in store at 24½c; 35,000 bu do at 24¼c; 8,000 bu do at 24c.

OATS—Received, 9,253 bu. Market firm. Sales, 3,700 bu No 1 at 20c f. o. b.; 1,000 bu do at 17¾c in store.

RYE—Received, 2,701 bu. Market firm. Sales, 1,500 bu No 1 in store at 33½c; 800 bu do at 34c.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal at 18@25c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Quiet but firm. Sales, 50 bgs good, at $1.50; 25 bgs at $1.45.

CLOVER SEED—28 bgs prime at $3.75.

FLAX SEED—8 brls prime at $1.25.

HIGHWINES—Dull and lower. Sales, 125 brls at 13c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 30c.

PROVISIONS—100 brls Mess Pork at $9.75; 100 brls steam-rendered Leaf Lard at 7½c.

TALLOW—50 brls city at 8c.

HIDES—Dull. We quote:—Dry Flint, 11@11½c; Green Salted, 5@5½c.

EGGS—Fresh, 14@15c; Limed, 10@12c.

POULTRY—Live Chickens, $1.50@1.75 ℔ doz; Live Turkeys, 7c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—Prime Neshannocks in good demand at 35@40c; Common, 25c.

LIVE STOCK—Received, 4,757 Hogs, 203 Beeves. Market for Hogs active and steady. Beef Cattle in fair request and unchanged. Sales:

350 Hogs, averaging	300 lbs at		$2.80
300	..	290	2.80
94	..	258	2.80
150	..	290	2.85
40	..	220	2.65
240	..	236	2.85
150	..	250	2.75
94	..	296	2.75
240	..	277	3.00
50	..	285	3.00
60	..	298	2.75
257	..	225	2.62½
150	..	240	2.65
200	..	250	2.62½
240	..	260	2.65
150	..	270	2.65
100	..	280	2.62½
400	..	225	2.75
34 Beeves,	..	1100	2.65
12	..	1248	2.45
19	..	1236	2.75
19	..	1340	2.70
20	..	1450	2.80
25	..	2000	2.00

Latest Foreign Markets.

Per Canada.] LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.

BREADSTUFFS—Flat. Richardson, Spence & Co, Wakefield, Nash & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., report flour flat at 6d decline; American 28@31s 6d. Wheat inactive; red western 11s@12s 9d; red southern 12s@12s 9d; white western 12s 9d; white southern 13s@14s. Corn declined 3d@6d; mixed 32s@32s 6d; yellow 32s 6d@32s 9d; white 35@37s. The same authorities report beef steady. Pork quiet and unchanged. Bacon upward; all qualities slightly advanced. Lard downward and prices slightly lower. Sales at 50@52s. Tallow firmer. Sales at 50@51s 6d.

LONDON MARKETS—Baring's Circular reports breadstuffs quiet and steady. Sugar quiet. Tea firm; common Congou, 1s 1d@1s 1½d. Coffee buoyant and all descriptions slightly higher. Rice quiet and unchanged.

The market for American securities quiet but steady.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Inactive and no sales of consequence.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—CONSOLS—93⅝@94 for money; I C shares 42@40 dis; Erie 27¼@27½.

In Paris the financial change imparted much firmness to the Bourse, and Rentes advanced ½ per cent. on the 15th inst.—closing 69f 65c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Flour opened heavy and closed 5c lower, with moderate demand for export and home consumption at a decline. Sales 2600 brls at $5.25@5.45 for rejected; $5.40@5.45 for super state; $5.55@5.60 for extra state; $5.40@5.45 for super western; $5.55@5.75 for common to medium extra western; $5.80@5.90 for shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and $6@6.25 for trade brands. Canadian flour in only moderate request, and slightly easier in prices. Sales 800 brls at $5.40@5.45 for super; $5.55@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady with moderate sales at $3.25@4.40. Corn meal quiet and unchanged in price.

WHISKY—Dull. Sales 350 brls at 20@20½c, chiefly at the inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat opened heavy and closed 1c lower, with a moderate export inquiry at the decline. Sales 36,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.18@1.25; 13,700 bu Racine spring at $1.25@1.26; 36,000 bu Mil. club at $1.26@1.28; 26,000 amber Iowa at $1.29@1.30; 5,900 bu red state at $1.33@1.35; 45,500 bu winter red western at $1.31@1.36; 26,000 bu amber Mich at $1.37@1.38; 14,000 bu white Ind at $1.37@1.39, and 13,000 bu white Mich at $1.42@1.44. Rye without change; sales 8,500 bu at 85@86c. Barley scarce and firm; sales 7,500 bu Canada East at 73c, and 2,000 bu Canada West at 85c. Corn opened heavy and closed 1c lower; sales 198,000 bu at 51c for badly damaged mixed western in store; 63@64c for good to prime shipping do afloat; 65c for do in store; 66c for southern yellow; 67@68c for Jersey yellow. Oats more active and easier; sales 75,000 bu at 47@48c for Jersey, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork more active, without material change in price. Sales, 2,770 brls at $12.50@13.00 for mess; $8.50@9.00 for prime; included in sales are 1,700 brls prime mess at $14.25. Beef in good request at unchanged prices; sales, 825 brls at $4.00@4.50 for country prime; $5.00@5.50 for country mess; $11.00@12.00 for repacked mess; $13.00@13.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef more active at $19.50@20.00; sales 300 tierces India mess on p. t. Beef hams steady; small sales at $15.25@15.50. Dressed Hogs active and lower at 4½c. Cut meats dull and prices favor buyer; sales 50 pkgs at 4@4½c for shoulders; 4@4½c for hams. Bacon in good demand, chiefly for future delivery; sales, 1,600 boxes at 6¾c for smoked sides; 7c for Cumberland cut middles, deliverable in January, and 7¾@8¼c for short ribbed middles. Lard active and very firm; sales, 1,400 brls at 8¼@9¼c. Butter firm at 10@15c for Ohio, and 15@21c for state. Cheese steady at 5½@8c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Raw more active and very firm. Sales 6,000 hhds Cuba at 7¼@8¼c; a small parcel of Porto Rico at 7½c; 1,149 bxs Havana at 7⅜@8½c; 3,600 bags Pernambuco at 7½c.

STOCKS.—Higher; fair business. C & R I 53¾; Mil & P R R 19¾; C & T 33½; G & Chi 70¾; 10; Mich S gtd 37¾; M S 18; M C 49; Hudson 37¾; Erie pfd 53½; Erie 30¾; N Y C 78¼; Pac Mail 88¾; C & N W 1st bds 37¼; Erie 5th bds 70; Ky 6s 75; Ohio 6s '60 91; Mo 6s 41¾; U S 6s '81 coupons 93¼; U S 6s '81 regtd 93; U S 5s '71 coupons 89¾.

OSWEGO, Nov. 27.—FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales 1,200 bu white Michigan at $1.21; 2,000 bu white Ohio at $1.20; 1,400 bu amber Michigan at $1.14. Corn dull; sales 5,500 bu Indiana at 45c. Barley quiet; sales last night 3,600 bu Toronto at 68c. Rye dull; sales 1,400 bu Canadian at 66c. Oats and peas quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Quiet; 1 boat load wheat taken at 18c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—31,400 bu wheat; 140,000 bu corn; 14,300 bu barley; 4,100 bu rye; 5,500 bu peas.

CANAL EXPORTS—885 brls flour; 6,400 bu wheat; 6,000 bu corn; 8,500 bu rye.

BUFFALO, Nov. 27.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales 4,000 bu spring at 93c; 5,000 bu choice amber Michigan at $1.05. Corn firm but quiet; sales 5,000 bu at 40c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Easier; 5½c for wheat to Rochester.

IMPORTS—7,000 brls flour; 164,000 bu wheat; 174,000 bu corn.

CANAL EXPORTS—74,000 bu wheat; 6,000 bu corn.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Beef cattle unchanged. Range 5@8½c; generally selling prices 7@7½c. Receipts, 4,638. Cows in moderate request at $25@$50. Veal calves drooping, at 3½@4½c ℔ lb. Sheep and lambs firm at $2.00@5.00 ℔ head. Receipts, 12,147, and probably all sold. Swine active, at 3¾@4½c. Receipts, 23,199.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED.........Nov. 27.

Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St Joseph, 20 m staves, 175 brls flour.
Prop Buckeye, Rosman, Cleveland, sundries.
Prop Ogdensburgh, Hopkins, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Schr Milan, Frink, Cleveland, 350 tons coal.
Schr A E Hart, Bigelow, Buffalo, 1,300 brls salt.
Schr Meridian, Woolnough, Buffalo.
Schr Signet, Glasnow, Kalamazoo, 60 m lumber.
Schr International, Hinman, Cleveland, 400 tons coal.
Schr Westchester, Burns, Muskegon, 60 m lumber, 30 m timber.
Schr Harriet Ross, McWand, Toledo, 300 brls salt, 100 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Racine, Clandancy, Masonville, 120 m lumber, 140 m lath.
Schr Denmark, Fitzgerald, Buffalo, 19 brls apples, 15 cds wood.
Schr Cuba, Herriman, Cleveland, 380 tons coal.
Schr Fisk, Close, Buffalo, 200 tons coal.

CLEARED..........Nov. 27.

Prop Lady Franklin, Hickey, St. Joseph.
Prop Ogdensburgh, Hopkins, Ogdensburgh, 6,400 bu corn, 3,000 bu wheat, 300 brls flour.
Prop Buckeye, Rosman, Ogdensburgh, 10,000 bu corn.
Bark N M Standart, Ranner, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Bark Ogontz, Roberts, Racine.
Bark Sweeney, Jamison, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Brig Northumberland, Motton, Collingwood, 15,600 bu corn.
Schr Queen of the Lakes, Goodman, Hinston, 15,000 bu corn.
Schr Wm Fisk, Close, Buffalo, 17,157 bu wheat.

Machinery.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE
AGENCY FOR
AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINES,
Prices, $40, $65 and $200.
ALSO,
PARR'S AMERICAN CAMP CHEST,
Which contains a complete Camp outfit for four persons.
PRICE, $21.00
Orders by Mail or Express will receive prompt attention.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
no6 74 and 76 Lake Street.

LESTER & CO.'S PATENT
Heating and Ventilating Furnace,
For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c.
This Furnace has been so thoroughly tried in this locality that a particular notice is not necessary. In point of economy in fuel, cheapness in cost, and healthfulness, it is unequalled. We refer to Thos. B. Bryan, C. G. Hammond, W. W. Farwell, John M. Williams, Carter & Bauer, Esqrs., and Rev. Dennis Dunn, of Chicago; T. D. Robertson, Jason Marsh and Chas. Foster, Esqrs., of Rockford. Address M. W. LESTER, Post-Office Box 3860. Office No. 33 Lasalle street.
oc13-g368-3m

HORSE POWERS—CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power, for one or two horses, with continuous trace and chilled rollers and shackles—the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers of best pattern. Made and sold by KLINE, GREELEY & CO., (late Kline & Humphrey,) 43 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.
se7-g341-3m

To Stockholders.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA
AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO.,
CHICAGO, Nov. 26th, 1861.
Notice to Stockholders.
At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
"Resolved, That a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby declared, payable at the office of the Company in Chicago, on the first day of January next, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of December next, in exchange on New York at par."
no21-b439-1m W. M. LARRABEE, Sec'y.

Dry Goods and Carpets.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 & 116 Lake Street,
750 Packages
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ¼ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
50 Bales Stark Sheeting, 12½c.
75 " Lawrence Sheeting, 12½c.
100 " Appleton do. do.
100 " Indian Head do. do.
The prices named on Sheetings are to Regular Customers only.
GRAIN BAGS,
50,000 Stark Mill Bags, $27.50 per hundred.
20,000 Lewiston Bags, $25.00 do.
20,000 Manchester Bags, $24.50 do.
20,000 Ozark Bags, $22.50 do.
PRINTS.
100 Cases Merrimac Prints, ...10c.
50 " American Print Works, ...9c.
50 " Richmond Works, ...9c.
50 " Bleached Muslin, Under Price.
25 " Hamilton Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
25 Bales Stripe and Tick,
250 " Batts, full 10 per cent below the market price.
25 Cases American De Laines 17 to 18 cts.
CLOTHS, KERSIMERES,
AND VESTINGS.
HOSIERY, NOTIONS,
SILKS AND SHAWLS,
CARPETS,
Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Three-Ply.
OIL CLOTHS,
Bedding and Feathers, Retail Dry Goods,
DRESS GOODS,
Buying my Dress Goods entirely by the package for cash, I can and will sell them at least 10 per cent. less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.
NOTICE:
Purchases made at my establishment that prove unsatisfactory either in price, quality or style, can be returned (to the Cashier's desk) for which the purchase money will be with pleasure returned.
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 LAKE STREET.
[no26-g335-1y]

Mill Furnishing.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.
T. W. BAXTER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,
OF ALL QUARRIES.
C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE
Flouring and Grist Mills,
AND DEALERS IN
DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"
Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Pitch, Proof Staffs, &c., &c.
FAIRBANKS' SCALES,
AND MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.
Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnishing when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for.
Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.
The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. Below we give a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, complete with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:
[illegible]
And in like proportion for larger sizes as required.
Every Engine is furnished with
JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.
For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will
Save from 25 to 50 per cent. in Fuel
over the usual consumption of engines. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined, and the necessary information given. Persons wishing competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set and start engines in any part of the country.
WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.,
At very low prices.
T. W. BAXTER & CO'S
Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.
Post Office address Box 274. oc29-h9-1y

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.,
(Formerly Decker & Seville,)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 WEST WATER STREET,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths, and
MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and Foundry Work
Of every description.
se11-g601-6m EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

A NEW INVOICE OF THOSE
GLASS CONES
Just received, with splendid Lithographic Engravings, FOR SALE IN ANY QUANTITY.
NEW STYLES OF LAMPS
AND LAMP FIXTURES,
Downer's Kerosene,
And the best Brands of
CARBON OILS,
AT NOBLE'S LAMP & OIL EMPORIUM
No. 175 Lake Street.
se26'61-1stp

M. TERHUNE,
(SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.)
SHOW CASE
MANUFACTURER,
NO. 63 DEARBORN STREET,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Post Office Box 666. no6-h377-1y

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—The undersigned, recently proprietor of the well known Shipyard at Milwaukee, having permanently located in Chicago, will build ships [illegible]
J. M. JONES.

Auction Sales.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,
(OPPOSITE TREMONT HOUSE.)
REGULAR SALE DAYS
AT THESE SALESROOMS:
DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
EVERY THURSDAY.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
All Goods Sold for Par Funds.
Deposits received from all purchasers unknown to us. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.
oc11-ly

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, WOOL SOCKS, UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.
READY-MADE CLOTHING, BLANKETS, &c.,
AT AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, Nov. 29, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND
FURNITURE,
Chairs, Bedsteads, Bureaus, &c.
SILVER-PLATED AND CROCKERY WARE, &c.
AT AUCTION,
On SATURDAY, Nov. 30, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

J. B. CLAY'S BOURBON
Whisky, Cigars, Etc.,
AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY, December 2d, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.
[illegible]
Also, Cigars, Groceries, &c.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

SUPERIOR FURNACE
AT AUCTION.
On MONDAY, Dec. 2d, at 11 o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House, we will sell one Furnace, recently bought of Mr. Lester [illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts,
READY-MADE CLOTHING, WOOLEN GOODS,
Yankee Notions, &c., at Auction.
At our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.
On Tuesday, Dec. 3d, at 9 1-2 o'clock.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

160 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.
On THURSDAY, December 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.
150 CASES MEN AND BOYS'
CALF AND HEAVY BOOTS, AND BROGANS,
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S GOODS,
OF ALL KINDS.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.
WAREHOUSE SALE.
The following property, in store at the Warehouse of Wm. H. Hough, 25 River street, will be sold to pay charges,
On Monday, 16th day of December, at 9½ A. M.
[illegible]
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER,
SUPERIOR FURNITURE,
Mirrors, Gilt Shades and Housekeeping Goods,
AT AUCTION.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 30th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell a large and general assortment, consisting of
PARLOR, BEDROOM AND
DININGROOM FURNITURE,
[illegible]
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auct'rs.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
General Auctioneers, 82 Lake st.
Hold, regular sales of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Furniture &c.
DRY GOODS,
Silks, Merinos, Dress Goods, Notions,
Embroideries, &c., &c.,
AT AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4th, at 9½ o'clock,
[illegible]
EMBROIDERIES.
[illegible]
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER
General Auctioneers, 82 Lake st.
CATALOGUE SALE
OF
SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS,
AT AUCTION
ON MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 2, AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
At 111 Randolph street, in Kingsbury Block, a collection of splendid Oil Paintings, being those which have been on exhibition the past few weeks, [illegible]
GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY S. NICKERSON,
Nos. 222 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.
REGULAR SALES ON
WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK
THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,
Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions, &c. [illegible]
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE by S. Nickerson,
[illegible]
S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE,
No. 107 Dearborn Street,
HUGH ALEXANDER.
Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

Stationery.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
STATIONERS
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS.
Having the three Departments of
Paper Ruling,
Printing,
and Binding,
Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of
ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,
To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Out-fit.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
No. 129 Lake street.

Co-Partnerships.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing [illegible]
Chicago, Nov. 26, 1861.

A GREAT CHANCE FOR AN ENTERPRISING MAN.—[illegible]

OVAL GILT AND ROSEWOOD
FRAMES, AND GILT AND ROSEWOOD BRACKETS, OF ALL WIDTHS.
R. APPLEBY [illegible]
Mouldings, Gilt and Rosewood

VAULTS AND OUT-HOUSES
[illegible]

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE,
Madison street, between State and Dearborn.
FOR THANKSGIVING AND FRIDAY NIGHT,
Positively the last performance of the Successful Drama from Dickens's work,
GREAT EXPECTATIONS
Produced in admirable style, with new and appropriate scenery—startling effects and brilliant tableaux—the entire Company in the cast.
Grand Dance.........Miss Jennie Hight.
To conclude with the glorious Farce of
COUNT LAMBKIN.
Count Lambkin.........Mr. McVicker.
Capt. Bantamo.........Mr. Myers.
In Rehearsal the new Comedy of
HUSBAND TO ORDER,
OR
Why they Join the Army.
And the great historical Irish Drama of
BRIAN BOROIHIME,
THE MAID OF ERIN.

SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
DINNER of the
ILLINOIS ST. ANDREWS' SOCIETY,
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE
BRIGGS HOUSE,
On Friday Evening, Nov. 29th, at 8 o'clock P.M.
Tickets.........$2.50.
May be had at the Briggs House, or of any of the members of the Society.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY.
Corner Madison and Clark streets—Entrance on Madison.
CHILDREN'S CLASS every Wednesday and Saturday. [illegible]

METROPOLITAN HALL.—This popular Hall has been re-painted and
PUT IN COMPLETE ORDER,
And is now for rent for the night or week. It is admirably suited for
SOUND AND VENTILATION
[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. Apply to R. ANDREWS, Office No. 101 Washington street, [illegible]

WANTED—A Furnished House, by an unexceptionable tenant, on the North or South Sides. [illegible]

WANTED—A Lady desires a situation in a private family where she can act as Seamstress [illegible]

WANTED! WANTED!—Iron-Scrap, Turpentine or Oil Barrels, at WEBSTER & BAXTER'S, 30 South Water street.

WANTED—A good man who will bring with him ten (10) good men for Cavalry service, [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner, either active or silent, [illegible]

WANTED—A Situation as Book-keeper or Salesman [illegible] Address "BOOKKEEPER," at this office.

WANTED—A reliable person in every town in the Northwest, to manufacture and supply their respective towns with an article [illegible] W. JONES & CO., Chicago, Ill. Post Office box 4085.

WANTED—200,000 Railroad Ties to be delivered [illegible]
St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.
[illegible]

WANTED—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent to canvass every town and county in the United States, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents wanted in every town and village in the Northwestern States, to sell the
GROVER & BAKER
Premium Sewing Machines.
[illegible]
WM. B. YOUNG & CO.,
General Agents, Chicago.

BUGGY WANTED.—Any one having a first-class second-hand Top Buggy, [illegible]

PARTNER WANTED.—With a capital of $500 to $1000, in the Wholesale Liquor and Brewing business. Address "BREWER," at this office.

FARM WANTED.—Cheap for Cash.—Improved, about 100 acres, good buildings, [illegible]

500 ARMY HORSES WANTED at the Peoria State Stables, [illegible]
JAMES MIX & CO.

$5,000. WANTED.—A stock of Dry Goods, [illegible] Address "BUSINESS," Box 65, Peoria, Ill.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—A four-story Brick Building, 20x80 feet on the Alley, between Madison and Monroe streets, [illegible]

TO RENT.—I will rent the pleasant and commodious House I now occupy, No. 42 Adams street, [illegible]

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND
MELODEONS
TO RENT—new and second hand. Pianos for sale low at 115 Lake street, [illegible]

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A vacant Lot on Clark street, fronting Court House Square, cheap. Inquire of T. COLE, Room No. 5, 121 Lake street.

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. R. WELLS, of the firm of Wells & Faulkner, at 46 Lake street.

FOR SALE.—For sale for cash or on time, [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. [illegible] Apply to Attorney L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest.

FLOURING MILL AND DISTILLERY for Sale or to Rent, situated on Fox River,
AT CLINTONVILLE,
[illegible]
POSSESSION GIVEN IMMEDIATELY,
[illegible]
DAVIS & NISSEN, No. 46 Lasalle street, Chicago.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms and single rooms to rent, with Board, at 80 State street. [illegible]

BOARDING.—A splendid suite of parlors; also, a parlor and bed-room, unfurnished, and two single rooms, to rent, [illegible]

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen and families can be accommodated with Board, [illegible]

BOARDING.—There are now vacant at 23 and 25 South Clark street, [illegible]

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of rooms, [illegible]

BOARDING.—Very desirable [illegible]

NATIONAL HOUSE, 278 State street, [illegible]

NEW STEAM BAKERY.—The subscribers have opened a new Steam Bakery [illegible]
THOMPSON & TEMPLETON.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.
N. SCHOTTENFELS, Manufacturer of
PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO.
Office and Factory, 180 South Water street, between Wells and Franklin streets, Chicago, Ill.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!
[illegible]

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO.'S
L. CORNELL & CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,
PRICES FROM $5 TO $30.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT,
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT,
4000 Stitches per Minute.
The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. [illegible]
L. CORNELL & CO., Box 2, Chicago, Ill.

$30 AND $35 EACH.
UNION SEWING MACHINES,
UNION SEWING MACHINES,
UNION SEWING MACHINES,
UNION SEWING MACHINES,
UNION SEWING MACHINES,
The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, [illegible]
UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Office 40 Franklin-st., Chicago.
Address J. A. MANN, Agent for the Northwest.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

General Notices.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE.—[illegible]

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against Cook County are notified [illegible]
C. B. FARWELL, Clerk.

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—[illegible]

QUERY.—Why should House-keepers [illegible]

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS!—A few OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SWORD BELTS AND CAP ORNAMENTS, [illegible]

WILLIAM HOULSBY, formerly of Woodbine House [illegible]

EVERY DAY LAYING HENS. [illegible]

$8,000 WORTH OF GENTS' [illegible]

COLORED BOY WANTED.—A bright, honest colored boy [illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS, [illegible]

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—[illegible]

STRAYED—From the Subscriber on Friday, Nov. 22, [illegible]
SAMUEL HARVEY.

STRAW. BOARD! STRAW BOARD!!
50 TONS STRAW BOARD
[illegible]

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE,
AND
Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada [illegible]
M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal.

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of execution, [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook Co.
Dated the 12th day of October, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution [illegible]
Dated the 16th day of November, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY.—[illegible]

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—[illegible]
Attending Surgeons.
Consulting Surgeons.

KNOW THYSELF!
Dr. J. H. McCANN.
[illegible]

Female Diseases, &c.
[illegible]

Sewing Machines.

L. CORNELL & CO.'S
L. CORNELL & CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES.
SEWING MACHINES.
PRICES FROM $[illegible] TO $[illegible].
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
4000 Stitches per Minute.

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer, which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction in practical use. TRY ONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.
Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.
Send red stamp for Samples and Circular, or call and see them at 138 Lake street (up-stairs). Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 31, Chicago, Ill. se9'61-ly

$30 AND $35 EACH.—
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.

The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINES, elegantly finished with silver plate, stands with drawers and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $35—on plain stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.
UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
Office 40 Franklin-st., Chicago.
Address I. A. HANCE, Agent for the Northwestern States.
Post-Office Box 1481, Chicago.
☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere. au24'61-t-t-s-1m

General Notices.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—$5,000 worth of Imported and Domestic Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars, of all grades and brands, for wild or improved lands or city lots in Illinois, Iowa or Wisconsin, or for horses, cattle and merchandise, &c. Apply to or address WM. R. SANFORD, southeast corner of Clark and South Water sts., office Room No. 4, second floor—P. O. Box 192. no26-h450-1m

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against Cook County are hereby directed to file the same with the County Clerk on or before the 2d day of December next.
Nov. 26, 1861. C. B. FARWELL, Clerk. no26-h506-1w

OYSTERS FORTY CENTS PER CAN.—SANBORN'S third annual sale of genuine Baltimore Oysters, at 40 cents per can. We can refer to those who have bought of us the two former season. Country orders promptly attended to. Also, the extra large at 45 cents per can. H. SANBORN, 119 Randolph-st.—P. O. Box 1961. no26-505-3m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, Conducted by the Spanish Government. In drawing of Nov. 14th, 1861, No. 9,887 drew $100,000; No. 23,504 drew $50,000; No. 1,592 drew $30,000; No. 2,251 drew $16,000; No. 8,813 drew $10,000, being the five capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y. no26-h480-1y

QUERY.—Why should Housekeepers and their servants lose their patience and time in trying to kindle Anthracite Coal with pine kindling, when by using the GRANULAR FUEL, sold by C. W. GRAY, corner of Market and Washington streets, they can have a fire at any time without trouble? no26-h148-2m

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS!—A few OFFICERS' SABRES, SASHES, SHOULDER STRAPS AND CAP ORNAMENTS. Extra good and cheap, just received. Belts and Sashes manufactured at BOWEN'S Glove Store, No. 20 Clark street, over U. S. Express Office. oc15-ly

WILLIAM HOULSBY, formerly of Woodbine Hotel, near Capt. Ward's Rolling Mill, has removed to Tally Ho Saloon, No. 39 West Randolph street, corner of Canal. He will have on hand free lunch from 10 o'clock in the morning to 11 o'clock at night. Friends and the public are requested to call. no27-h515-6t

EVERY DAY LAYING HENS.—Persons wishing to purchase the celebrated Every Day Laying Black Spanish Hens, can do so by calling at the Summit Farm, or by addressing the subscriber at Chicago. He boxes them so that they can safely be sent to any part of the United States or Canada. no27-h536-d2t&w2t CHARLES L. REED.

$8,000 WORTH OF GENERAL assortment of Hardware, Stoves and Implements, to exchange for part cash and well situated lands in Illinois and Iowa, or centrally situated improved, unincumbered Chicago city property. Address "HARDWARE," P. O. Box 3707, with real name, where an interview can be had. no27-h527-3t

COLORED BOY WANTED.—A bright, honest colored boy, who for the sake of a good home for the winter is willing to make fires, do chores and make himself generally useful, for small wages, can hear of a place by calling at the Counting Room of the Tribune Office, No. 51 Clark street, between 11 and 12 o'clock to-day. None need apply who cannot give the best of references. no27-[illegible]

NEW YORK STEAM DYE WORKS. WM. YERBURY, 137 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe, Chicago, Dyer and Cleaner of all kinds of Silk and Woolen Goods. Also, Straw Hats and Bonnet-Dyeing, Bleaching and Pressing. Store and Country work solicited. All orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to. Post Office Box 3682. fe4'61-ly

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—A new 100-horse power Engine, in complete running order, will be sold low, either for cash or time, for approved paper. Apply to VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., Tin Plate and Sheet Iron Dealers, 199 & 201 Randolph street. no6-h126-1stp-1m

STRAYED—From the Subscriber, on Friday, Nov. 22, a medium sized Bay HORSE; had a small spot of hair rubbed off one side of his neck. Any person giving information or returning him to the Planing Mill, corner of Polk and Canal streets, will be liberally rewarded. no26-h498-3t SAMUEL HARVEY.

STRAW BOARD! STRAW BOARD!!
50 TONS STRAW BOARDS
Received on consignment and for sale low. no12-h253-1m G. H. & L. LAFLIN.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE AND Importers from Europe.
The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada issue Through Bills of Lading from the West to Liverpool for all descriptions of produce, at very low rates, which include all expenses, except Ocean Insurance. They also grant Through Bills of Lading from Havre, Liverpool and London. Apply by mail or personally to JAS. WARRACK, Gen. Western Agent, No. 12 Lake street, Chicago.
M. PENNINGTON, Gen. Freight Agent, Montreal. je22-ly-1stp

Legal Notices.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of Harlow P. Smith, plaintiff, and against John D. Brown and Fernando Jones, Defendants, at ten o'clock A. M., on the eighth day of November, 1861, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendants in and to the following described property, to wit: Lot No. twenty-one [21] in Block No. six [6] and the north fifty-five [55] feet of Lot No. one [1] in Block No. five [5], all being in William Jones' Addition to Chicago, in the southwest fractional quarter Section No. twenty-two [22], Township thirty-nine [39] north of Range fourteen [14] east of the third principal meridian; and also Lot No. two [2] in Block No. one hundred and seventeen [117], in School Section Addition to Chicago; also, Lots Nos. seven and eight [7 and 8] in Block No. sixty [60], in Russell, Mather & Roberts' Addition to Chicago, the above described property being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By WM. WAYMEN, Deputy.
Dated the 13th day of October, 1861. oc17-[illegible]
The above sale is postponed to the tenth day of December, 1861, at the same hour and place.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff,
By WM. WAYMEN, Deputy.
Dated the 8th day of November, 1861. no[illegible]

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of John F. Forbes, plaintiff, and against Jesse Embree, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 9th day of December, 1861, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Out-lot or Block seventeen [17] in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Section seven [7] in Township thirty-nine north of Range fourteen [14] east of the third [3d] principal meridian, situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, except the following lots in the subdivision of said block, to wit: Lots one [1], two [2], three [3], four [4], five [5], twenty-six [26], twenty-seven [27], twenty-eight [28], thirty-four [34], thirty-five [35], thirty-six [36], forty-three [43], forty-four [44], forty-five [45], forty-six [46], forty-seven [47] and forty-eight [48] of Jesse Embree.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 16th day of November, 1861. no[illegible]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, 1861.—Kate Schuyler vs. Cornelius M. Schuyler.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Cornelius M. Schuyler, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of Chicago, notice is hereby given to the said Cornelius M. Schuyler that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 7th day of November, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of December next (1861), as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Cornelius M. Schuyler, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of December, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
CHARLES A. DUPEE, Compl't's Sol'r. no[illegible]

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.—The Dispensary of the Infirmary, in Ewing's Block, corner of North Clark and North Water streets, is open daily, from 11½ to 1 o'clock, for the gratuitous treatment of the poor, afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Attending Surgeons, EDWARD L. HOLMES, M. D., EDWIN POWELL, M. D.
Consulting Surgeons, Prof. D'N'L BRAINARD, M. D., Prof. JOS. W. FREER, M. D.
TRUSTEES.—Walter L. Newberry, President; Charles V. Dyer, Luther Haven, Vice Presidents; Sam'l Stone, Secretary; Ezra B. McCagg, William Barry, Flavel Moseley, William H. Brown, Dr. John Evans, Cyrus Bentley, John H. Kinzie, Philo Carpenter.

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Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861. NUMBER 34.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

WORK FOR CONGRESS.

Congress meets on the first day of the coming month, and it will find several large jobs of work cut out for it since the special session adjourned in July. Most prominent is the business of enacting a sweeping confiscation of the property of rebels. When we look back at the measures adopted at the special session, four short months ago, we are amazed at the Quaker inoffensiveness and simplicity there displayed and put into the forms of law. Two acts were adopted, and two only, looking to the confiscation of rebel property—one providing for the seizure and condemnation of vessels owned in whole or in part by citizens of seceded States, and the other confiscating property, such as guns, sabres, cavalry horses and munitions of war actually employed for insurrectionary purposes, and declaring all "persons held to service or labor," who shall have been employed "in or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship, entrenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government or lawful authority of the United States," to be discharged from such service and labor. These are absolutely all the penalties for rebellion now on the statute book relating to the property of the insurgents, and even these were adopted with many doubts, and signed with extreme reluctance by the President.

Meanwhile the rebels themselves have not been idle. Being thoroughly in earnest in their work, and perfectly unscrupulous as to the means of compassing their unlawful and unholy ends, they have passed what they call a sequestration act, and have banished all citizens who have the courage and patriotism to adhere to the Union, its flag and its laws. Under this act they have confiscated first, all debts, public or private, due to citizens of the loyal States, and second, all property, real or personal, in the rebel States, owned by citizens of the loyal States, including houses, lands, bank stock, railroad stock, mortgages, merchandise, and chattels of every description—the whole estimated by Jeff. Davis himself at *eight hundred millions of dollars!* They have also sent privateers to prey on the vessels and cargoes of loyal citizens on the high seas. The Sumter has been absent all summer, seizing unarmed vessels, and in many instances wantonly burning them to the water's edge. In addition to these gigantic piracies, there is still the unsettled account of forts, arsenals and sub-treasuries pillaged at the beginning of the war, amounting to many millions of dollars. The rapacity of their legislation has been equalled only by the thoroughness of its execution. Agents of exile and sequestration have been at work all the season, driving out the loyal citizens and confiscating the goods of Northern residents. They call it "levying the costs of the war on the enemy."

It is the clear duty of Congress to enact a law of confiscation against the rebels as sweeping as that which they have already carried into effect, and to make it applicable to *all* the States from Maine to Texas. The first kind of "property" to receive attention is slave property, because that is the most directly and usefully employed in aiding the rebellion—one negro contributing generally as much as three white men to the support of the army in the field. There are no idlers among the slaves—men and women working together, and the children also being driven to the field as soon as they are high enough to reach a cotton pod or strong enough to manage a hoe. They are the "mud-sills" on which the whole fabric of rebellion rests. Knock them out and the Jeff. Davis institution comes down with a rush. We have asserted, and we still believe, that it is competent for the President, or the commander of the armies, to liberate the slaves under the war power, but if the Executive cannot discern that power, or if he is so doubtful in the premises as to be unwilling to employ it, let Congress add its authority and sanction, which will be nothing less than the authority and sanction of the whole people. This done, and not only is the enemy deprived of his most serviceable weapon, but that weapon may be at once turned against the rebels themselves.

Jeff. Davis's Congress and Government have done their work of banishment and confiscation wholly in defiance of law. Now let the legitimate Congress and Government of the United States deal out to them the just and Constitutional penalties of treason. Let the cost of putting down the rebellion be assessed upon the rebels to the extent of their uttermost farthing. Let us impose at least as many and as severe penalties for treason as the parricides themselves have imposed on loyalty.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The Republic has burdens enough to bear. Its ordinary resources are sufficiently taxed by the rebellion which has cut off eleven States and nine and a half millions of people. Its capabilities as a war power among the nations of the earth are abundantly testified by the number of men now in the field, by the ships of war afloat, by the readiness of our people to bear the burdens of taxation and the business hindrances and disabilities which war entails. But we are not yet up to full fighting mark. The reserved energies of more than twenty-two millions of souls; the resources of unexampled national prosperity and of unparalleled inventive ingenuity, and the power of patriotism to endure, are yet untouched. We deprecate as much as any man the prospect of a causeless war with Great Britain; but if it must come, we know what will happen. As in 1790 to 1796, in France, war will be the business of the nation. All commerce, all social desires, all political action, will be subordinate to it. Our land will be converted into an immense camp. The women, children and old men only will be left at home to till the soil, while all the manhood of the nation is in the workshop or in the field. "The Republic is in danger"—the formula of words which called a million of Frenchmen to arms—will be repeated here and will be met with a response such as the world has never heard before. Rank and station will go for naught. The barricades which conventionalism has erected will be broken down by the imminence of the public danger; and he who is of the most service to the country will be the most honored. We must expect privation at home. We must see some of our cities, perhaps the largest and wealthiest of them all, in the possession of the enemy. Commerce will be stagnant. Ships will rot at the wharves, and crops [illegible] in the crib. The national credit will be [illegible], or strained to its uttermost. Banks will everywhere suspend. Bankruptcy will be the rule and solvency of corporations and individuals the exception. The preservation of our national honor, [illegible] of our boundaries, and [illegible] of the heaven-born principle [illegible] the Republic rests, are a compensation for all these; and if we must [illegible] it [illegible]. It will find a nation [illegible] for the worst evils that it [illegible] upon the world will be surprised by the sight of an army larger than any that has trod the earth since Xerxes day, raised without conscription, drafting or other legal process—the aggregation of patriotic offering—every man of which will march straight to death rather than that the Republic should suffer dishonor. We pray that war may be averted; but if in the Providence of the Almighty, it is necessary that our nation should be chastised by the visitation of fire and sword, we bow to the infliction, knowing that a higher civilization—a Republic without a slave, a coward or a traitor—will be the result.

SECRETARY SMITH.

If the sayings of the Hon. Mr. Smith Secretary of the Interior, at the Prentice banquet are correctly reported, there is not much to choose between him and his predecessor, the Hon. Mr. Thompson. The following is the dispatch referring to the banquet and Mr. Smith:

> "WASHINGTON, November 20, 1861.
>
> "At the supper to George D. Prentice by Mr. Forney last night, Secretary Cameron reiterated his opinion that as a last resort *we ought to arm every man who desires to strike for human liberty.* Secretary Smith protested that the Administration contemplated no such policy. Slaves escaping from the rebels might be received as they had been hitherto within the lines of the army, but was not intended to arm them. If twenty millions of freemen could not, single-handed, subdue the rebellion, it would be a disgrace to them, *and they ought to give up the contest.*"

So, then, Mr. Smith would rather see the Union destroyed than permit a loyal negro to strike for human liberty! It is certainly amazing that a State which has poured out so much blood, and won such high distinction in this war as Indiana—a State which has evinced such devotion to the Union cause—should be represented in the Cabinet by a man who is more concerned about the "rights" of rebel slaveholders than he is for the success of the loyal arms. Some time after the battle of Bull Run, where Secretary Cameron's brother was slain, and, we believe, after the battle of Wilson's Creek, where the glorious Lyon fell, Secretary Smith went up to New England and made a strong pro-slavery speech. He seemed to be laboring under the impression that John Tyler's one-horse Congress, where he humbled himself and his constituents, was still grinding away in Willard's ball room, and that he (Smith) was somehow mortgaged to the same humiliating position which he then took. We, in common with nine-tenths of the Republicans in the Northwest, thought that President Lincoln greatly erred when he invited Mr. Smith instead of Mr. Colfax to a seat in his Cabinet; and now we know it.

Let us see what is the practical operation of Mr. Smith's policy. We have waged war eight months in strict accordance with his principles, and what have we gained? Big Bethel, Bull Run, Wilson's Creek, Lexington, and Ball's Bluff! True, we have achieved a success at Port Royal, but it is a success which promises happy results only by the application of Secretary Cameron's principles. Secretary Smith would turn all its fruits into Dead Sea apples. According to his plan of conducting the war we ought to make it as bloody and expensive as possible *on our own side*, rather than strike a decisive blow at the cause of the war, slavery. Four millions of negroes, whose inclinations are shown to be loyal wherever our armies go, are driven, coerced, flogged into the service of the rebels. Their labor feeds the rebel army. They constitute as essential a part of the forces arrayed against the Union as Jeff Davis, his cabinet, his congress, his Generals, and his soldiers, or all combined. To meet these forces we have collected an army and navy of 550,000 men and have gone into an expense of a million dollars per day. If we simply detach the slave population from the rebel service we shall reduce their available strength one half, which would be equivalent to adding a quarter of a million of soldiers to our own side or subtracting a half million of dollars per diem from our expenses. But if we adopt Secretary Cameron's plan, and put a musket into the hand of every man who will strike for Union and liberty, the rebellion will crumble of its weight and weakness. Mr. Smith would make the war long, bloody and costly, and peculiarly dangerous, in order to preserve slavery. Mr. Cameron, and those who think with him, would have it short, decisive and economical, causing no more bloodshed to the loyal soldiers, and bringing no more desolation to loyal households, than absolutely necessary to accomplish the end. Finally, Mr. Smith would give up the whole contest, and see the fabric reared by George Washington shattered in ruins, rather than strike down the accursed institution which Washington, in his last will and testament reprobated, and which has brought war and desolation upon the country which calls him its father.

THE ENGLISH RULE.

We have no need to go back to the older writers on the Law of Nations, to establish our right to seize the dispatches borne on the British steamer *Trent*; nor need we argue that, if dispatches were contrabands, the bearers, Mason and Slidell were liable to arrest. We have the authority of the Queen herself, promulgated within seven years past, for the complete justification of Commodore Wilkes's action. In March, 1854, during the Crimean War, a remarkable declaration was issued by the British Government, by the Queen. We quote such parts of it as are pertinent to our purpose:

> DECLARATION.—Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to the powers whom she remains at peace.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> *It is impossible* for her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of neutrals from BEARING THE ENEMY'S DISPATCHES, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent, to prevent neutrals from breaking any effective blockade which may be established with an adequate force against the enemy's harbors, ports or coasts.

This was, as we have said, in 1854. Its validity and authority do not depend upon the black-letter volumes with which our libraries are crammed. It is the deliberate expression of the matured opinion of the English Government, by the Queen herself, during the last decade—the rule of action to which she has subjected us, and by which, unless war with the United States, in the interest of Human Slavery, is her desire, her own conduct in the case now under discussion, will be regulated.

The questions now to be determined are these:

I. Were the papers taken from Slidell and Mason, dispatches?

II. Are the bearers of dispatches contraband of war liable to arrest, on a neutral deck?

The Queen's Declaration which we have cited, is a complete answer to the first query, and the action of the British Government in a case in point, is the triumphant reply to the latter. We state it in the language of an English journal of the period quoted in the New York *Times*:

> "Early in September last, Mr Henry Laurens was taken prisoner by the British frigate Vestal, on his way from Congress to the coast of Holland, and is now confined in the Tower of London. A correspondent at Portsmouth, England, gives the following account of his capture: "Mr. Keppel, the Captain of the Vestal, was on a cruise off the coast of America, *when he fell in with the ship which carried Mr. Laurens, the President of the American Congress. It was a Dutch vessel, laden with tobacco and bound for Holland.* As soon as Mr. Laurens perceived the English armed boat make up to the vessel in which he was, he threw the box that contained his letters overboard; but the lead that was attached to it proving insufficient for sinking it immediately, one of the daring tars of the Vestal leaped over the boat and kept it afloat until the rest assisted him in lifting it. *Mr. Laurens was bound to Holland with a commission from the Congress*, and the tenor of his business was certainly of such a nature as must have produced immediate hostilities between England and the States (Holland), if this accident had not intervened to protect us against this further misfortune. The papers which have been found in the box above mentioned, are of the utmost consequence; they contain an explicit detail of his business with the States, and a full description of his power and his commission there. Some secret correspondence is said to be discovered between the members of the Congress and certain great inhabitants of England, but we do not mention this with any degree of confidence, it having been an old and favorite device of a disappointed Minister to insinuate the imputation of treason against those men who have the fortitude to discuss a steady opposition to his measures. Government have sent word that Mr. Laurens should be brought to London under a strong guard. They have ordered one lieutenant to come in the chaise with him, and two more in a vehicle behind. How he is to be disposed of is as yet a doubt with the Administration. *They are in a puzzle whether he should be received only as an American captive or be sent to Newgate as a rebel.*"

Mr. Laurens was committed to the Tower on the 6th of October, 1780. The commitment by the three Secretaries of State, ran thus:

> "These are, in His Majesty's name, to authorize you to receive into your custody the person of Henry Laurens, Esq., *sent herewith on suspicion of high treason*, whom you are to keep safe until he shall be delivered by due course of law; for so doing this is your warrant.
>
> Dated at Whitehall, the 6th of Oct., 1780.
>
> STORMONT.
> HILLSBOROUGH,
> G. GERMAINE.
>
> TO CHARLES, Earl Cornwall's, Constable of the Tower of London, or his Deputy."

The circumstances of Mr. Laurens' commitment are thus related in the New Jersey *Gazette*, of Dec. 20, 1780:

> "On his arrival in England he was attended by the Secretaries of State, who, after informing him of their rank and character, asked him, 'Is your name Henry Laurens?' 'It is.' 'Are you the same Henry Laurens who was President of the American Congress?' 'I am.' 'We are ordered by the King and Council to examine you, and have certain questions to propose to you?' 'Your lordships may save yourselves the trouble of an examination, as I think it my place to answer no questions you put.' *'Sir, we are directed to commit you a prisoner to the Tower!' 'I am ready to attend.'*"

With this declaration and this precedent before us, to assist in the formation of a proper opinion of the case in dispute, we need have no hesitation. If they express the law and the facts, every foot of this continent must be ploughed up with cannon balls before Mason and Slidell are given up.

ARMING COLORED MEN.

It is on record that an American General, having a heavy campaign on hand and desirous of using all the means placed in his power to carry his arms to success, addressed a proclamation to colored men. He began by saying to them,

> Through a mistaken policy you have heretofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which our country is engaged. This no longer shall exist.

He was aware of the existence of prejudices of caste and color, and he made these no obstacle to employing these black men. He looked the thing squarely in the face, as thus:

> You will not, by being associated with white men in the same camps be exposed to improper comparison or unjust sarcasm. As a distinct, independent battalion or regiment, pursuing the path of glory, you will, undivided, receive the applause and gratitude of your countrymen.

But having enrolled and armed them, he recognized the facts just as they were, and provided for the due and perfect control of this *materiel*, by securing it that their officers should be chosen from a race more used to command. There was no beating about the bush, nor mock modesty in the matter, as witness

> On enrolling yourselves in companies, the Major General commanding will select officers for your government from your white fellow-citizens. Your non-commissioned officers will be appointed from among yourselves.

The black soldiers thus formed and officered were to be, to all intents and purposes, soldiers, not mere hangers on upon a camp, the appendages of a column. They were recognized as in respect to hire, equal to their white brothers in arms, if words mean anything, and these words were fulfilled:

> The non-commissioned officers and privates will be entitled to the same monthly pay and daily rations furnished to any American soldiers.

Now will not the negrophobists fall at work at a characteristic howl at such an enormity? Let us have all the favorite points trotted out, lengthy heels, and crooked shins, and high odor. Let us have some one argue from science that all this was actually but one remove from putting muskets in the hands of gorillas, and slinging cartridge boxes to tailless monkeys. All this will come in place, and the inference urged that every white soldier turned out of the camp, in a highly mutinous condition with one hand raised in solemn protest, the other defending his invaded nostrils. Whites asked to parade with niggers. Arming blacks to shoot white men. Never doubt that all the blood of Caucasus would be in lofty revolt.

But hold, all this was done by an American General, and history has recorded it that the blacks wrought well, for it was General Andrew Jackson, of whom his negro troops received honorable mention. And what are the changes since that day and now in the struggle for the utter crushing out of treason. Certainly the negro race have been bettered, if complexion be the test and blood be anything. The best blood of Virginia, for instance, has been for generations being infiltrated into improved breeds of mulattoes; we borrow the phrase from their own latitude.

It is instructive to look over these old precedents, and humiliating to see that the liberal spirit of that age has been little the gainer by time. And yet this very proclamation of the Hero of New Orleans may come round again. The progress is that direction, when our leaders shall have seen that both hands must be taken for the work, instead of, as now, one hand employed in holding Sambo to his work, while his rebel owner, and the young masters take the field against the armies of the Government. All the tokens are in that direction. No later than yesterday evening a cotemporary whose feebleness is often enforced by letter writers of more calibre than is the home property of its management, contained two elaborate presentations of the argument against employing the colored men of the South in aid of the Union. These were from different pens and each plainly struggles with a conviction that what is argued against, is inexorably near at hand. And we shall not wait long before the conviction becomes general, even to taking the form of action. The Jackson proclamation will do for the first model.

THE McCORMICK REAPER PATENT.

The benefits conferred by an inventor upon the public, come, after a reasonable period for introduction has passed, to be pretty exactly recognized and counterbalanced by the benefits to the inventor himself in the profits of his invention, and such is the intention of the law of patents. We recently gave a brief abstract of the decision of Commissioner Holloway, denying to C. H. McCormick of this city, an extension upon his patent on the Reaper that bears him name. The first patent bears date Oct. 23d, 1847, the full term of fourteen years having expired on the corresponding date of the month last past.

In his statement of receipts and expenditures filed at the Patent Office with his application, Mr. McCormick states that he has received on account of his manufacturing business:

For net proceeds of sales of machines in cash	$2,933,585 94
For net proceeds of sales in notes	312,096 13
For net proceeds of sales in book accounts	42,939 31
For interest received on promissory notes	63,305 54
For net proceeds of sales of parts of machines for repairs	71,312 63
For value of machines on hand unsold	57,655 00
Total	$3,481,455 60

That he has expended on account of his manufacturing business:

For materials and mechanical labor	$1,333,427 77
For miscellaneous expenses, including salaries, advertising, traveling expenses, &c.	652,913 66
For commissions for selling machines	370,331 00
For rent of shops, machinery, wharves wear and tear of machinery, &c.	184,000 00
For insurance	31,531 95
Total	$2,572,204 38
Excess of receipts of manufacturing business over expenditures, being a profit of about 36 per cent	$1,409,251 22

This exhibit is interesting as declaring the value of an invention of this class, to him who introduces some real improvement in economizing and cheapening labor. It is well that talent that produces such results should be stimulated by rewards like this. But the decision of the Commissioner is made on a question that directly concerns the public, as to the point when profits thus exclusively accruing shall end, in other words, when the inventor shall be said to have parted with his natural right of property in his invention. Mr. McCormick has certainly realized for his, a most "substantial consideration."

In all future cases, by the late act of Congress, there will be no after questions to decide, all attempts at renewal being estopped by positive enactment, that patents shall run seventeen years without renewal.

A MASONIC COINCIDENCE.

Last spring Hon. Mr. Winthrop, then at Washington, invited Senator Mason to visit Boston. "*Not until I come as an Ambassador*," was the reply which made the mild mannered member of the Boohoo Committee quake down to his very boot-heels. Well, about this time he is there "as an Ambassador," for the San Jacinto must have arrived yesterday, and discharged her cargo at Fort Warren. He doubtless remembers his own words, which must strike him as of a prophetic cast. He is an accepted Mason at Fort Warren, even if Col. Dimmick's rules do not allow him to be a free one.

Henry Wager Halleck.

The paragraph in our issue of yesterday representing that Gen. Halleck was born on Long Island, of Quaker parents, was incorrect. Gen. H. was born in Western, Oneida county, N. Y. His grandfather still lives at Western, being one hundred years old this winter, and is regarded uncommonly tough and vigorous for a man at his time of life, as he chops all of his own stove wood. Gen. Halleck's maternal grandmother, Mrs. Wager, was also one of the most vigorous and athletic dames of her age, being accustomed, in the early days of Oneida county, to carry the family grist of corn to Rome (eight miles distant,) on her back, and bring the meal home again in the same way. These were the "mud-sills" whose grandson is appointed to command a hundred thousand soldiers in the work of crushing the slaveholders' rebellion. Gen. Halleck's father, Hon. Joseph Halleck, formerly a member of the New York Legislature, died at Western about three years since. On Tuesday Gen. Halleck was serenaded at the Planters' House in St. Louis. The *Democrat* says:

> The General appeared on the balcony, and on being introduced to the large crowd which had gathered in the street, made a speech, which, for business-like brevity and pith, certainly rivals anything yet reported of Gen. McClellan. He said:
>
> I thank you for the compliment of this serenade. I appear before you as a stranger, and under orders from the Government. I am sent here to restore peace and quiet to your city, and to drive every hostile flag out of your State, and by your assistance *I will do it.*

Retaliatory Measures of the Rebels.

Col. Corcoran of the old N. Y. 69th is confined in a rebel dungeon, as the "hostage" of the pirate Smith, condemned at Philadelphia, while thirteen other commissioned officers, including all those of the higher rank, have been sent to the common jail at Richmond to await the result of the trial of the thirteen "Savannah privateers" at New York. It is said they were drawn by lot, but the "lot" seems to have been a farce except so far as to designate one person (Col. Corcoran) to live on bread and water until it should be known what had been done with the Philadelphia convict. This barbarous and unusual conduct of the rebels has aroused a deep and fearful feeling of indignation. It is intended to intimidate our government, and move it to interfere between the judges of the law and the legitimate execution of the law. It will fail most miserably. Unlike prisoners of war whom we have captured and held or released, these men on trial are robbers, who skulk in out-of-the-way corners and pounce upon defenceless merchantmen. One has already been convicted, and the others will be, and ultimately they will be hung; for the government, having passed their case over to the courts, has nothing further to do in the matter. Now what! Our officers, now in the hands of the rebels, will, it is said, suffer a like fate. The government has it in its power to avert this, and tighten the screws upon certain rebel prisoners until the Richmond junta shall treat our officers as prisoners of war are entitled to be treated. There are Mason and Slidell, and Eustis, upon whom we can operate. The rebel General Winder, the jailor of our friends at Richmond, has a brother in Fort Warren. We have Commodore Barron and the officers captured at Hatteras; also, a nephew of John Tyler. In short we have funds enough, if we have the pluck to use the opportunity, to make Richmond howl. It would be a standing disgrace to our Government if this Richmond proceeding were allowed to influence the fate of pirates who are on trial in our courts.

Col. Alfred M. Wood, of the 14th New York (Brooklyn) regiment, writes as to the manner of drawing the lot, as follows:

> Yesterday, (Nov. 9,) while at dinner at my boarding house, I was notified that two gentlemen desired to see me. I immediately went into the parlor to ascertain the object of this visit. On entering, I recognized one of the gentlemen as belonging to General Winder's office, and he informed me that the General desired to see me. It being Sunday, it struck me that something unusual had or was about to happen. On arriving at the General's quarters I asked him for what purpose he desired to see me? He answered by saying that he had a very unpleasant duty to perform—in fact the most unpleasant duty of his life, and handed me a paper to read."

[This paper was Benjamin's order to Winder to draw lots among our officers for a victim. Colonel Wood continues:]

> "After leaving the General's quarters I was escorted to the prison occupied by the officers of the federal army, where the drawing took place, in presence of all the officers confined in Richmond, seventy-five (75) in number. General Winder himself superintended the arrangements of the drawing: after the names upon separate slips of paper were placed in a tin box, General Winder requested the Hon. Alfred Ely to draw from the box one name, and that the name of the officer thus drawn would be held in place of Smith, convicted in Philadelphia.
>
> "Mr. Ely, evidently affected and with reluctance, I thought, proceeded to comply with the General's request, and drew forth a slip of paper that was to consign one of us to solitary confinement. A deathlike stillness pervaded the room, and the deepest anxiety was depicted upon the countenances of every one present when Mr. Ely announced Col. Corcoran. The balance of the officers, viz: Cols. Lee, Cogswell, Wilcox, Wood, Woodruff; Lieut. Cols. Neff and Bowman; Majors Revere, Potter and Vedges; and Capts. Rockwood, Bowman and Keffer, are to be removed to the common jail to-day, and you may *rest assured* that *our fate depends* upon that of the *privateersmen.* I trust that you will do all you can, consistent with your duty to the Government, to relieve those officers who went forth to fight the battles of their country, from a position of *peril* and *distress.* See my family and give them all the consolation you can, and in the name of humanity do all you can for your Very true friend,
>
> "COL. A. M. WOOD."

Important Individual Enterprise.

It is stated that E. B. Ward, of Detroit, and Solomon Sturgis, of Chicago, propose widening St. Clair Flats, improving Chicago harbor, and building a harbor of refuge at Manitowoc, Wis., at an expense of $100,000. When the work is finished, it is proposed to have a Government engineer examine it, and if satisfactory, the Government to reimburse those gentlemen, who are willing to wait six years for the amount, provided the authorities are willing to pay six per cent. for the time.

The Seventh Iowa.

This gallant regiment that bore the brunt of the desperate combat at Belmont, arrived in St. Louis, Monday morning, from Bird's Point, for the purpose of recruiting, and affording the soldiers the rest they require, after much sickness and many hardships. The regiment was originally 900 strong; but it went into the Belmont fight with only 500 (400 being in hospital) and now has only 225 fit for duty, as one of its sergeants informs us.

Numbers and Location of Illinois Regiments.

7	Fort Holt, opposite Cairo	Colonel Cook.
8	Bird's Point, Mo	Oglesby.
9	Paducah, Ky	Mersy.
10	Mound City, Ill	Morgan.
11	Bird's Point, Mo	W. H. L. Wallace.
12	Paducah, Ky	McArthur.
13	South Missouri, (Wyman)	Gorgas.
14	" "	Turner.
15	" "	Palmer.
16	St. Joseph, Mo	R. F. Smith.
17	Cape Girardeau, Mo	L. F. Ross.
18	Cairo, Ill	M. K. Lawler.
19	Kentucky	Turchin.
20	Bird's Point, Mo	C. C. Marsh.
21	Ironton, Mo	Alexander.
22	Bird's Point, Mo	Dougherty.
23	Re-organizing at Chicago	Mulligan.
24	Kentucky	Hecker.
25	South Missouri	Coler.
26	Hannibal, Mo	J. M. Loomis.
27	Cairo	Buford.
28	Fort Holt, Ky	Johnson.
29	Cairo	Reardon.
30	"	P. B. Fouke.
31	"	John A. Logan.
32	Camp Butler, Springfield	John Logan.
33	Ironton (Normal) Mo	Hovey.
34	Kentucky	Kirk.
35	South Missouri	G. A. Smith.
36	Rolla, Mo	Greusel.
37	Southern Missouri	Julius White.
38	Ironton, Mo	Carlin.
39	Maryland (Yates Phalanx)	Light.
40	Paducah, Ky	Hicks.
41	do	Pugh.
42	Southern Mo, (Douglas B)	Webb.
43	South Missouri	Wraith.
44	do do	Knobelsdorf.
45	Camp Douglas, Chicago	J. E. Smith.
46	Camp Butler	J. A. Davis.
47	Southern Missouri	John Bryner.
48	Camp Butler	Haynie.
49	Cairo	W. R. Morrison.
50	Chillicothe, Mo	Bane.
51	Camp Douglas, Chicago	Cumming.
52	Geneva, Kane Co., Ill	J. G. Wilson.
53	Ottawa	Cushman.
54	Camp Butler	Niles.
55	Camp Douglas, Chicago	Stuart.
56		
57	Camp Douglas, Chicago	Baldwin.

ILLINOIS CAVALRY REGIMENTS.

1st, Scattered	Colonel T. A. Marshall.
2d, Scattered	Silas Noble.
3d, Missouri	Eugene A. Carr.
4th, Camp Butler	T. Lyle Dickey.
5th, Camp Butler	J. Updegraff.
6th, Scattered	T. H. Cavanaugh.
7th, Scattered	Wm. Pitt Kellogg.
8th, Potomac	J. F. Farnsworth.
9th, Camp Douglas	Albert Brackett.
10th, Camp Butler	Barrett.
11th, Peoria	R. G. Ingersoll.
12th, Camp Butler	J. W. Bell.

McClellan Dragoons, Squadron, Potomac, Major Barker.
Hoffman Dragoons, West Va., Capt. Schambeck.
Two Squadrons organizing, McClellan Brigade.

The regiments numbering from the 50th, are mostly incomplete, and some of them are in the earliest stages of organization. The latter is true of the cavalry, and both of the artillery regiments, but all will be complete before the close of the present year. These various regiments will swell the number of Illinois troops to over 60,000.

Only six of our regiments have been in action, and both most creditably to themselves and their State. The defence of Lexington, in which a prominent part was borne by Col. Mulligan's Irish Brigade, is among the most striking events of the war thus far. Col. Dougherty's 22nd Illinois regiment also did valiant service at the late affair at Belmont.

Troubles in the Rebel Camp.

There is a sharp little fight brewing among the leaders in the Richmond junta. It seems that all last summer President Davis held Beauregard with a short chain, lest he should run away with the applause of the Southern people and be elected President in November. There have been mutterings of discontent, and now there is a loud complaint. Beauregard's report of Bull Run was kept in the dark by Davis, and finally published a week or two ago, but sadly mutilated. Beauregard's friends then rushed to print with letters charging the Executive with bad faith, and it would appear from their statements that the Louisiana General not only reported the battle, but also what he calls the imbecility of Davis and his Cabinet. One writer assails Davis in this wise:

> "Davis is the victim of petty jealousies and prejudices of which the South could never have entertained a suspicion when he was elected President. If it were not painful, at a time and during a crisis like the present, to impeach the character of our Chief Magistrate, many instances might be given of a narrow-minded favoritism on the part not only of the President, but of the whole administration, which, deriving its tone from him, indicates a rapid approximation to the official corruption supposed to have been cast off forever when we severed with the sword the degrading bonds which bound us to the despotism at Washington."

And another, speaking of the election, says:

> "Outside of the Cabinet, no man has been named as a candidate in place of Mr. Davis. The people know not where to look for a suitable man. With sufficient time, a well chosen candidate would obtain a vote that would startle the administration, which now feels secure almost to the verge of irresponsibility, and astonish even the entire Confederacy. I think I know the feeling and opinion of the Confederate Congress in this matter. They know all that President Davis has done, and not done. Few else do, on account of the secrecy of the sessions and the veil thus thrown over all the transactions of the government. It is disagreeable to be at points with one who is head of the government, and generally profitless. *But were the election to be determined now by Congress, Mr. Davis would be flung as high as a kite.*"

Gen. Beauregard is thus introduced into the arena, and in a letter to the Richmond *Whig* he says:

> "By authority, the President, is the sole judge of when and what part of the Commanding Officer's report shall be made public. * * * * If certain minds cannot understand the difference between patriotism, the highest civic virtue, and office seekers, the lowest civic occupation, I pity them from the bottom of my heart. Suffice it to say, that I prefer the respect and esteem of my countrymen to the admiration and envy of the world. I hope, for the sake of our cause and country, to be able, with the assistance of kind Providence, to answer my calumniators with new victories over our national enemies; but I have nothing to ask of the country, Government or any friends, except to afford me all the aid they can in the great struggle we are now engaged upon."

The Charleston *Mercury* discusses freely the difference of opinion between Davis and Beauregard, and says it fears the latter may soon have to follow the example of Gen. Walker of Georgia—alluding to the late rebel Secretary of War, who was compelled to resign.

Letter from Col. Wilcox—Wretched Condition of the Prisoners in the South.

Colonel O. B. Wilcox of Detroit, of the First Michigan regiment, captured at Bull Run, and now one of the "hostages" held in the common jail at Richmond, writes a doleful letter from Castle Pinckney, under date of a month ago. He says:

> We have lost one man, Noah Porter, who died at this Castle, Oct. 2d, of typhoid fever. There have been many cases of diarrhœa, etc., but the health of the prisoners is generally good. Our greatest need is *clothing*. The men, particularly, require everything, from shoes to overcoats. Besides Capt. Withington, I have with me fifty of my men, and two of the Fourth Michigan, and a very ragged set of Christians we are, too, as you may suppose, having had nothing but the light summer fatigue dress of the battle-day. Some of the gallant fellows are out of their breeches, some bare-footed, &c. If our confinement is to continue, I know of no way to supply the men unless by making up a lot in Michigan and sending them to Fortress Monroe, to be forwarded by flag of truce. There are three officers and sixty-five men of the First Michigan, and a few of the Fourth Michigan. Capt. Withington, myself, and fifty men of my regiment, and two of the Fourth are here. The rest are probably at New Orleans, or still in hospital at Richmond. We are totally ignorant, seeing no papers from the North, but, if we are not to be exchanged directly, the clothing will be very much needed. It should be all kinds of common wear.
>
> There is no certainty of my situation here, and no one knows what or where to-morrow may see us. But I have faith in Providence, and trust in the magnanimity of the high-toned portion of our Southern enemies.
>
> The journey to Charleston was anything but agreeable, confined as we were from the 10th to 13th, in the cars, except one night at Weldon, crowded, hot, and almost destitute of refreshments along the way. In my reduced condition I suffered little less than purgatory. Five days in the Charleston jail, and then we emerged into a new life in every sense, at this castle in the harbor of Charleston. The sea breeze, release from close confinement, etc., have brought me up as well as the one hundred and fifty who shared my lot. With here and there an exception, diarrhœa is the only form of disease we have known. But it is considered that the unhealthy season is pretty much over, although there is no sign of frost yet. The officers have the privilege of the island; the men are restricted to the Castle. Our quarters are casemates. All are better off than they were at Richmond, but grow more and more impatient for exchange. All the gallant fellows bear themselves nobly under their captivity. My room mates now are Col. Corcoran of New York, Col. Woodruff and Lieutenant Colonel Neff, of Kentucky. Among the thirty odd officers here, of course I find some congenial spirits. One of my chief wants is something to read.

A box of clothing is being made up at the Quartermaster General's office, Detroit, for the Michigan prisoners. Since the date of this letter the officers have been brought back to Richmond, and the men were at last accounts at Columbia, S. C.

Chicago Sailors at Port Royal.

The crew of the gun-boat Ottawa, and, we presume, of other vessels engaged in the capture of Forts Walker and Beauregard, at Port Royal, were recruited in this city by Lieut. Thomas H. Stevens, who commanded the Ottawa in the engagement. Lieut. Stevens was formerly the First Lieutenant of the Government steamer Michigan, of the Lake service. He obtained two hundred and thirty sailors here and fifty in Milwaukee, for the new gun boats.

☞ In Madison county, Illinois, a few days ago, a crazy German named Frihert, who had lost his reason on the death of his wife, shot dead his four children and then blew his own brains out.

OUR KANSAS LETTER.

Independence, Missouri—"Independence's day has come"—And what came of it—Col. Jennison's visit—Summary Justice on Secesh—The town taken and cleaned out—Scenes and Incidents—The Contrabands—Col. Jennison's Proclamation—He makes a Speech—Correspondence—Various Incidents, &c.

[Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]
CAMP JENNISON, Kansas City, Mo., November 15, 1861.

Independence is one of the most rabid secession holes in this section of the country. General Lane hoisted the Union flag on the cupola of the Court House. It has been flying since, though the treasonable acts of the citizens here have not been in the least abated. Most of the principal men in town are rebel sympathisers, and though too cowardly to take up arms, do not hesitate to furnish supplies and encourage outrages on Union men. Col. Jennison knowing the character of the men, as well as the facts of their histories, determined to give a little warning of the course he should pursue.

Yesterday morning, therefore, at 6 a. m., we were on the way with nine hundred men and one twelve pound howitzer. Lists had been furnished of the location of every Union man and house, as well as of those of the rebels. Orders were issued in case of resistance to shell the town, to shoot on sight every man found in arms, and to bring away all things that might be used to carry on war. About six miles from this place, was a flouring mill, barns, a large and handsome brick dwelling, &c., occupied by the family of Thos. Pitcher, a wealthy secessionist and captain in Price's army. His son, women and negroes run the mill and worked the farm. He was at Wilson's Creek and Lexington, and is now South. Col. Jennison detailed some twenty men to remove the slaves, horses and arms, and to burn the buildings to the ground, giving the women an hour to remove their effects. The order was obeyed, so far as the out-buildings were concerned. The house they did not fire. Three thousand bushels of wheat were also burned. Two other houses about a mile nearer Independence, belonging to two wealthy rebel officers named Nowlan, and well known as a rendezvous for the guerilla bands in this section, were also burned. The women in all these houses certainly displayed considerable pluck under the circumstances. They avowed themselves as "secesh," and one told the Colonel she "hoped we all would be laid out cold before night." The same woman is reported as telling the stage driver after the house was destroyed, "That some men had been thar, who she knowed came straight from hell." Complimentary to us.

About a mile from town, companies were detailed to surround the place. It was done, though not soon enough to prevent the escape of several armed men who were riding out. These movements, however, had not been generally observed when at the head of the remaining force we rode furiously in, down all the streets to the public square. Pickets had been posted at every outlet, and parties were then detailed to bring in every male citizen to the public square. Acting as volunteer aid to the Colonel, your correspondent was detailed to take charge of them. In the execution of this duty, many grotesque scenes occurred and strange things were said. In my prisoners I recognized several of the old Border Ruffians of '56. My horse acquired considerable facility in mounting and coming down the stone steps of the Court House through the main corridor of which I rode. After getting the citizens together, Colonel Jennison ordered the lists of Union men to be read. This duty also fell to your humble servant. Out of some five hundred men there were not more than 150 recognized Union men, when the sheep and the goats were separated literally to the right hand and to the left.

Col. Jennison read his proclamation, making comments and foot-notes as he proceeded. In closing he told them that every secessionist was spotted; that if Independence supplied anything more to rebel forces, if a pound of lead, salt, quinine, or other contraband article was sold to them, and more especially if the Government trains he was ordered to convey through, were molested in any portion of the county, he should holy the lives and property of every known secessionist responsible. They were too cowardly to fight themselves, and only mean enough to send out irresponsible men to do their dirty work. He did not intend to go into the bush after these, but compel them to go home and take care of their families. Men who undertook to destroy this Government, to carry forward infernal institutions like slavery, must expect war to the knife. That was what he was in the field for. If he knew of a man being in the rebel army, he should take or destroy everything he needed' every slave they claimed, every horse and if that was not enough, he would burn every house. He knew no test of loyalty, but a willingness to take arms in the defence of the Union. He now gave them fair notice that if was obliged to visit Independence, he would obviate the necessity thereafter forever by burning it to the ground. He knew that they had harbored Capt. Hays' men, and if they allowed them to come in again, he would hang those who sympathized, and he knew them every one. Some men now in the rebel army he should punish. He intended to confiscate the goods in the stores of D. I. Porter, Moore & Fisher, and Hayes. (These parties are officers in Price's army.) He should also take the horses and slaves, &c., of all men who could not have their loyalty proven by the witnesses present. Now he wished to circulate what he was doing to-day. They could do it, for he knew by his scouts, that men from Independence had carried the news of the fight on Little Blue, at least 50 miles over the river, in their search of recruits. They had better carry the news of this day's proceedings just as fast. He had no more to say.

CONFISCATION.

Men were then detailed to remove the goods from the stores named, all of which were situated on the public square. Two of them were general country stores, and the third a druggists. Most of the stock had been already removed. Not more than $1,000 worth of goods were thus found, and these were turned over to the Quartermaster. All the horses and mules found in town were brought to the square, and after those belonging to Union men were identified, the remainder were confiscated. We did not find any Union slaves in town—every darkey inquired of declared his "massa to be secesh." Of course they were told to go along, and truly they did, with a motley array of unique conveyances and animals. Most of them were loaded with bedding, clothing, etc. The regiment was accompanied by some thirty "contrabands," employed as servants, and armed to guard the horses and teams in affairs of this kind. The sight of this "blackguard," as the boys call them, seemed to excite much alarm, though needlessly, for they were among the most orderly and polite of all the men present. Riding round the town, your correspondent was stopped by a large raw-boned visage of a woman, who seemed to think that he possessed authority of some kind, and asked to help her to obtain a pair of mules and some negroes the soldiers had taken. With tears on her cheek, she vehemently protested "that she loved them ar niggers and mules better than her children,"—a fact which any one acquainted with Missouri character, will not doubt in the least. As her husband was a well known rebel and active guerilla, neither of the dearly beloved were returned. The house of D. I. Porter, a handsome cottage residence, was burned down. No other damage was done to the town. About 75 horses, a small number of rifles, and 88 contrabands, with the goods mentioned, and several wagons, were sequestrated, or as it is called out here—jayhawked.

THE EFFECT.

We returned to camp at this place last evening. Nothing occurred on the homeward march. Of course great interest has been felt all day as to the effect of such severe measures. Orders were issued this morning, to prepare nine day's rations and be ready to move in the morning. Notices were also sent to all the ferrymen below for twenty miles not to pass over any bodies of men, large or small, or their boats would be seized and burnt. To-night a letter was received by the Colonel, from one of the principal Union men of Independence from which the following is extracted. It proves the sagaciousness of the retaliation policy pursued yesterday.

> INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Nov. 15th, 1861.
> COL. JENNISON, Kansas City:
>
> Dear Sir—About twenty of those fellows who are encamped somewhere on Little Blue, came to this city this morning, and I am glad to say to you, that the lesson you gave the secessionists has had a very happy effect. As soon as these fellows came a committee waited on them and ordered them to leave town at once, and if they would not, measures would be taken to forcibly do it. They left after remaining in town some twenty minutes. A public meeting will be held in our Court House this day at 2 o'clock, and resolutions will no doubt be passed forbidding the assembling of such bands as have heretofore been annoying the citizens of the county, and the troops passing through it. The result of your visit will be very salutary, and I have no doubt but will remain so, at this place particularly. * * *
>
> Since writing the above, I learn that the fellows who came in went to a store, and got thirteen dollars worth of goods, and did not pay for them; but I am glad to say that the merchant was paid for all they took, and I am assured that if such a thing occurs again, they will be arrested and turned over to you for punishment.

THE ANSWER.

> Nov. 15, 1861.
>
> SIR:—Your favor of this date and contents noted.
>
> I assure you my utmost efforts will be put forth to quell the troubles in this part of the State.
>
> The programme laid down in my proclamation will be strictly and fully carried out. No more tampering with rebels will be permitted by me. To-morrow Lieut. Col. Anthony will move with a part of my command to occupy the country east of your place. He goes instructed to carry out my course to the letter and will do so.
>
> The telegraph office will be re-opened in your place at once and the lines shall be repaired. I shall order retribution for all damages to the line.
>
> Col Anthony will not permit any excesses to be committed in your town and vicinity unless they (the owners) are found away from their homes without good cause for absence. His duties as Provost Marshal include your town and county. Whenever we can be assured that there will be no further troubles in your place our forces will be withdrawn, as they are wanted elsewhere. Hoping that all will pass off to the entire satisfaction of all good and loyal men, I am, most respectfully, Your obedient servant,
>
> C. R. JENNISON.

SECESSIONISTS SHOT.

Capt. John Brown's Company was left in camp, and as provost guard in town. During the afternoon, some men, charged with being secessionists, attempted to cross two mules over the river. The ferry was stopped several days since by order of the Provost Marshal, Lieut. Colonel Anthony. Two men escaped, and one was arrested by the patrol. After he was taken, on his way to camp, he broke and run. The guard fired on him, and he fell wounded in the abdomen. There is little doubt of his death, though he still lingers. To-day another man got into a difficulty with the patrol, and got shot.

FROM QUINCY.

More Rebel Movements in Northern Missouri.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
QUINCY, Nov. 19, 1861.

The undying malice of our Northern Missouri neighbors has broken out again, not quite as successfully as formerly, but with scarcely less significance. Their principal achievement of late was an attempt to destroy a train of cars. They managed to saw off three or four ties near the rails on the inside of the track, so that when the train came upon it the track should spread and send the train to destruction. After performing this work, they removed the little saw dust made, filled the several ties with sand so that it would not be readily noticed, and then awaited the result. It was less disastrous than might have been expected. The train came on at full speed, and the engine passed over, but the other cars were thrown off and more or less injured, particularly the baggage car some of the passengers were bruised somewhat and a good deal frightened, but in the whole it was a fortunate escape. It was an ingenious trick and a new one, showing that it must have been done by the direction of some railroad man, or one well acquainted with railroading, as such a scheme would hardly have occurred to any other person. One of the route agents assures me that the President of the road and the military gentlemen in charge have the names of the guilty parties, it having been revealed by a despised contraband, but the difficulty will be to catch the rascals. They are a part, I believe, of Price's returned vagabonds, who are said to swarm along the route in little squads here and there, greeting the trains, as the very least evidence of their appreciation, with oaths and curses. Such a state of things is anything but encouraging to have.

On the day preceding this outrage a bridge was found on fire, which at first was supposed to be rebel work. But a little investigation, I learn, convinced the officials that it took fire from some engine. The damage was not serious.

At Moonsville, a little post station, the secesh gentry last week performed one of their peculiar feats. The post master who, with his office, carries on a country store, was awakened at night by the tramps of horses and shouting of men, and on looking out into the moonlight saw an array of gentlemen who were persistent in a summons that he should appear at his door. He did so with his clerk, when both were secured and his store ransacked and robbed of fully $500 worth of goods, of everything which in fact could be made available at the time. But wonderful to relate, at his earnest request they did consent that the post office and the books should not be disturbed, he assuring them that if they *would* rob they might take his goods in preference to those of the Government. And haters of the "accursed Union," as they are, they consented—probably reserving the exploit of stealing a few stamps and letters until the next series of moonlight nights.

Gen. Prentiss came up here from below somewhere, one day last week, looked about here a little, went to Canton, and is now, I learn, off to see Gen. Todd. His particular mission this way at this time has not transpired, though it seems to be that of general supervision, and a desire to be fully posted as to "the situation."

Capt. Schmitte, of Co. A, 27th Illinois, came up on Wednesday last from Cairo, with the corpse of Lieutenant William Shipley, of this city, killed in the fight at Belmont. Lieut. S. had been in the service nearly all the time since the commencement of the war, and he is the first known to fall among the soldiers enlisting from this city.

He was a German by birth, but entered Senator Browning's family at the age of six years and finally came to be looked upon by himself and Mrs. B. almost as a son, receiving from them a good education and many excellent advantages. Those who knew him personally, describe him as a young man of excellent character and promise. The funeral was held from Senator Browning's residence, and was attended by a very large concourse of citizens and soldiers. Rev. Mr. Warren, of Macomb, lately of this city, conducted the exercises, and read letters from Mr. and Mrs. Col. Buford extolling the young soldier's gallantry and Christian integrity. He was mortally wounded near the close of the battle, and lay on the field all night bleeding his life away, until the next day he was picked up by friends with a flag of truce, and carried back to Cairo, but died on the passage. Mrs. Browning wept as if her heart would break, and her true motherly regard for this young and foreign born soldier is a striking illustration of her noble nature.

TIMOLEON.

The Kentucky Campaign.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

In the absence of fighting generalship in Kentucky an effort has been made to get up a sufficient mortality list by forced marches and exposure. The Duke of Wellington once said, "others might know how to fight an army, but he knew how to feed one." Our Generals in Kentucky, however, seem to show that if their capacity does not reach the fighting point, they can use up their troops quite as rapidly as battles would. The retreat from London was a fitting finale to General Sherman's Administration in Kentucky, which wasted the most favorable campaign months by incompetency, and closed with a retreat of one column which, except that there was no enemy, had all the features and disasters of a rout, in the suffering, loss and demoralization of the men.

Designing treachery could do no more than our generalship has done. The loyal Southern Kentuckians who have been encouraged by the presence and protection of the National troops to show their loyalty, are now given up to be plundered by the rebels. The East Tennesseeans who had risen on the near approach of our armies, and were aiding them by burning bridges and cutting off the communications of the enemy, are now abandoned to the tender mercies of the Confederates. The exile Tennesseeans in our ranks in Kentucky, who have sacrificed everything at home and joined our armies on the promise of an advance into Tennessee, now find themselves cut off from home and deserted by the Government, and their devotion to the country wasted in a service which seems to them very like preserving Kentucky neutrality.

Our Northern soldiers, after the depression and demoralization which results from hopeless inaction in camp, mitigated only by the promise of an advance at some time, suddenly find themselves put to flight, and suffering all the hardship and disaster of flight, with no man pursuing, but merely flying by order of the Commander of the Department, who, if not formidable in an advance, has shown that he is terrible in retreat. So far as appears up to this time, there was no cause for this disastrous and disgraceful movement. It was another panic, not of the troops, nor teamsters, nor civilians, but of the Commander of the Department, which seems to have been fully communicated to the Commander of the Cumberland Gap column.

High hopes were formed of the campaign in Kentucky. It was the opportunity of this war. The rapidity with which troops were poured in from Ohio and Indiana, was highly creditable to the power and energy of those States. Our troops were competent to meet the enemy and confident; and it was hoped that in the West a different policy would be tried from that of keeping troops in camp and away from fire, while the enemy occupied all the important positions and fortified them. Certain signs in Gen. Sherman at first gave people the impression that he had a headstrong, tyrannical boldness and energy which would stop at nothing. But these qualities extended no further than the bullying of a few newspaper correspondents and prisoners. The fall campaign in Kentucky, with an army which under a General would have had possession of Tennessee, has been wasted by incompetency, and Gen. Buell, the third commander of that Department, has now to begin the campaign.

☞ We began this article to speak of the way our troops are wasted by forced marches. The march of the Ohio regiments on Piketon, under Gen. Nelson, was another march as severe as a battle. It seems singular that when the general progress of our army is so deliberate, it should be driven to such hardship in the little advance it does make. The same management was inaugurated in the beginning of our campaign in Western Virginia. Armies whose general advance is so cautious and slow as to indicate that they can find the enemy in force if they desire it, are harrassed in detachments by forced marches of twenty-five or thirty miles, in terrible weather to surprise a detachment of the enemy, and arrive only to find them fled, or nimble enough to escape. Our surprises have all turned our failures, and have resulted only in inflicting on our own men losses equal to those of a battle.

It sounds very vigorous to march troops until hundreds of them drop down exhausted by the way, but it devolves on a General to show sufficient reason for inflicting this hardship on his men. He is responsible for their preservation, and it is as much a blunder and a proof of incompetency to sacrifice them in a needlessly forced march as in a battle. Our soldiers enlist expecting to risk all the dangers of war, but they have the implied contract of the Government that they shall be taken care of, and not needlessly sacrificed by exposure. Once in the service they are powerless to assert their rights. Discipline requires them to march at the command until they sink from exhaustion; but the responsibility for every soldier thus sacrificed or suffering without sufficient cause, rests upon his commander, and every General should be held to it as much for sacrificing or demoralizing his men by hardship, by forced marches, and by inefficiency in providing for their comfort, as for sacrificing them by incompetency in battle.

THE SALT MINES OF MICHIGAN.

Products and Prospects of East Saginaw.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

On the Saginaw River the explorations have opened a basin of brine of such extent, purity and strength as to promise extraordinary growth and development to that section of the State. The East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company is entitled to the credit of developing the existence of this basin. Their operations, commencing in April, 1859, were steadily prosecuted in the face of many adverse circumstances, till, in March, 1860, they announced the discovery of a supply of brine, at the depth of 670 feet, of the unusual strength of 90 degrees by the salometer. The success was so unexpected that it found the company unprepared to avail themselves of the treasure, and it was not till July that they were furnished with machinery for raising the brine and structures for converting it into salt. In the meantime, they had procured several chemical analyses of the brine, which were so far satisfactory as to justify extensive preparations for manufacture. Their operations that season established the fact that a pure antiseptic salt could be economically made from their brine, and the further experience of this season, with the successful opening of wells at Bay City, Portsmouth, Zilwaukie, Carrolton and Saginaw City, gives authority for the assertion that the value of this discovery to the State of Michigan is incalculable. Not even the mineral wealth of the Upper Peninsula can be allowed to outrank in importance a production that is a necessity for all animate creation. If it shall be proved, as the State Geologist has stated to be his own conclusion, that the saliferous basin extends from Grand Rapids to Sanilac county, and an unknown distance towards the north, a complete revolution will be effected in the northern portion of Michigan within the next ten years. Even with the present well-established limits of the basin, on the Saginaw alone, covering an area of two by eighteen miles, within which brine, of a maximum strength, is constantly flowing, in quantity only limited by the capacity of the pumps employed, we have the elements of vast wealth. The past six months have already foreshadowed the magnitude of the interest in the investment of over $100,000, and preparations are being made for extensive additions during the coming year.

There are now eight wells in operation in the Valley. After passing through about one hundred feet of soil of various kinds, they penetrate a brown sandstone, and with alternations of strata of clay shales, limestone and sandstone, with occasional thin seams of coal, they enter the salt-bearing sandstone at depths ranging from 480 feet at Bay City, near Saginaw Bay, to 714 feet, at Saginaw City, eighteen miles distant, indicating a dip of the rock to the southward. The first appearance of brine is found at from 70 to 90 feet, in a brackish taste of the water, and this increases to 10 degrees by the salometer at 211 feet, 14 degrees at 294 feet, 26 degrees at 487 feet, 40 degrees at 516 feet, 44 degrees at 581 feet, 50 degrees at 559 feet, 60 degrees at 567 feet, 64 degrees at 569 feet, 86 degrees at 606 feet, and 90 degrees at 639 feet. These figures are from the memoranda of the East Saginaw Works, where the salt rock was struck at 632 feet, and the changes in strength are noted at the precise depths where they occurred. The temperature of brine from the salt rock is 54 degrees Fahrenheit.

An analysis of the brine by Prof. George H. Cook of Rutgers' College, New Jersey, a high authority in chemistry, shows as follows:

Specific gravity 1 165	
Chloride of sodium (common salt)	16 84
Chloride of calcium	2.13
Chloride of magnesium	.80
Sulphate of lime (gypsum)	.14
Protoxide of iron	.01
Bromine and iodine, each a trace.	
Water	79 99
	100.

When evaporated to dryness, it leaves 20 per cent. of dry saline matter.

For the purpose of comparison we give the analysis of Syracuse, N. Y., brine, and also of that from Kanawha, Va.:

	Syracuse.	Kanawha.
Specific gravity	1.142	1.098
Per cent. of dry saline matter	18 5	9.3
Chloride of sodium	17.752	7.289
Chloride of calcium	.163	1.512
Chloride of magnesium	.127	.373
Sulphate of lime	.470	
Chloride of iron	.001	
Water	81.484	90 826
	100.	100.

The brine is elevated by means of lifting-pumps from the depth of 209 to 275 feet, and the strength is noted at the several works in the Valley at from 60 degrees to 90 degrees. This difference is unquestionably owing to the degree of perfection with which the tubing introduced to exclude fresh water is packed. The water under uniform circumstances would probably be found of the maximum strength.

Within the past six months salt from the Saginaw has made its appearance in market, and has been well received, on account of its purity and cleanliness, and the neatness of the packages. The East Saginaw Salt Manufacturing Company have produced about 20,000 barrels, some 7000 of which have been disposed of in the Detroit market. The excellence of the article is attested by a large number of parties who have used it for packing purposes, and it appears to be all that can be required to entitle it to confidence and general use.

The works now in operation are the following:

Name of Company.	No. of Wells.	No. of Kettles	Investment
East Saginaw Salt Manuf. Co.	2	200	$30,000
Saginaw City Salt Manuf. Co.	1	60	15,000
Bill, Gilbert & Co.	1	[illegible]	5,000
Carrollton Mill Salt Co.	1	120	12,500
Curtis, Ward & Clark	1	60	10,000
Saginaw Valley Salt Co.	1	80	10,000
Portsmouth Salt Co.	1	50	10,000
Bay City Salt Co	1	50	10,000
Total	9	600	$102,500

These works produce in the aggregate about 550 barrels daily. Other companies are preparing for extensive operations. Among them are parties from Connecticut who have located at Portsmouth: Braddock & Co., also of Portsmouth; J. H. Hill at Zilwaukie; Curtis, Williams & Hyde at Carrolton; and a company from Ohio, who have located at Saginaw City. It is probable that before another fall there will be investments engaged in the manufacture of salt of from $300,000 to $400,000 in this district, where not a bushel of salt was produced prior to the summer of 1860. The aggregate production for 1861 has probably reached 100,000 bushels. In estimating the probable growth of such a branch of manufacture it will be safe to take for a guide the data of the same business in the State of New York.

The Telegraph Extension—Oregon to be Embraced in the Circuit.

[From the Alta California.]

Oregon has no magnetic telegraph as yet, but it is arranged that before the middle of 1862 Portland shall be in communication with the wires of California, and through them with Chicago, New York and Boston. Mr. J. E. Strong, who has built many miles of telegraph in California, has spent some months in Oregon, examining the route from Yreka to Portland, obtaining subscriptions and making contracts for the erection of the line. Yreka, the largest town in the extreme north of this State, on the main stage road from Sacramento to Portland, 330 miles distant from the former place, 350 from the latter by the wire, and 25 miles from Oregon, is now in telegraphic communication with the large towns of California. The main body of the population of Oregon is in the Willamette Valley, on the northern border of the State, and 100 miles from the ocean. Portland, the chief commercial town, is only 10 miles from the Columbia River. Mr. Strong measured the distances from Yreka, by the stage road, and found them to be as follows, from place to place:

	Miles.		Miles.
To Jackson	63¼	To Albany	10¾
To Canonville	69¼	To Salem	25
To Roseburg	27	To Oregon City	37
To Oakland	18	To Portland	13
To Eugene City	57¾		
To Corvallis	40	Total	360

There are three mountain ranges to be crossed between Yreka and Portland—the Siskiyou range, between Kalmath and Rogue Valleys; the Umpqua range, between the Rogue and Umpqua Valleys; and the Calapooya range, between the Umpqua and Willamette. The Siskiyou Mountains are bare to the summit, but all that portion in Oregon is covered with thick timber, and the other mountain ranges are also heavily timbered. The valleys contain some evergreen and oak forests, but about the half distance from Yreka to Portland is over prairies.

The material for poles is abundant, and the earth along the route is favorable for their erection. The Oregon Telegraph Company," with a capital stock of $75,000, and its main place of business in Portland, but will extend seven miles further to Vancouver, which is a town of note, and is the chief military post for Oregon and the eastern part of Washington Territory. After the Oregon line shall have been completed, it will not be long before a line will be built through Washington to Olympia, Steilacoom, Port Townsend, and thence across to Victoria. The Russians have, already, a line complete from St. Petersburg to Irkutsk, and they are now extending it to Nicolaiefsky, at the mouth of the Amoor, from which point they promise to continue it across to Sitka. As to the possibility of this there can be no reasonable doubt. Either by way of the Aleutian Islands or by Behring's Straits, not more than 150 miles of submarine wire is necessary in any one place. The distance is about 3,500 miles from the mouth of the Amoor to Sitka, and thence 900 miles to Portland.

Indian Council at Tonawanda.

For several days past the railroads from the West have brought to our city deputations of Indians from Michigan, Canada, and from other quarters, representing the "Six Nations," who hold a Council at the Reservation in Tonawanda, during this week, commencing to-day. It is understood among the delegations, that the subject of the Southern rebellion will come up before the Council, and that the future action of these nations of Indians will be governed according to the success of our country, although they generally advocate the position of peace.—*Buffalo Express.*

☞ What the North expects of Gen. Sherman—"*Advances on all consignments.*"

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The New York *Tribune* says that owing to the excessive use of opium the Right Hon. B. Disraeli has lost his health. It is doubtful whether his powers of mind can ever be restored.

—Friday last—Jeff Davis' fast day—was observed by a small congregation in one of the churches of Louisville, where prayers were offered up for the traitor crew. So says the *Democrat* of that city.

—The Madison (Ind.) *Press* says it is believed by those who are "his best friends," that Hon. Jesse D. Bright will take his seat in the U. S. Senate at the opening of the session. Breckinridge and Powell of Kentucky will not take their seats, the former having accepted a confederate commission, and the latter being an avowed traitor, his seat will be declared vacant with the other. The Kentucky Legislature re-assembles on the 27th, when both seats will be *formally* vacated and new elections made. Thomas Hart Clay, (son of Henry Clay,) will probably be elected successor to Breckinridge, and Mr. Harney of the Louisville *Democrat* successor to Powell.

—The sword ordered by the Maryland Legislature for Col. Dixon S. Miles is to be presented by Governor Hicks this week. This sword was ordered last winter, when Col. Miles, on his return from the frontier, spurned the overtures of the Maryland rebels to abandon the flag of the Union.

—When Byron crossed the sea he sang, "My native land, good night." When Mason and Slidell attempted to cross they woke up one morning and made the salutation, "My native land, good morning.—*Louisville Journal.*

—The War Department is besieged by the colonels of the one hundred and fifty regiments located in and about this capital for permission to take their commands to South Carolina. The stories of the Italian climate and the delicious fruits of Beaufort, narrated by those who have described the region now in possession of the forces of the United States, have greatly sharpened the appetites of our soldiers, and they are anxious, if there are to be winter quarters anywhere, that they should spend December and January in the State of Calhoun, Rhett, Keitt, Orr and Aiken.—*Washington Cor. Phil. Press.*

—One of the rebel letters captured at Port Royal, was signed Chas. C. Westbrook, and directed to Miss Senior Rebecca Reed. It stated that one W. H. "Had cut off his thumb as an excuse for not fighting, thus showing either disloyalty to the Southern cause or cowardice."

—Samuel M. Chamberlain, editor-in-chief of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, has accepted the Quartermastership of Gen. Scrogg's "Eagle brigade," raising in that city.

—Gen. Mitchel, having been induced to withdraw his resignation, was ordered to report to Gen. Buell, which he did on Saturday, when he was instructed to remain in Cincinnati for the present. Gen. Mitchel expects to take the field.

—A murdered man named Eastman, who died recently at Long Lake, Wisconsin, confessed to being the leader of a gang that burned the city of Oshkosh, Wis., some two years since. The object was revenge for the destruction of some houses of ill fame, and that they had determined to not leave a house in the town.

—M. de Bakoonin, a distinguished Roman revolutionist and refugee, has arrived in San Francisco by an American vessel from Japan, having escaped from his dreary imprisonment in Siberia. He was prominent in the outbreaks of 1848-'49 in Poland, Hungary, Bohemia and other Slavonic countries, and has been in durance vile for twelve years. He is now *en route* overland to Boston, where he will stop with his friend Prof. Agassiz.

—William Heine, known through his travels in Central America and as the artist and historiographer of the Perry Japan expedition, and who has since been attached to the Prussian surveying expedition in China and the East, is now *en route* to Berlin, via San Francisco, to make his report, when he will return to the United States and bear a hand in the war.

—The officers at Fort Monroe and Newport News got up a ball the other night, at the Female Seminary building in Hampton, and had quite a fine old time, considering that there were but ten ladies to "balance partners" for over a hundred of the other sex. The supper, speeches and toasts, constituted the leading feature of the affair.

—From the 26th of August to the 1st of November, there were mailed from Gen. Banks's division over one hundred thousand letters, to the different parts of the country. This does not include a large number that are daily brought to this city and mailed by persons who are hourly arriving here from the division —upon which the person designated by Gen. Banks as postmaster, collected the sum of eight hundred and three dollars and twenty-four cents.—*Washington Republican.*

—By order of the Provost Marshal, a Mr Breckinridge, said to be a relative of Hon John C. Breckinridge, the traitor, was arrested on Saturday last, and lodged in prison. He holds a major's commission in the rebel army, and had but lately arrived from the South.—*Wash. Repub.*

—The force employed at the Philadelphia Navy Yard is about 2,500 men, and they are rattling off the work at a high rate of speed.

Colonel Hiram G. DuPuy, of the Ohio [illegible] regiment, has arrived home at Cleveland, from Romney, and the Cleveland [illegible] says he has resigned rather than obey Gen. Kelly's order to restore a fugitive slave to his former master, *who was a deadly secessionist*, and had given money and spent his time to help the rebel cause and injure the Federal army.

—W. H. Hurlburt, the elegant and accomplished ex-editor, ex-abolitionist and now secessionist, is still in prison at Richmond, detained on suspicion of being a Federal spy. We believe he wishes himself well out of it.

—The correspondent of the *New York Post* says that one of our men found $1,800 in gold and Confederate money together at Port Royal. We fear that the proportion was much like that of Falstaff's bread and sack.

—The Duke of Newcastle is threatened with total blindness from amaurosis. His physicians have warned him that there is no hope of restoring the health of his optic nerves.

—A Washington letter to the Rochester *Union* says: "Very much sympathy is expressed for Mr. Ely, and strong hopes, based upon evidence, are entertained for his early release. As an index of the feeling entertained for him I notice the employees about the Hall of Representatives have designated his seat with honorable insignia as an evidence of sympathy and respect."

—The Richmond *Examiner*, of Oct. 29th, announcing the departure of Mason and Slidell for Europe, after exulting over their escape, exclaims: "Great will be the mortification of the Yankees when they shall have learned this result." How will the *Examiner* feel when it shall have learned the latest "result" of their expedition?

—It is an interesting fact that the capture of rebel Ambassadors to France and England, and the successful bombardment of Port Royal, S. C., were events of ever-to-be-memorable 8th of November, 1861.

—A great demand for American statistical works exists just now in Europe. Every steamer brings orders from the Consuls and diplomatic representatives for works like Olmsted's and Helper's.

—A number of pontoon bridges have been sent down to Gen. Hooker's brigade, on the lower Potomac, opposite the batteries, for the purpose of practicing and drilling the men in their uses.

—The Buffalo *Commercial* says: The jam of boats on the canal, from three miles this side of Rochester unto Brighton, is almost unprecedented, and it is estimated that three days and nights will be occupied in locking them through. The majority are loaded with grain from this port. This delay is annoyingly vexatious to shippers.

—One of the Massachusetts regiments had a game of base ball the day after the slaughter of Edwards's Ferry, but the Cleveland Hibernian Guards of the Eighth Ohio regiment, beat them at Romney. Col. Dudley, who has arrived home, says:—

> "At one time at the taking of the town, our troops were so situated that they were exposed to a raking fire from three sides, with no chance whatever to fight back. This lasted so long that our boys got impatient at having nothing to do, and the Hibernian Guards actually stacked their arms and commenced *playing ball* with the six pounders that the enemy sent flying amongst them, tossing them about as coolly as if they were in the Cleveland Public Square. We doubt if the war has furnished a greater specimen of coolness under fire than this."

—The South Carolina Legislature, at its recent session of three days, chose the Presidential electors of the State and passed a law ordering the banks to loan the State $350,000.

—The Twentieth Indiana, which suffered all that men can suffer at Hatteras, having now arrived at Fort Monroe, have been properly clothed, fed and housed, and the men are jolly once more. The 48th Pennsylvania, Col. Jas. Nagle, takes their place at Hatteras. The 9th New York, Col. Rush C. Hawkins, remains at the Inlet, and Col. Hawkins has settled the little difficulty about the objectionable captain assigned to his regiment.

—The force at Camp Hamilton, between Fortress Monroe and Newport News, is made up of the 20th Indiana; the 1st Delaware; 20th New York; 16th Massachusetts; Union Coast Guard, Col. Wardrop; and a number of cavalry companies;—the whole under command of Gen. Mansfield.

We are informed that the application of Gov. Morton to the General Government for the removal of all or a portion of our troops in Western Virginia to Kentucky, has been responded to by an order to remove two of the regiments at Cheat Mountain, which we presume will be done at once.—*Indianapolis Journal, 19th.*

Chicago Tribune

WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 27, 1861.

New Type.

The next issue of the TRIBUNE will appear in a new dress. It will be printed on new and beautiful type.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

It is announced that the forthcoming message of President Lincoln, is completed, and further that it is a document to be contrasted with its predecessors in point of brevity. Printed copies are to be sent in advance to various points. It is to be confidently hoped that the West will be remembered, in this respect, as on former occasions it too often has not been.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Preparations for the great expedition down the Mississippi river goes on apace. The fleet of gunboats at St. Louis will be at Cairo in a day or two—indeed it is said some of the larger of them are now on the way, lest the river, now falling, close in upon them. The movement of troops, from Cheat Mountain to Jefferson City, is now towards the Mississippi river, with this one great object in view. Two or three weeks hence and the great events of the campaign of the West will be enacting in the Mississippi Valley. Memphis and Columbus are badly scared in advance, and all the available men and means of the lower valley are being concentrated at Columbus to resist the advance of our army at the threshhold. They are said to have a hundred cannon and 20,000 to 25,000 men, with more coming; not to speak of Hollins' New Orleans fleet.

MOVEMENTS OF PRICE.

As part of the machinery to delay and draw off troops from the expedition down the Mississippi, Gen. Price again appears in Missouri, and at latest reports was at Osceola, one hundred and twenty-three miles in a southwesterly direction from Jefferson City. If there are in that part of Missouri Union men, now will be their time to aid the cause of the Government. Price will be defeated in one part of his errand, probably in all. The first movement of the expedition will cause a hasty recall of his troops to the quarter more immediately menaced by our forces. It will be a flank movement which he will take especial good care shall not cut him off from the section whence his army is drawn.

CAMERON AND CHASE.

Special dispatches from Washington foreshadow the contents of the forthcoming reports of the Secretaries of War and the Treasury. The country is assured that the head of the War Department, Secretary Cameron, will distinctly avow the policy of placing arms in the hands of all men willing to use them for the salvation of the Union, and that loyal slaves of rebels shall have the right to strike for the Republic. The slaveholders are aiming their daggers at the vitals of the nation. Let all friends of the Republic, black as well as white, help to ward off the deadly blow and cleave the assassins down! This is the position said to be taken by the Secretary of War. It is solid ground; it is common sense; it will receive the hearty sanction of every earnest patriot; of every man who loves the Union better than slavery. Secretary Cameron looks at the question from a military standpoint, while Secretary Chase looks at it from a financial point of view. As the army advances into the rebel country, vast multitudes of slaves will inevitably become separated from their masters. As at Beaufort, rebel claimants will run away, leaving the slaves behind. The Secretary of War proposes to employ such of them as are fit and willing to fight and work, to handle the musket and spade. But the mass of the slave population are not suitable for soldiers or camp laborers. They are women and children, and old men. Besides, all the able-bodied slaves cannot be spared for military purposes. Secretary Chase suggests a very simple and efficient way of disposing of these people. He proposes that all the blacks not employed in the army be hired to work on the plantations of the rebels, and paid fair wages, for raising cotton, rice, sugar and tobacco, for Uncle Sam—the profits that accrue, to go into the National treasury, and help defray the expenses of the war, and pay interest on the war debt.

This plan of the long-headed Secretary answers the oft repeated question: What shall be done with the slaves after they are liberated? Secretary Chase says: Set them at work just where they are; pay them proper wages; treat them as human beings.

This is certainly a wiser disposition of the slaves than to let them roam in the rear of our armies to depend on pillage for sustenance; and wiser than to convert the Government into a slave-holding corporation, and attempt to reduce them back into bondage, either as the property of the Government or of their rebel claimants.

The manumitted slaves will gladly work the plantations on which they have been born and raised, "on shares," or for pay; and they would labor far more industriously, faithfully and contentedly than they ever wrought, when stimulated by the lash of an overseer and placed on a level with mules and horned cattle of the plantation. *A million bales of cotton*, worth sixty millions of dollars, could be handed over to the Government next Fall by the emancipated colored people of South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, if the rebels shall be driven out of those States this winter. The expense to the Government of raising this cotton need not be more than one-third of what it would bring in open market.

After the confiscated estates of parricides have been sold by the Government to loyal men, the blacks would find ample and steady employment at good wages to cultivate them for the purchasers. Both classes, owners and tillers of the soil, would be thoroughly patriotic. There would be no more secession and rebellion ever attempted in that country. The emancipated blacks would ever after be the most enthusiastic and inflexible Union men in the whole nation. Secretaries Cameron and Chase have devised the most practicable and speedy solution of the double question—rebellion and slavery, that has yet been presented to the public. It is so simple that all can understand it, and so perfect that it makes a complete finish of the rebellion and the *cause* of the rebellion, and gives to the Republic indemnity for the past and security for the future. It will bring the war to a speedy and beneficial termination, and indissolubly unite all interests of the country upon the enduring basis of universal freedom.

☞ There are "two Richmonds in the field," and one of them is at Nashville, whither the rebel Congress is to instantly remove. Isn't it a little severe on the Old Dominion to make her the chopping block, to eat her fields barren, trample hard her soil with the feet of two great armies, place her in danger of dismemberment; set all the ginger-colored children of her illustrious sons flying North, and after all not give her the capital? "Old Virginny" would "tire" of that if she was (which she is not) a barleycorn's breadth above the business of growing mulattoes. She must follow her market.

☞ General Blenker has resigned his command of the division of German troops on the Potomac, and will, it is said, be succeeded by Gen. Sigel, now in Missouri. This will be an agreeable change, if, as stated, Blenker has made himself unpopular with his troops and objectionable to the Government by certain irregularities, among which is an extortion of $100 a month from each of the twelve sutlers in his division. Blenker is an educated and experienced soldier, and has shown good qualities in the field during the late campaign. His division was spoken of as the best on review at Ball's Cross Roads.

FORT ROYAL.

It is now about twenty days since Gen. Sherman landed at Port Royal—and still nothing is done beyond "fortifying," building a five hundred feet wharf, and doing other things indicatory of a purpose to stay. The fleet also remains in Broad river. There has been no progress made towards the interior, nor even to Beaufort. Meanwhile the rebels are establishing their lines around the spot where our forces have gained a foothold, and by-and-by, when Sherman is ready to go ahead he will have to fight a battle for it. We can hardly understand why the land force could not at least have been pushed up to hold the railroad communication between Charleston and Savannah—only a day's march distant—leaving the sailors and mariners to guard the rear. But we must not blame Gen. Sherman too hastily. Patterson was covered all over with opprobrium, and after all was able to demonstrate that the great fault lay in another quarter. Has the Government so hampered Gen. Sherman that he is only able to "fortify" himself behind earthworks and tender epistles to the South Carolinians? The land part of the expedition has realized nothing as yet beyond a single bale of cotton. They have not even proved worthy of the companionship of the navy that gained them the situation.

The people expected that large reinforcements would have been sent down long ago. Indeed it was announced that 20,000 men were on the eve of departure. There are this number of troops at Annapolis. They have been there for two weeks. They are all armed and uniformed and ready. Some of the vessels are even in the harbor of Annapolis. But thus far not a man or a regiment has been sent, and it is uncertain how soon any will be. It puzzles the Eastern papers to discover what this secondary expedition is waiting for. There is nothing on the surface to account for such delay.

But the taking of Port Royal was a noble victory.

THE SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

Two intelligent correspondents writing from different portions of Kentucky, will give our readers a very good idea of the situation of affairs in that State, and the management by which they are made so little encouraging to the lovers of the Union, and those who have perilled much in its cause. The letter from Paducah is a painful exhibit of official imbecility, if it is forbidden to characterize by any other term. When commanders of the Federal armies will look at things precisely as they are, and set about the work that is given them with a course of action based upon the facts of the case, we shall have different results than the campaign in Kentucky has yet given.

Whatever is to come, in that state, will not have been helped or ushered in, save in point of time merely, by what our military commanders have yet done. Had Sherman gone in with the one idea of "How not to do it," he could look back upon an entire success in that direction. Stringency there has been, but it has been on the line looking towards the North. The Southern exposure has opened an easy and full channel towards the rebellion. The pass system has in every point been made to favor Secessia. It is Union men who have been suspected, Union men who have been the worst sufferers, Union troops have borne everything save in the line of glorious achievements. Rebellion has fed and grown fat under the very eyes of Federal Generals. Witness the testimony of our Paducah correspondent, that hundreds of able bodied slaves within a few miles of the Union camps have by the very force and presence of Federal bayonets, been kept hard at work for rebel masters, while our own northern citizens were toiling in the trenches. One thing our Generals have hastened to prove, that their presence in Kentucky imperilled none of the rights of slaveowners who are actively conspiring against the Government. That by the presence of our camps, the slaves would be kept quietly at plantation work, and release young Kentucky to follow Buckner. It is sad, but salutary, to look at facts precisely as they are, and it will be found that a double process is at work in Kentucky, and that Sherman and his course of management has secured it entire success. The young men of Kentucky have thrown themselves into the arms of the Confederacy. They have swelled its forces, and poured into its camps. The fathers of these are some of them Union men, so-called, and their influence has held the army of the Government from all progress. The son has fought against the Union, the sire has kept the loyal troops back, and given for the first campaign an entire blank. It would be difficult to decide which one of the household so divided has done the most to retard the crushing out of the rebellion.

THE BEAUFORT NEGROES.

We think that enough tears have been shed over the pilferings and other "outrages" of the negroes at Beaufort, who are said to have gutted some of their masters' houses after the latter had shot several of them and deserted the rest. True, it was a sad exhibition of human depravity for those ignorant slaves to rob and defile the mansions of such high born rebels as Barnwell Rhett and General Drayton! But have we not bemoaned it about long enough? Would it not be better for our officers at Port Royal to cease denouncing the blacks, and look after their rebel masters awhile? Two weeks have elapsed since Com. Dupont cleared away the obstacles to a landing for our troops, and the only thing we have heard from that quarter since is, that Gen. Sherman sent his proclamation ten miles into the interior by the hands of a Lieutenant and a surgeon, who tried to force it upon a rebel clergyman, who wouldn't take it but who finally consented to deliver it to another clergyman, who claimed to be a British subject—the Lieutenant assuring all persons whom he met that the outrages perpetrated at Beaufort were committed by negroes! How sad it was that Sambo and Cuffee should have abused the confidence of Mr. Rhett and Gen. Drayton during their absence?

It was supposed that Gen. Sherman went to South Carolina to fight the most desperate gang of parricides that ever took up arms against their country. Secretary Cameron assured us that, to meet the peculiar exigencies of that latitude, he had given the commander of the expedition authority to employ the slaves in any manner he should deem most advantageous, "whether in squads, or companies, or otherwise," and for this purpose he had sent a large extra supply of arms. Yet, so far from resorting to this element of strength, our officers seem to be sniveling over the lawless condition of the Beaufort negroes, who have simply followed the example of their masters in rebellion and robbery, though on a much smaller scale. The country had high hopes of Gen. Sherman. Sherman's battery had won an enviable fame. Squeamishness towards slavery and the suavity of a dancing master towards rebels who are prating about black flags, were not supposed to be among his distinguishing traits. Bloodshed and victory, without mouthing or compunction, were hopefully looked for from him. They have not come yet, and the promise is not flattering, if slavery is to be treated after this gingerly fashion. Gen. Sherman might ere this have had five thousand able bodied negroes drilling or laboring in his camp, if he had acted upon the authority placed in his hands. Yet, in a county which has six loyal blacks to one rebel white man, he seems to have nothing to do but to hedge himself with earthworks and bewail the bad conduct of the Beaufort slaves.

☞ Claib Jackson and his gang have the crowning merit of cool impudence. His peripatetic Legislature has just elected Senators to the new rebel Congress, to meet in February at Nashville.

A REPLY TO CERTAIN CHARGES.

If the TRIBUNE had any doubts as to the rightfulness or expediency of its plan for dealing with the rebellion, its dubitation would be removed by the way in which its opponents are obliged to assail its positions. The TRIBUNE insists, that all men who are loyal, shall be allowed to fight or work for the Union, and that all slaves who strike for the Republic in this its hour of peril and sore distress, shall be entitled to their freedom. The TRIBUNE holds that the preservation of the Union is infinitely more important to society and the world than the institution of slavery, and that in order to save the nation and subjugate the rebellion, no patriot should hesitate to knock slavery out of existence and remove the cause of the war, and thereby restore peace to our torn and distracted country.

From these strong positions our opponents are retreating, having assailed them in vain. When pressed for answer, they admit that we are right on the general principle, but claim that we carry the application too far. They allege that the TRIBUNE advocates a general arming of the slaves, for the indiscriminate massacre of unarmed men, women, and children. They allege that the TRIBUNE wants to make this a war for the emancipation of the slaves, and not for the preservation of the Union. And finally, that it advocates a wholesale liberation of the slaves, whether belonging to loyal or rebel masters—without compensation to the former.

This flank attack on the position of the TRIBUNE, shows that is unassailable in front. To meet its arguments, resort must be had to falsehood and perversion. We are glad that our opponents are obliged to make this disreputable sort of combat. The TRIBUNE has won a great victory on the main question. It has only to brush away these false accusations, and its triumph will be complete.

To the first charge, that the TRIBUNE advocates a general arming of the slaves, we give an unqualified denial. We propose that every slave who enters the service of the Government, shall be held subject to military regulations, and kept in as strict obedience to the rules of the service as the white soldiers. What we advocate is, that if he wants to fight or work for the Union, that his services shall be received; that he shall be fed, clothed and paid, and treated as a human being, and that the reward of his loyalty shall be his freedom. When mustered into companies and battalions, let white officers be placed over these freed blacks, to discipline and control them, and enforce obedience to martial law. When employed as army laborers, let white men "boss" them, show them what to do, see that it is done, and that the blacks commit no excesses, and violate with impunity no regulations of the service.

It is our firm belief that the officers of our armies, will find far less difficulty in restraining the blacks and rendering them obedient to rules than the whites. Give the slave his liberty, find him work and pay him wages and he will prove himself to be docile, useful and contented. Such is the position of the TRIBUNE as to what shall be done with the Slaves that are freed. Does it look like advocating rapine and massacre, as evil minded and dishonest opponents assert?

To the next charge, that the TRIBUNE seeks to make the object of this war the liberation of the Slaves rather than the salvation of the Union, we interpose an unqualified negative. The complete subjugation of the rebellion and the preservation of the Republic are the grand objects we have in view. To accomplish these high and holy purpose, we advocate the employment of all possible and legitimate means. We advocate the raising of a mighty army and the equipment of a great fleet to assail the rebels by sea and land. We advocate a close blockade of all their ports for the purpose, as it were, of suffocating them into submission. We advocate the seizure and confiscation of their goods and chattels, their cotton, corn, mules, plantations and slaves—everything that will tend to compel them to lay down their arms. Our opponents agree with us in each of these steps, save that of slaves. But why not confiscate slaves as well as cotton, mules, and plantations? Why make an exception of slaves? Are they not regarded as property by the rebels? Is it because that description of "property" is more precious in the sight of the rebels than anything else they possess? Nothing strikes more terror into the heart of a traitor than the loss of his slave. From nothing does he derive so powerful assistance in resisting the forces of the Government and in effecting his purpose to destroy the Union as from his slaves. Why then in the name of common sense and patriotism, should that species of "property" remain untouched? We would strike down slavery *to save the Union*, while our revilers would let it perish to save slavery. With the TRIBUNE the eradication of slavery is *a means to an end*, and that end is National existence. The blockade is a means to same end. The half million of sons and brothers sent forth to peril their lives have but one great purpose in view—the preservation and perpetuity of the Republic. The stake is National Existence, Free Institutions and Self-government. The position of the TRIBUNE is to let military necessity judge of the means necessary to be used to save the Union, and the progress of the war has shown with vivid distinctness, that slaves must be confiscated as well as cotton, arms and gun-powder, before the rebels can be beaten into submission to the National authority. Then why make an exception of them?

The last of the three false charges made against the TRIBUNE is, that it advocates the liberation of the slaves of loyal masters without compensation.

We do no such thing, have never proposed the like, and will never countenance or support any proposition of the kind. On the contrary, we desire that the loyal owners of slaves shall be paid their fair commercial value out of the National Treasury, and will cheerfully pay our share of the expense. While we deny that the Constitution recognizes property in man, yet as slaves are esteemed, held and treated as property by the State laws and local customs, we are in favor of paying the ransom for the freedom of all those belonging to masters who uphold and defend the Union. We desire that full indemnity be made to such persons, let it cost the Government what it may. It will be part of the penalty inflicted on us all for our past guilt in supporting the monster evil which has plunged our country into its present unhappy condition. It will be part of the price paid for the higher and nobler civilization which our children shall hereafter enjoy.

But the amount of the ransom need appal no man. The number of loyal slaveholders and of slaves belonging to them is comparatively small. They are to be found mostly in Kentucky and Maryland. In the eleven seceded States the slaveholders are rebels almost to a man.

While therefore we regard slavery as a moral, social, and political evil—as the bane and curse of the nation, as the parent of all our past strife and discord—and the chief cause of the present fratricidal contest. We only advocate its abolition as a war measure, as a military necessity, as an indispensable resort to save the life of the nation, we are convinced that this rebellion cannot be put down while the rebels are allowed to add the strength of four millions of slaves to their arms; that permanent peace cannot be secured while the active, propelling cause of the revolt is permitted to endure, and as we love the Union a thousand fold more than the system of slavery, we say away with it, remove the apple of discord from the family, and let peace and freedom with healing on their wings, descend upon our ocean bound Republic.

GEN. HALLECK'S POLICY.

The very just criticisms of Gen. Halleck's order No. 3—that which forbids fugitive slaves to enter his lines—and the profound dissatisfaction which that useless and ill-timed document has created among the people, who have furnished and are furnishing the Army of the West with the troops who will squelch the rebellion in the Valley of the Mississippi, ought to admonish the General to reconsider his action. The people believe that as a military measure his order is absurd, and that, as a concession to the demands of treason in Missouri, it is wicked. They are giving their money and best blood that secession may be baffled and put down; and while doing so, they will demand of those in front of *their* armies, the use of all the means which civilized warfare sanctions, that the life and treasure expended in the perilous struggle may not be wasted. If the loss of slaves will bring armed rebels to their senses and teach them that treason has its immediate and heavy penalties, they want to see a sable cloud hanging to the rear of every column of Federal troops. If fugitive slaves can furnish information of the movements and objects of the enemy, they want to see the way to Gen. Halleck's headquarters kept clear, so that the information may come in. If it is necessary in the progress of the campaign to wipe Slavery and its abominations out of Missouri, they want a General who is willing to bear the besom of destruction in his right hand. All these demands are frustrated by the order of which we speak. Rebellion remains in possession of its most coveted treasure, and derives from the labor of its slaves the life blood which nourishes it and gives it strength. In a population whose loyalty is questioned, and where "neutrality" is the utmost that we can look for, the rebel leaders march and countermarch, fit out and send off expeditions and detachments, and the loyal slaves, being forbidden to enter our lines, there are none to carry the news, and the blow comes before the word. Gen. Halleck has shut up the sources of information. His pickets are instructed to drive from his outposts the most loyal men in the State; he leaves in rebel possession the cause of the war and the motive for its continuance; and all for a reason that, to men in civil life, would seem, if not given to the world by the Commander of a Department, to be at once hypocritical and puerile—he cannot admit negroes within his lines, *because* they will carry back information to the enemy! What wonderful lines are those with which the General has encircled himself—lines which, according to Order No. 3, no black man can pass if his toes are turned *toward* the camp; and which, according to the reason given for the order, any black man can break through as soon as his heels are turned *from* the camp—a back-action military rat-trap which lets nobody in but permits everybody to go out!

We believe Gen. Halleck to be a good soldier and a loyal and able man. His careful education at West Point, his reputation in the Army, his known acquirements in the theoretical knowledge of war, and his position at the head of a Department by the approbation of his Government, are reasons for the belief. We hope that his skill and energy will free Missouri of her persecutors; but we warn him that, in his General Order No. 3, he has made a mistake which events will compel him to correct. Recently from California, he has not that thorough comprehension of the causes of the rebellion that will give the greatest possible efficiency to his measures and coherency to his policy. He will learn, as he gains experience in his place, what a wicked, an unrelenting, a ferocious, treacherous and bloody thing Secession is; that it has its root in the ownership of men; and that, to eradicate its effects, he must not hold his shield over its cause. We do not expect him, possibly it would not be policy, to enforce Emancipation at the point of the bayonet; but in the name of common sense and good policy, we entreat that he will not outrage the Northwest and stultify himself by endeavoring to so carry on the war as to do Slavery no harm. If that be his aim, his Department needs a new commander.

THE CASE OF MISSOURI.

The Government does right in calling its forces back from the pursuit of Price, leaving garrisons at a few points, as Jefferson City, Rolla and St. Louis, and organizing its men in the field where treason and rebellion can be hit below the belt. Up to this time, the Union men of Missouri have contended that they were a large majority in the State, and we have never questioned their claim; but, up to this time, they have displayed little or no inclination to fight for the Government and the cause they profess to love; though whenever assailed or threatened, they have been loud in their clamors for protection by our loyal troops. This disposition of these men to accept all and give nothing, has become so notorious among our commanders there, that it is commonly said that if all the Unionists were sent out of the State, the management of the rebels would be easier by an hundred-fold. It is true that the profession of Union sentiments is almost invariably made with the reservation that he who makes it is entitled to stay at home and pursue his ordinary business, while his neighbors of Illinois, Iowa and Indiana, send their troops to guard his pig-pens and hen-roosts from secession marauders; and it is further true as a rule, that, if the protection fails, and the "Unionist" is compelled to take up arms, he does so in the rebel cause!

These are statements which will in some places challenge belief, and in others provoke criticism; but they are made with a complete knowledge of the facts or the situation, and they are fully substantiated by every event of the campaign. Our firm belief in their truth is our justification when we say that we are glad to know that the people of Missouri, with the exceptions that we have named, are left to work out their own salvation, and that the choice is thrown upon them to fight or be impressed into the rebel ranks. Beyond the necessity of keeping up a communication with Kansas and the Indian country, and of holding such places as have strategic importance, we know no reason for making any further demonstrations in the State. The experiment of stationing sentinels over mule stables, and lines of pickets around goose pastures, has been played out. From seventy thousand to eighty thousand men have been engaged in that interesting and soldierly business, at a cost of a sum that is almost fabulous in amount, with what results everybody knows. A blow in Tennessee, threatening New Orleans and Mobile will effectually dispose of Price and his guerillas; and for the rest, they may be turned over to the tender mercies of Jim Lane and his Kansas Brigade. The latter, increased to ten thousand, and authorized to make war as if they were in earnest, would, under their leader, purge the State of its rebel element or make a demand for grave-diggers that half a dozen States could not supply.

MULLIGAN'S IRISH BRIGADE.

It will be everywhere received with deep regret that, for causes stated in our St. Louis dispatch, the parole of the gallant fellows who fought so well at Lexington is not released, and bids fair to be postponed for the present. For men already taking measures again to give the enemies of the country a taste of Irish pluck and courage, this is disheartening. It must not long continue.

☞ The proposition is being discussed in military and Congressional circles to abolish the distinction between the regular and volunteer armies, and solidify the whole mass in one body. The regular army is a broken and disorganized affair, all its best officers detached to command the volunteers, and its ranks kept thin by the greater rush of recruits to the popular side. The idea of destroying the distinctions which have given rise to so much trouble is a good one.

THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The grand army of the Union, to be composed of half a million men, is now full, and all in the field. According to our estimates, which are made upon reliable data of all the regiments that have entered the field to this moment, we have some few thousands more than the half million. The regiments that are full, at home, and waiting only for arms or equipments, will add 75,000 to these figures; and regiments that have been accepted and are now in process of filling up, will increase the total of our army to not a man less than 650,000! And still regiments continue to be accepted, notwithstanding the Administration protest all the while that they want no more men than enough to fill up the ranks of regiments commenced, or now in the service. The number of "fighting men" in the loyal States is four and a half millions. It will thus be seen that an army of a million men is not only possible, but quite probable, as matters are now going on. We give the figures of the different States and Territories, as follows:

	Population.	Quota.	In service.
Maine	619,958	16,250	10,000
New Hampshire	326,073	8,450	4,500
Vermont	315,827	8,160	6,000
Massachusetts	1,231,494	33,000	26,000
Rhode Island	174,621	4,500	3,400
Connecticut	460,670	12,000	8,000
New York	3,851,563	101,140	90,500
New Jersey	676,034	17,420	9,000
Pennsylvania	2,916,018	74,530	80,000
Delaware	112,353	2,860	1,500
Maryland	731,565	.....	4,000
Virginia (western)	281,786	.....	6,000
Ohio	2,377,917	61,000	45,000
Kentucky	1,145,567	.....	18,000
Indiana	1,350,802	35,100	40,000
Michigan	754,291	19,500	12,000
Illinois	1,691,238	44,400	54,000
Wisconsin	763,485	20,150	11,000
Minnesota	172,796	4,160	3,000
Iowa	682,002	17,550	12,000
Missouri	1,201,214	.....	20,000
Kansas	143,645	2,730	5,300
Nebraska	28,893	1,000	1,000
Dacotah	4,839	.....	250
Colorado	34,482	1,200	1,000
Utah	49,000	.....	.....
New Mexico	93,024	2,400	3,500
Nevada	15,000	.....	.....
California	384,770	10,000	5,000
Oregon	52,566	1,500	800
Washington Ter'ry	11,624	.....	.....
Dist. of Columbia	75,321	2,000	2,000
Regular army	.....	.....	20,000
Sailors and marines	.....	.....	25,000
	22,740,437	500,000	597,650

The only States that have exceeded their quotas, are Pennsylvania, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and New Mexico. No quotas were assigned to the border slave States—Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri—as it was thought enough for them to furnish their own Home Guards, which we have estimated above.

WHO SHALL THEY KILL?

When this whole matter of emancipating and arming the slaves of rebels is simmered down, it results in an inquiry like this: "Here are these black men, "stalwart, hearty and not cowardly—shall "they kill our loyal men, or shall they kill "rebels? They cannot be neutral; kill "somebody they must—on which side "then shall they fight?" That's the whole of it; and those who, from whatever motive, oppose putting arms into their hands for loyal and valuable service in the Federal cause, must take upon themselves the responsibility for the lives of our gallant boys who will be slain by the agency of this black power wielded by rebel hands. Will they consent to foot the increased bills which persistance in driving this four millions of men over to the enemy will pile up against the tax-payers? Will they undertake to bring back to life these whom the agency of slaves, directly or indirectly employed, will send to death? If not, why will they not consent to fight this battle as if we were in earnest? Are the slaves of rebels a more sacred possession than the lives of our loyalists? Is Slavery the only institution that may not suffer by the war which itself has caused?

CHICAGO PRODUCE TRADE.

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, &c., during the past week were as follows:

	Rec'd.	Ship'd.
Flour, brls	47,233	41,733
Wheat, bu	346,798	166,738
Corn, bu	251,984	196,378
Oats, bu	37,594	8,583
Rye, bu	21,127	
Barley, bu	2,734	874
Seeds, lbs	73,123	137,568
Pork, brls	8,773	2,010
Cutmeats, lbs	40,040	58,490
Lard, lbs	1,7[illegible]	366,033
Tallow, lbs	16,991	169,939
Live Hogs, no	21,695	4,618
Dressed Hogs, no	5,053	....
Beef Cattle, no	2,960	286

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles since the 1st of January to date of three years:

	1861.	1860.	1859.
Flour, brls	1,397,969	588,030	665,468
Wheat, bus	17,579,427	13,571,201	7,752,959
Corn, bus	26,054,405	15,448,594	5,135,561
Oats, bus	1,389,721	1,532,436	1,306,921
Rye, bus	483,426	309,907	228,148
Barley, bus	704,577	530,715	589,515
Seed, lbs	6,645,459	5,496,972	4,553,790
[illegible]	44,382	13,583	22,304
Pork, [illegible]	[illegible]065	6,884,263	5,258,070
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,007,272
Lard, lbs	6,348,893	[illegible]	324,141
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	305,759	117,174
Live Hogs, no	295,464	[illegible]	43,756
Dressed Hogs, no	149,317	52,144	[illegible]
Beef Cattle, no	147,421	131,205	82,774

The following is the estimate of Mr. Catlin, Secretary of the Board of Trade, of the amount of Flour, Wheat and Corn in store in this city on the 25th inst., compared with estimate of the three previous weeks:

	Nov. 25.	Nov. 18.	Nov. 11.	Nov. 4.
Flour, bbls.	18,176	15,108	18,126	10,536
Wheat, bu	1,247,237	1,116,979	1,209,197	1,262,334
Corn, bu	1,236,031	1,144,464	1,070,207	1,395,504

The shipping season is now nearly closed. The insurance companies take no more risks except at special rates.

The Panic in Charleston and Savannah.

The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond *Examiner*, in accounting for the panic that has seized upon that city and Savannah since Sherman landed at Port Royal, says:—

> "It is but just to explain that the entire fighting population of both cities, as well as the intervening and adjacent country is on active duty. The exempts are very few in number, being confined to those who are engaged in expediting the preparations for the war, or are detained by other occupations which the public interest requires not to be suspended. Thus the community of Charleston and that of Savannah, alike shorn of the young and vigorous men, who give buoyancy and a sense of security to the household, is now made up almost exclusively of women and children, and nervous old men who have passed the period of military service. In such a condition of things, it is scarcely wonderful that vague and unreasonable apprehensions should prevail."

And yet, in such a region as this, where there are not within a circuit of one hundred miles five thousand white men capable of bearing arms—a region full of negroes and valuable property, not to speak of two leading cities, either one of which was at his mercy, Gen. Sherman squats down to his writing desk and goes to "fortifying" himself, until the rebels have ample time to bring in their regiments from abroad.

A Regiment a Day from New York.

During the month past the State of New York has been sending off a regiment a day, all armed and equipped as the law directs, and there are still a dozen regiments assigned to follow each other to Washington or Annapolis in the next two weeks. The regiments in the service and at home under orders, foot up 96,600 men, or only about five thousand less than the quota. There are regiments forming that will, when full, increase the number of troops from New York to at least 120,000. If they are more slow at the East with their enlistments, it must be confessed of them that they are sure. The West is, however, still ahead.

The Constitutional Convention.

There will be two contested seats in the Constitutional Convention—viz: Judge O'Melveny of Marion county contested by T. J. Dwyer, and Daniel Riley of Randolph county contested by John M. Wilson. The gentlemen most prominently named for President of the Convention are Benj. S. Edwards of Springfield and William Hacker of Cairo. The *State Journal* is satisfied from the complexion of the delegates elect, and from the talk in well informed circles at Springfield, that the Convention will be a conservative body, and that no radical changes will be made or attempted in the Constitution they are called upon to revise. Beyond taking out of the old Constitution certain restrictions and vesting certain powers in the General Assembly, it is probable nothing will be done. This, however, will repay the trouble and expense of calling the Convention, and will do much to adapt the Constitution—made originally for 60,000 people—to the present wants of nearly two millions.

☞ The Paducah fortifications are nearly completed, and when they are a smaller garrison will be sufficient, and part of the force be removed to scenes of more active duty.

ILLINOIS MILITARY ITEMS.

The restoration of Col. Hecker to the command of the 24th Illinois regiment, and the acceptance of the resignations of Major Kune and the officers who were of the other party in that unfortunate quarrel, was the work of Gen. Sherman, in closing up the affairs of his department. It will be remembered that Major Kune and his friends were ordered to Springfield, and Col. Hecker to his home in Lebanon, Ill., until some result could be reached, the regiment being meanwhile under Lieut. Col. Mihalotzy. The resignations have been accepted, to take effect on the 31st of October. Col. Hecker is now in command. We hope this may end the matter, and that henceforth we shall here none but good reports from the 24th. Major Kune goes into the new regiment of Col. William Hunter, now raising at Camp Butler, as Lieutenant Colonel.

—The Cairo correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* writes:—

> An election was held in the Thirteenth regiment to day by the commissioned officers to give an expression to their views in reference to the vacancy of Major, caused by the death of Major McClurken, and Adjutant Geo. A. Bacon received the unanimous vote of the regiment to be recommended to Gov. Yates as Major. We hope for the honor of the regiment, and the glorious manner in which they showed their fidelity to the cause for which we are now engaged, that Gov. Y. will listen to the recommendation and commission Adjutant Bacon.

> Charges of a serious nature, to the number of fifty-two, have been preferred to General Grant against Col. Lawler, of the 18th regiment, and they have been forwarded to Gen. Halleck, at St. Louis. Most of the best officers of that regiment, among them Capt. Commick and Lieut. Bedford, and others, stand ready to hand theirs in if no notice is taken of the charges. It is much to be regretted that anything of the kind should take place, but if the field and commissioned officers do not do their duty it cannot be expected that the men will do theirs.

—Col. Turchin, of the 19th Illinois, at Elizabethtown, Ky., is in command of a brigade composed of his own regiment, the 18th Ohio and the 37th Indiana. A member of the 37th, writing of their march through Elizabethtown, says:

> "A venerable daughter of Ham was so enchanted with the music and the appearance of the troops that, pacing up and down, she cleared a space of about ten feet, by swinging her arms, shouting, 'Dar comes de Unionists! Bress de Lord for de Unionists! I jes knows de Unionists 's gwine to gain de day! Glory to de Lord!' Everybody laughed, but I said within myself, 'Dinah, you're a twitting on facts.'"

ITEMIZED NEWS.

—Barracks for winter quarters are to be erected in Camp Butler, Springfield; and the camp itself is to be removed to a location nearer town, and contiguous to the Great Western Railway track.

—The San Jacinto, with Mason and Slidell on board, was looked for at Boston on Thanksgiving day, and it was announced in the morning Boston papers that she had been signalled at midnight down the bay. The U. S. Marshal went down with a posse, in a cutter, to escort the prisoners to the fort, and Boston went up to its Thanksgiving synagogues with a new item of gratitude not embraced in the Governor's proclamation. It was a false alarm, as the San Jacinto had put into Newport on account of the heavy sea.

—Of $300,000 distributed among the soldiers at Port Royal, on pay day, two-thirds have been sent home to the wives and families of the volunteers.

—One hundred and sixty disabled Government horses were sold at auction in Washington, on Thursday, ranging from $60 down to 25 cents, and averaging about $30 apiece.

—Three thousand tons of coal are shipped from Philadelphia weekly for the use of the Government at Washington. Large shipments are also made for Fortress Monroe and other naval stations.

—The Albany *Journal* says that forwarders by canal are making a net profit of from $1,500 to $2,000 on each boat load that now arrives; or as much as the boat is worth that carries the freight.

Gen. Halleck's Pro-Slavery Order.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, November 20th, 1861.

I—It has been represented that important information respecting the numbers and conditions of our forces is conveyed to the enemy by means of fugitive slaves who are admitted within our lines. In order to remedy this evil, it is directed that no such persons be hereafter permitted to enter the lines of any camp, or of any forces on the march, and that any now within such lines be immediately excluded therefrom.

II.—The General Commanding wishes to impress upon all officers in command of posts and troops in the field the importance of preventing unauthorized persons of every description from entering and leaving our lines, and of observing the greatest precaution in the employment of agents and clerks in confidential positions.

By order of Major General Halleck.
WILLIAM MCMICHAEL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Daniels' Cavalry at Ripon—An Explanation.

We published a day or two since a paragraph from the Madison (Wis.) *Journal* about some transactions of Col Daniels's cavalry regiment at Ripon, to which an officer of the regiment desires the following explanation to be added:—

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

It is true that the office of the Ripon *Star* was attacked and damaged. The provocation consisted in the fact that the *Star* is, as far as it dares, a secession sheet; and this has led it to pursue a course of systematic and incessant abuse and misrepresentation of the regiment and its authors.

It is *not* true that Col. Daniels made a speech calc[illegible] [illegible] to stimulate the men to "further" outrages.

☞ The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says it is somewhat singular that with but two exceptions, in every success we have had in Western Virginia, our men have been led by Gen. Benham. He has just returned to Gauley from the pursuit of Floyd, whom he followed closely for thirty seven miles. Floyd was not bagged, but he was driven ingloriously from Western Virginia. The troops at Gauley are now clamorous to be sent into Kentucky, to bear a hand in the great advance down the river.

☞ The rebels are still busy cutting telegraph wires in Missouri. On Saturday and Sunday the principal cutting took place near the Lookout station, fifteen miles above Jefferson City.

☞ Col. Turchin of the 19th Illinois Regiment is General *pro tem* of a Brigade now forming at Elizabethtown, Kentucky, his present camp.

☞ Of the 12,000 troops under Gen. Reynolds, at Cheat Mountain and Elkwater, eight thousand are now on the way to Kentucky, leaving the others to hold the post. The regiments that are being removed are the 3d, 4th, 6th, 24th, 25th, and 32d Ohio, and the 13th and 17th Indiana.

ANOTHER BRIGADIER GENERAL FOR IOWA.—It is announced that Major Thomas J. McKean, of Cedar Rapids, has been appointed a Brigadier General of volunteers. Gen. McKean is a graduate of West Point, and an old citizen of Iowa.

COL. JOHN DEMENT' REGIMENT.—We learn that this regiment has over four hundred men now enrolled, and that it is about to be transferred from Dixon to Camp Douglas, in this city.

☞ By our dispatches of last night, it will be seen that Hollins, with his ram, has gone up to Memphis. It is doubtful if the Mississippi at that place is big enough for Hollins to *lie* in.

☞ Col. Dickey's Cavalry Regiment, now at Camp Butler, are fully armed, and have orders to report at St. Louis without delay. They will doubtless "join the expedition."

☞ A letter from Gen. McClernand's camp on the 23d, says most of the wounded in the fight at Belmont are improving, and not more than twenty-five or thirty of the entire number of wounded will be incapacitated for active duty.

Gen. Halleck's Late Order.

The Missouri *Democrat* makes the following palpable hit on Gen. Halleck's recent order:

> Sterling Price and many other rebel slaveholders had sent their negroes to Arkansas to prevent them from becoming "fugitive slaves," though it is probable they would not have done this had they known that the fugitives would only escape to our lines to return again with "important information."

DAN SICKLES, TOO!—The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says it is credibly reported that Brigadier Gen. D. E. Sickles has adopted the opinions of Col. John Cochrane, upon the use to be made of the slaves in prosecuting the war. Both these gentlemen have long been leaders of the Democratic party in New York, and in Congress.

Gen. Halleck's Order.

The Missouri *Democrat* of the 20th has the following on Gen. Halleck:

> The contrabands in Virginia are a different sort from those which Gen. Halleck—it seems—has to do with in Missouri. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, says, "contrabands continue to arrive, and bring in important news of the enemy."

THE LATEST NEWS.

FORT PICKENS OPENS FIRE.

Pensacola Bombarded.

ANOTHER CONCEDED SUCCESS.

President's Message in Type.

CAIRO FLEET GETTING READY.

Voyage Down River in Prospect.

FREMONT EN ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

He Appeals to Congress.

GEN. BLENKER'S RESIGNATION

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1861.

Gen. Sumner has been put in command of the provisional division, consisting of lately arrived regiments. Gen. Cooke has been assigned to the command of the cavalry.

All denials to the contrary notwithstanding, Lord Lyons was indiscreet enough to say in General Convention, soon after the seizure of Mason and Slidell, that "of course they'd be returned," understanding the effect his words would have upon the country. He has since preserved silence, and it is said that he has nothing to say until he receives instructions.

The question of arming the Indians is under discussion, and its determination will probably be dependant upon the ascertained course of the rebels. The topic may be adverted to in the report of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, that will contain facts showing that the great majority of full blooded Indians are loyal, while the rebels have worked with more success upon half breeds.

A day or two since a resident traitor was found spiking the guns of Griffin's battery.

Officers from the eastern shores of Virginia report the dispersion of the rebels to have been complete. Only Union men are now to be found, who heartily welcome the troops, whose presence would put an end to the blockade under which they had been suffering the greatest destitution. Several deserted earthworks with and without cannon mounted were discovered. The Cape Charles light will be immediately relighted. The counties for the present will be under Governor Pierpont, but will soon be annexed to Maryland. The ringleader, Managy, had escaped.

Slidell owns 25,000 acres of land worth at least $50,000 in Minnesota. It will be confiscated.

Something in the nature of a National Bank will be urged upon Congress and probably adopted. This is to provide for the issues of Treasury Notes payable to bearer.

General Blenker has been induced to withhold his resignation, which could not be accepted if sent in.

The President's Message is unusually short. It is in type. The Department reports have been submitted to the President.

Gen. Wool calls the slaves not contraband, but "vagrants," whom he provides for and employs.

The Pontoon Bridge Regiment, 15th New York, had a successful exhibition before Gen. McClellan to day. Three or four hundred feet of India rubber bridge were thrown over the east branch, a company marched over at double quick, and a loaded wagon was driven across. Four iron wagon bodies were fastened together with rubber and wooden frame loaded with fifty-two soldiers, and paddled nearly across.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold, of Chicago, has, at the President's request, presented him with an elaborate memorial, touching the needs and demands of the great Northwest, whose provincial history, estimated by the census of 1860, whose enormous trade and great Lakes are of merely nominal expense to the National Treasury, with a few light houses and a single revenue cutter, armed with a single gun. Mr. Arnold gives statistics showing the immense trade and resources of the Northwest, which has two hundred and fifty thousand men ready on call.

Mr. Arnold gives an elaborate argument at length, showing the following to be the immediate and pressing necessities of the Northwest, in addition to the improvement of present harbors.

First, a National Armory and Naval Depot at Chicago.

Second, the fortification of the Straits of Mackinac.

Third, the enlargement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, thereby opening steam navigation between the Lakes and the Mississippi.

Probably the President will advert to this topic in his Message, and urge Congress to adopt some or all of these suggestions.

Gov. Peirpont and Mr. Ford, the agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are still laboring to have the line opened. The matter is now arranged on a seemingly practicable basis.

Richmond papers of the 23d contain dispatches from New Orleans and Memphis, indicating the greatest terror of an attack on Columbus. Hollins had come up with his whole fleet, and sent for the steam ram Manassas. 17,000 rebels and seventy guns had gone to Columbus. At a recent meeting at Memphis it was resolved that with Columbus Memphis would fall, unless Mississippi, Arkansas and Louisiana helped Tennessee.

The Legislature instructed the Governor to press all suitable guns into service.

Yancey and Clay have been elected to the rebel Senate from Alabama.

Thomas Bragg of North Carolina is made Attorney General in place of Benjamin, made Secretary of War.

Fifty Sharp's rifles, wrapped in flannel, were found in a new made grave in the Catholic Cemetery, Leonardstown, and pointed out by a contraband who made the coffin. Another larger number of muskets was found buried in a sand beach near by, also pointed out by a contraband.

The Richmond *Enquirer* predicts the next battle on the Potomac, at Occoquan and Dumfries, the attack to be from Alexandria and by river and lower counties of Maryland.

The Government has decided to pay arrears to officers appointed on Fremont's staff up to the time that he was relieved.

Congress will be recommended to authorize a new railroad to Baltimore, rates being offered less than now charged, and another from the Navy Yard up Pennsylvania Avenue to Georgetown and across Aqueduct Bridge, also to Annapolis.

Paymaster Patterson is on his way to Western Virginia with $600,000 to pay off the troops there.

Col. Havelock, British, and Count DeVilerion, French officer, have been appointed aids to Gen. McClellan. The former with the rank of Colonel and the latter as Captain.

The former is assigned to duty as Inspector General of Cavalry, which post he filled at home.

Richmond families are packing up in fear of an attack in the rear. The rebel government is also believed to be removing its archives. The best rebel paper money is at a discount of 30 per cent.

The Rebel Capital Moved from Richmond to Nashville.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—The Richmond *Enquirer* says that the Confederate Congress has passed a bill for the removal of the Capital from Richmond to Nashville, and that the Congress will soon assemble there.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26, 1861.

Gen. Fremont and family, accompanied by Capt. Tracy of the regular army, and two Secretaries, left the city to-day for Washington via. New York. He was accompanied to the depot by a large number of citizens, chiefly Germans, and on the other side of the river made a brief speech, regretting his departure etc, intimating a failure to get a hearing before the Cabinet and his intended appeal to Congress.

The total number of claims presented to the Holt Commission is two thousand and fifty-two, amounting to six millions, covering claims from almost every city in the North.

Capt. Postal, of the steamer Platte Valley, returned to the city, to-day, from Cape Girardeau, having been released from arrest on taking the oath of allegiance. The information to Jeff. Thompson of the cargo of the steamer Maria Denning, was given by O. D. Barrett, lately exchanged as a Camp Jackson rebel, who went through to Cairo on the same day the Maria Denning left here, and who was with Jeff. Thompson till his seizing the Platte Valley.

The Camp Jackson officers are making extensive preparations to leave here on Thursday, with a costly outfit, including extra clothing, etc. They go through Cairo to Columbus.

The North Missouri Railroad military telegraph has been opened to St. Charles.

Five companies of troops went down to Sulphur Springs, on the Iron Mountain Railroad, to-day. As the railroad leaves the river here, it offers an inducement for marauding rebels to come up east of the railroad and destroy it about this vicinity.

Gen. James H. Lane.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
QUINCY, November 25, 1861.

General James H. Lane arrived this evening with family and several members of his staff. He spoke yesterday at Weston and St. Jo, and was enthusiastically received along the entire route. He will arrive in Chicago to-morrow morning.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, November 26, 1861.

Seventy-five marines left here to day for St. Louis, to take charge of the gunboats now ready, and bring them to this point. It is reported further that two of them were dispatched down to-day for fear there will not be sufficient water a few days hence to float them as the river is falling.

Gen. McClernand left here yesterday on a special train for Springfield. Col. Morgan is left in command.

The name of the fortification here has been charged by order of Gen. McClernand, from "Fort Prentiss" to "Fort Cairo," and Col. Buford is placed in command of it.

Another order, prohibiting the sale, barter or exchange of intoxicating liquors in this city was issued yesterday by Gen. McClernand.

Gen. Grant issued an order to-day prohibiting furloughs to enlisted men in any case whatsoever; also, another prohibiting the passage of all citizens from the Kentucky and the Missouri shore unless furnished with a pass from headquarters.

Latest advices from Columbus report Col. Dougherty improving slowly. Thirty large cannon had been received at Columbus a few days ago. Four deserters, Northerners, from Camp Beauregard, near Columbus, arrived here last night. The rebel renegade H. Clay King was reported to be at Blandville, Ky., yesterday, with 2500 men.

An order enjoining the officers and men in this command to observe the Sabbath with proper sanctity, was promulgated yesterday by Gen. Grant.

A marine fell overboard last night from the wharf boat and was drowned.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CAIRO, Nov. 26—Midnight.

A flag of truce from Columbus, Ky., arrived at Paducah to-day. Its object has not yet transpired.

WORK BEGUN AT FORT PICKENS.

Bombardment of Pensacola on the 19th—The Fleet Participate.

FIRST REPORTS THROUGH REBEL SECESSION SOURCES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A Fortress Monroe special dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune* says:

"Fort Pickens opened fire on Bragg's force on Saturday. Particulars meagre and through rebel sources. Bragg telegraphs that he was taking the bombardment coolly. Rebels claim to have breached the walls of Fort Pickens. The Navy Yard was on fire three times and put out. The village of Warrington was burned by Brown's fire the first day."

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—Passengers by the Old Point boat say the Norfolk *Day Book* has a dispatch from Richmond to the effect that an engagement was going on at Pensacola. Parties who have read the paper say that the Niagara and Colorado engaged Fort McRae, which briskly replied, and that the vessels were damaged, and had to haul off, and that Fort Pickens was firing on the Navy Yard.

Different versions of the affair at Pensacola says on Friday, Fort Pickens opened on the Navy Yard and Fort Barancas—that the Colorado and Niagara participated, and had to haul off, very much damaged.

The news all comes from secession secources, and must be received with due allowance.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 26.—The secession reports says that the affair at Fort Pickens took place on the 19th inst.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Assistant Secretary of the Navy Fox has received a dispatch from Baltimore, stating that the Norfolk *Day Book* publishes advices from Richmond to the effect that an engagement was going on at Pensacola. Parties who read the paper say that it states that the frigates Niagara and Colorado engaged Fort McRae, that the fort briskly returned the fire, and further that the vessels received damage, and were compelled to haul off. The *Day Book* adds that Fort Pickens was firing on the Pensacola Navy Yard.

Another dispatch says that the fight commenced on Saturday, and was in progress Sunday night. Fort Pickens by firing hot shot had set the Pensacola Navy Yard on fire five times, but that the rebels made out up to the latter day to extinguish the flames. They had not, however, been able to suppress those of the burning town of Warrington, which the hot shot had utterly destroyed.

It was thought at Old Point that our victory was decisive.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe dispatch says that by a flag of truce from Norfolk, news reached there from Pickens and Port Royal. Pickens opened fire Saturday morning, but the firing was wild. Later it was stated that Pickens was breached, when the firing ceased. The rebels sustained no loss, but the Union forces had heavy loss. There was the wildest excitement at Norfolk. Bragg sent congratulatory dispatches all over the South

From some source it is learned that at Beaufort several companies of Gen. Sherman's command had an engagement with the rebels, but were forced to retreat with a loss of eight men. Beaufort is being entrenched by our forces.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Consols Better—Improved Tone of Markets—India and the Cotton Supply—Changes in the French Cabinet—The Roman Question.

[The following news came to hand without date or name of steamer being given. It is probably, however, the steamer North American, of the Portland line, from Liverpool 14th, via Londonderry 15th.—EDS. TRIB.]

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

FRANCE.—The fact of the deficit in the Bank of France, reaching forty millions of pounds sterling, is attributed to the excess of expenditure for the army and navy, and public works, over the estimate. The number of men voted were 392,000, but half a million are actually under arms.

The *Times* says that M. Fould stipulated as a sine qua non of his acceptance of the Ministry of France, for the privilege of transacting his business with the Emperor personally. Some of the alterations of the new ministry are at the expense of Count Walewski, and it is doubted if he would continue to retain his office as Minister of State. It was thought that he might be appointed Minister to London.

TURIN, Nov. 4.—Gen. Carbonnelli has gone to Caprera to present an address to Garibaldi from the Neapolitans, praying him not to leave Italy.

ENGLAND.—Consols improved, being ⅛@¼ higher than Wednesday.

ROME.—It is stated that the garrison is to be strengthened by two extra regiments forming altogether three divisions. The *Nationale* asserts that Ratazzi had obtained the intervention of the Emperor in order to decide that Francis II should quit Rome shortly.

ENGLAND.—The *Times'* city article says a decided impulse was given to the stock market of yesterday by the news from France.

LONDON, 15th.—The Calcutta Englishman newspaper censures the Manchester manufacturers for doing nothing to extend the growth of cotton in India. It proves that one pound of cotton costs the grower 4½d exclusive of any profit whatever, whether to the cultivator or shipper, while new lands taken under cultivation would incur great additional expenses. Therefore, there is slight prospects of the Ryots being induced to enter largely into the cultivation of cotton.

McCulloch still Advancing on Lebanon—Union Men Leaving in Haste.

ROLLA, Nov. 26.—The reconnoitering party under command of Capt. Ross, from Gen. Asboth's Division, which left yesterday morning early, proceeded five miles west of the Gasconade. They returned last night, and report a troop of 80 Texan Rangers at Lebanon, destroying property generally, and robbing the emigrants coming this way. They took some of Col. Boyd's pickets prisoners.

McCulloch and his army was expected in Lebanon on Sunday, and the rebels say he will be prepared to give us battle.

Another party left Camp Ronebauer last night in the direction of Lebanon.

The place is crowded with emigrants, and they are arriving daily in large bodies, some with wagons, and a great number on foot. Some are entirely destitute. Such are furnished with rations from the Commissary stores here, which are very large and daily increasing.

Murder on the Plains.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., Nov. 26.—Wm. Smith, an assistant of J. A. Slade, road agent on the Overland Mail route, was murdered and robbed of his mules and clothing by the Snake Indians last week.

Reports from the Southern Coa[illegible]—Capture of Prize—Movements of Privateers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The frigate "St. Lawrence," blockading off St. Simond's, Georgia, captured the rebel schooner "Fanny Lee," on the 6th inst. She proved quite a valuable prize, being loaded with rice and tobacco.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The bark "Henry Trowbridge," from Barbadoes, reports the British war steamers, "Barracouta" and "Cadmus" there. The commander of the Cadmus reported, Oct. 27th, three days out, [illegible] the latitude of the Bermudas, he boarded the privateer "Sumter." The commander informed the British officer who went on board, that he had sent a challenge to the gunboat "Crusader" to come out and fight him. The latter declined [illegible] not hear of her making any captures.

The schooner "Henry W. Johnson," from Nashua, has arrived. She has been cruising about the West Indies for privateers, but saw none. Had heard of the "Sallie" being in a certain port, but could not find her.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 2[illegible], announces that arrangements have been made for quartering five hundred more of the Federal prisoners, at present in Richmond, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Salisbury, N. C. The first detachment for the former place were to leave on Friday afternoon, and will comprise one hundred and fifty, inclusive of twenty commissioned officers. Among them are [illegible] Shaffer, 1st Lieutenant Ohio 6th; A. V. [illegible] ton, 1st Lieutenant Michigan 4th; [illegible] 2d Lieutenant Kentucky 1st; W. R. [illegible] Assistant Surgeon Indiana 6th; [illegible] Lieutenant steamer Fanny. The [illegible] says the prisoners selected were [illegible] averse to the trip. A few were [illegible] the change.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A Key West letter states that the privateer Beauregard made no resistance. She was commanded by Captain Gilbert Hay and captured 100 miles from Aboco. She threw overboard most of her ammunition, &c. She had not [illegible] and had not even fired a gun since leaving Charleston.

The vessel captured by the Connecticut was the schooner Adelaide, of Nassau, [illegible] bound to Savannah and had several [illegible] swords aboard, and her purser was [illegible] Hardy of the Confederate army.

The steamer Isabel is reported to be nearly ready for her armament at Charleston. She will be commanded by Capt. Rollins.

More About the Secretaries' Reports to Congress—Mr. Cameron.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The *Tribune* of this morning has the following information from Washington concerning the forthcoming department reports:

The Secretaries' reports approach completion. The great interest which the war has given to that of the Secretary of War, will be heightened by Mr. Cameron's distinct avowal of his policy of placing arms in the hands of slaves, willing to use them for the [illegible] the Union. He will support this by argument and historical references, and [illegible] that his leading position upon this vital question has been as deliberately [illegible] taken. As a foretaste of the administration hereafter of the War Department [illegible] close of the rebellion, the public will [illegible] with interest that Mr. Cameron will [illegible] Congress and to the Governors of States [illegible] thorised to bind the Government, to practice the closest economy, and will sternly require economy and accountability from every [illegible] ordinate in the War Bureau, and in the [illegible] in the field. Enormous as the war [illegible] will be, it will not be permitted to bankrupt either the Government or the people. [illegible] Cameron's report will also probably [illegible] recommendations that will go far to [illegible] the distinctions between regulars and volunteers. Among these will be the repeal of [illegible] regulation which confers rank on the regular officer over the volunteer of the same grade, leaving it to be determined by seniority according to date of commission.

Secretary Chase's report will recommend necessarily a large increase of revenue [illegible] The necessities of the Treasury during the war will require that the tariff be so arranged as to produce the greatest possible amount of income. Large incidental protection to American manufacturers will, of course, be the consequence. Upon the vital [illegible] it is said that Mr. Chase will fully develop his theory that the slaves in the rebel States should be employed under wages to raise cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco for Government account. This policy has already been established by Mr. Cameron, in regard to the ungathered and unginned Sea Island cotton in Beaufort. The nation will heartily approve his recommendation by Mr. Chase to Congress, as a wiser disposition of the slaves than to leave them in the rear of our armies, roaming at large, pillaging and marauding.

Destruction of Railroad Property at Alton.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 25.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the engine house of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad at this place was destroyed by fire. [illegible] the Juno, and Nos. 28 and 16—are in the ruins. The loss amounts to about $20,000—partly covered by insurance.

Proceedings of Claib Jackson's Legislature at Neosho, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25th.—The *Statesman*, published at Columbia, Mo., has information from Neosho, that the Rump Legislature of this State, after obtaining a quorum by the appointment of proxies, elected John B. Clark, formerly member of Congress from the Howard county, and R. L. Y. Peyton, of Cass county, Senators to the rebel congress.

The Legislature has appointed members to the rebel house of representatives from the different Congressional districts of the State, among whom are Emmet McDonald, of St. Louis, of *habeas corpus* notoriety, L. [illegible], of Audrain county, and James S. Rains, of Jasper county—all of whom are in Price's army.

Foreign Passports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The following notice was issued to-day from the State Department:

Oscar Denning, Jonathan Amory, and R. L. [illegible] Adams, at New York, Boston, and Portland respectively, are authorized to countersign passports for foreigners proceeding thence abroad.
(Signed.) WM. H. SEWARD.

J. Howard, Jr., one of the correspondents of the New York *Times*, has been tendered the position of Assistant Adjutant General in Gen. Gorman's Brigade.

Several persons belonging to Maryland have been released from Fort Warren.

From the Eastern Shore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Capt. Haley of the 17th Mass. regiment, who has just returned from Drummondtown, Accomac county, Va., the headquarters of Gen. Lockwood, reports that after passing Newton the Federal troops met various obstructions in the way of the destruction of bridges and trees thrown across the road. Some were quickly removed, and others were marched round. They found a deserted earthwork, but no guns at Oak Hall. Between that point and Drummondtown another battery was found, in which eight guns were mounted, but entirely deserted. They found another work eight miles from Drummondtown [illegible] Haley left, there [illegible] Up to the time Capt. [illegible] been nine smooth bore guns captured [illegible] ammunition. The only muskets [illegible] whole route were about 100 old [illegible] Col. Smith, who had commanded the works, had made his escape, and eluded the most diligent search. A captain and [illegible] lieutenants had been captured. The [illegible] ed militia all contend that they were forced to take up arms against their will. Not a single individual acknowledged himself a secessionist.

The Unionists, who are evidently numerous, have met the troops with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. The Unionists now have undisputed control of the counties. As far as heard from the rebels are everywhere disbanded.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Lexington Prisoners—More Arrests—Citizens Saving their Hog and Hominy for Gen. Price.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—It is said that the complication of the exchange of Lexington for Camp Jackson will postpone the negotiations indefinitely. The privates taken at Lexington are not released from their parole.

Nicholas Walton, the defaulting Government contractor, lately overhauled at Pittsburgh, has been brought back to this city. A few days previous to his arrest he boasted that what he had "salted down" was safe. Previous to absconding, Walton drew fraudulently, as it is understood, about $21,000 from the Government. When arrested at Pittsburgh, the sum of $3,500 of this money was found on the person of the [illegible] whom Walton ran away from St. Louis on Monday, the sum of $2,200 was found in possession of his wife.

The steamer Average, from Leavenworth City, which arrived this morning, reports that the farmers all along the Missouri River refuse to ship their cattle, hogs and provisions to St. Louis, giving as a reason a notice from Gov. Jackson not to do so, stating that Price's army would need all the provisions in that section of the country the coming winter.

Mr. James George, formerly a resident here, and captain of a company of minute men, arrived last evening from Columbus and was immediately locked up in the military prison. He is a Camp Jackson prisoner, and says he designed to report himself to Gen. Halleck as he paid a brief visit to his family, and then join Price's army.

Capt. McKeever has returned to St. Louis, his arrest being suspended.

W. B. Smith, of Dubuque, has sent a noble stallion to this city as a present to Gen. Halleck. Gen. Halleck and Mr. Smith were [illegible]

A son of Judge Birch, who was recently arrested by a band of rebels, is in town, and will apply to Gen. Halleck for an escort and flag of truce to Price's camp, for the purpose of negotiating for his father's release.

A correspondent writing from [illegible] Point, Adams county, Mo., under date of Nov. 18th, says, "last night from one to [illegible] ed rebels attacked the Union Home [illegible] broke in the doors and windows, [illegible] doing other damage. One rebel was [illegible] The rebels also burned Capt. [illegible] house. The captain is in the [illegible] at Canton."

Interesting News Concerning Mexico—A King Wanted of Spain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Unofficial advices received from Mexico represent that the British kindest feelings exist between the [illegible] Minister and Juarez, and the opinion is expressed in distinguished circles that the friendship of France will be [illegible] But little is hoped from Spain, whose designs are as well known in Mexico as in European capitals. It is understood that Gen. Marquez will combine [illegible] of the Church party, consisting of [illegible] and Spaniards, who will pray the Queen of Spain for a King for the Mexican [illegible] An uncle of the Queen has been [illegible] for this office. He is already old, and can live but a short time, when [illegible] thus revert to Spain. The pursued [illegible] same as that pursued towards [illegible] probabilities are that Minister Corwin will not return home at present, in view of our important interest in Mexico.

Chicago Tribun

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1

1862. PROSPECTUS. 1

CHICAGO TRIBUN

A Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly Newsp

—DEVOTED TO—

News, Commerce, Politics, Agricul
Science and Literature.

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"The Union, it must and shall be Preserv

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THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM,
JUSTICE AND HUMANITY,
IMPROVEMENT OF THE MENTAL,
MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDI
OF THE MASSES.
PERPETUITY OF THE UNION,
OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION
AND SUPREMACY OF THE LA
FREE HOMESTEADS FOR THE LANDLESS,
ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOME INDUSTRY,
NO POLITICAL JOBBERY,
HONEST MEN FOR OFFICES,
ECONOMY IN GOVERNMEN
A SOUND CURRENCY AND DEATH TO A
"WILD CAT SHINPLASTERS."

And the prosecution of the War against Trea[illegible] until the last rebel has laid down his ar[illegible] Though this wicked rebellion against the best a[illegible] most beneficent government that ever existed [illegible] the world, has become fearfully strong, yet t[illegible] American Republic is far stronger: the loy[illegible] "Mudsills" will yet subjugate the arrogant O[illegible] garchy. To this patriotic end the TRIBUNE w[illegible] work without growing weary, until the Union [illegible] made a footstool of its foes.

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But the CHICAGO TRIBUNE while fearless in th[illegible] expression of its opinions and patriotic in its en[illegible] deavors, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. I[illegible] contains full accounts of all the interesting occur[illegible] rences of the day, and pays more money for Special Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence, than any Journal out of New York, and publishes more and fresher news than any paper circulating in the West. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest two or three days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

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TRIBUNE Co., Chicago, Ill.

☞ Only the weekly papers that receive the above with special request to copy it, will be entitled to a Daily exchange.

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GREAT DISCOVERY.—It has been discovered by thousands of house-keepers in different sections of the country that D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus is the only Saleratus that will produce a uniform result and give perfect satisfaction. Once you try it, you will always buy it. d-w.

☞ Over four hundred freight cars, filled with army stores and merchandise, are forwarded daily from Baltimore to the capital by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Within the past week over four million feet of lumber have been transported and an immense quantity of coal, besides the army [illegible]

☞ The London *Times* compares Ball's Bluff to Braddock's defeat, and admits that no disgrace attached to the Federal troops there, who did all that could be expected [illegible]

☞ On Monday a troop of twenty-seven colored persons passed through Toledo, en route for Hayti.

☞ A. T. Stewart, of New York, has contributed $500 to the North Carolina Loyalists.

☞ A chap named G. Garretison is in custody at Cincinnati for altering a draft on the [illegible] Bank, New York, from the modest original of $35 to $3,500. It is his second [illegible] of the kind.

Reports from the Southern Coast—Capture of Prizes—Movements of the Privateers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The frigate "St. Lawrence," blockading off St. Simond's Sound, Georgia, captured the rebel schooner "Fanny Lee," on the 6th inst. She proved quite a valuable prize, being loaded with rice and tobacco.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The bark "Henry Trowbridge," from Barbadoes, reports the British war steamers, "Barracouta" and "Cadmus" there. The commander of the former reported, Oct. 27th, three degrees south of the latitude of the Bermudas, he boarded the privateer "Sumter."

The commander informed the British officer who went on board, that he had sent in a challenge to the gunboat "Crusader," to come out and fight him. The latter declined. [illegible] not hear of her making any captures.

The schooner "Henry W. Johnson," from Nashua, has arrived. She has been cruising about the West Indies for privateers, but saw none. Had heard of the "Sallie" being in a certain port, but could not find her.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 2nd, announces that arrangements have been made for quartering five hundred more of the Federal prisoners, at present in Richmond, at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Salisburg, N. C. The first detachment for the former place were to start on Friday afternoon, and will comprise one hundred and fifty, inclusive of twenty commissioned officers. Among them are F. I. Shaffer, 1st Lieutenant Ohio 6th; S. V. Preston, 1st Lieutenant Michigan 4th; Jas. Farren, 2d Lieutenant Kentucky 1st; W. B. Fletcher, Assistant Surgeon Indiana 6th; E. W. Hale, Lieutenant steamer Fanny. The *Enquirer* says the prisoners selected were generally averse to the trip. A few were gratified at the change.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A Key West letter states that the privateer Beauregard made no resistance. She was commanded by Captain Gilbert Hay and captured 100 miles from Aboco. She threw overboard most of her ammunition, &c. She had met no vessels, and had not even fired a gun since leaving Charleston.

The vessel captured by the Connecticut was the schooner Adalaide, of Nassau. She was bound to Savannah and had several cases of swords aboard, and her purser was Lieut. Hardy of the Confederate army.

The steamer Isabel is represented to be nearly ready for her armament at Charleston. She will be commanded by Capt. Rollins.

More About the Secretaries' Reports to Congress—Mr. Cameron.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The *Tribune* of this morning has the following information from Washington concerning the forthcoming Department reports:

The Secretaries' reports approach completion. The great interest which the war will give to that of the Secretary of War, will be heightened by Mr. Cameron's distinct avowal of his policy of placing arms in the hands of slaves, willing to use them for the cause of the Union. He will support this by argument and historical references, and so show that his leading position upon this vital question has been as deliberately as strongly taken. As a foretaste of the administration hereafter of the War Department until the close of the rebellion, the public will learn with interest that Mr. Cameron will appeal to Congress and to the Governors of States authorized to bind the Government, to practice the closest economy, and will sternly require economy and accountability from every subordinate in the War Bureau, and in the army in the field. Enormous as the war is, and will be, it will not be permitted to bankrupt either the Government or the people. Mr. Cameron's report will also probably contain recommendations that will go far to abolish the distinctions between regulars and volunteers. Among these will be the repeal of the regulation which confers rank on the regular officer over the volunteer of the same grade, leaving it to be determined by seniority according to date of commission.

Secretary Chase's report will recommend, necessarily a large increase of revenue duties. The necessities of the Treasury during the war will require that the tariff be so shaped as to produce the greatest possible amount of income. Large incidental protection to American manufacturers will, of course, be the consequence. Upon the vital idea of the war, it is said that Mr. Chase will fully develop the theory that the slaves in the rebel States should be employed under wages to raise cotton, sugar, rice and tobacco for Government account. This policy has already been established by Mr. Cameron, in regard to the ungathered and unginned Sea Island cotton in Beaufort. The nation will heartily approve its recommendation by Mr. Chase to Congress, as a wiser disposition of the slaves than to leave them in the rear of our armies, roaming at large, pillaging and marauding.

Destruction of Railroad Property at Alton.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 25.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the engine house of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad at this place was destroyed by fire. Three engines—the Juno, and Nos. 23 and 16—are in the ruins. The loss amounts to about $20,000—partly covered by insurance.

Proceedings of Claib Jackson's Legislature at Neosho, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25th.—The *Statesman*, published at Columbia, Mo., has information from Neosho, that the Rump Legislature of this State, after obtaining a quorum by the appointment of proxies, elected John B. Clark, formerly member of Congress from the Howard county, and R. L. Y. Peyton, of Cass county, Senators to the rebel congress.

The Legislature has appointed members to the rebel house of representatives from the different Congressional districts of the State, among whom are Emmet McDonald, of St. Louis, of *habeas corpus* notoriety, L. McIlhany, of Audrain county, and James S. Rains, of Jasper county—all of whom are in Price's army.

Foreign Passports.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The following notice was issued to-day from the State Department:

Oscar Denning, Jonathan Amory, and E. L. O. Adams, at New York, Boston, and Portland respectively, are authorized to countersign passports for foreigners proceeding thence abroad.

(Signed,) WM. H. SEWARD.

J. Howard, Jr., one of the correspondents of the New York *Times*, has been tendered the position of Assistant Adjutant General to Gen. Gorman's Brigade.

Several persons belonging to Maryland have been released from Fort Warren.

From the Eastern Shore.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Capt. Haley of the 17th Mass. regiment, who has just returned from Drummondtown, Accomac county, Va., the headquarters of Gen. Lockwood, reports that after passing Newton the Federal troops met various obstructions in the way by the destruction of bridges and trees thrown across the road. Some were quickly removed, and others were marched round. They found a deserted earthwork, but no guns at Oak Hill.

Between that point and Drummondtown another battery was found, in which eight guns were mounted, but entirely deserted. They found another work eight miles beyond [illegible] Drummondtown. Up to the time Capt. Haley left, there had been nine smooth bore guns captured, but no ammunition. The only muskets seen on the whole route were about 100 old flint locks. Col. Smith, who had commanded the earthworks, had made his escape, and eluded the most diligent search. A captain and two lieutenants had been captured. The disbanded militia all contend that they were forced to take up arms against their will. Not a single individual acknowledged himself a secessionist.

The Unionists, who are evidently numerous, have met the troops with the most enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. The Union men now have undisputed control of the two counties. As far as heard from the rebels are everywhere disbanded.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

The Lexington Prisoners—More Arrests—Citizens Saving their Hog and Hominy for Gen. Price.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—It is said that the complication of the exchange of Lexington for camp Jackson will postpone the negotiations indefinitely. The privates taken at Lexington are not released from their parole.

Nicholas Walton, the defaulting Government contractor, lately overhauled at Pittsburgh, has been brought back to this city. A few days previous to his arrest he openly boasted that what he had "salted down" was safe. Previous to absconding, Walton drew fraudulently, as it is understood about $11,000 from the Government. When arrested at Pittsburgh, the sum of $3,500 of this money was found on the person of the woman with whom Walton ran away from St. Louis on Monday, the sum of $2,200 was found in possession of his wife.

The steamer Average, from Leavenworth City, which arrived this morning, reports that the farmers all along the Missouri River refuse to ship their cattle, hogs and provisions to St. Louis, giving as a reason a notice from Gov. Jackson not to do so, stating that Price's army would need all the provisions in that section of the country the coming winter.

Mr. James George, formerly a resident here, and captain of a company of minute men, arrived last evening from Columbus and was immediately locked up in the military prison. He is a Camp Jackson prisoner, and says he designed to report himself to Gen. Halleck as [illegible] a brief visit to his family, and then join Price's army.

Capt. McKeever has returned to St. Louis, his arrest being suspended.

W. B. Smith, of Dubuque, has sent a noble bay stallion to this city as a present to Gen. Halleck. Gen. Halleck and Mr. Smith are cousins.

A son of Judge Birch, who was recently arrested by a band of rebels, is in town, and will apply to Gen. Halleck for an escort, and flag of truce to Price's camp, for the purpose of negotiating for his father's release.

A correspondent writing from Shibley's Point, Adams county, Mo., under date of Nov. 18th, says, "last night from one to three hundred rebels attacked the Union House and broke in the doors and windows, besides doing other damage. One rebel was killed. The rebels also burned Capt. Pikepaw's house. The captain is in the secession army at Canton."

Interesting News Concerning Mexico—A King Wanted of Spain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Unofficial advices received from Mexico represent that the kindest feelings exist between the British Minister and Juarez, and the opinion is also expressed in distinguished circles that the friendship of France will be also secured. But little is hoped from Spain, whose designs are as well known in Mexico as in European capitals. It is understood that Gen. Marquez will combine the strength of the Church party, consisting of Mexicans and Spaniards, who will pray the Queen of Spain for a King for the throne of Mexico. An uncle of the Queen has been designated for this office. He is already old and could live but a short time, when Mexico would thus revert to Spain. The policy being the same as that pursued towards Hayti. The probabilities are that Minister Corwin will [illegible] important success in Mexico.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

1862. PROSPECTUS. 1862.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly Newspaper.

—DEVOTED TO—

News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS.

'The Union, it must and shall be Preserved.'

This well known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It has aimed to be right rather than Popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the Truth, regardless of the offence that may be given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

The PRINCIPLES which the CHICAGO TRIBUNE espouses and advocates are:

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM,
JUSTICE AND HUMANITY.
IMPROVEMENT OF THE MENTAL, MORAL AND PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THE MASSES.
PERPETUITY OF THE UNION,
OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS
FREE HOMESTEADS FOR THE LANDLESS,
ENCOURAGEMENT OF HOME INDUSTRY.
NO POLITICAL JOBBERY,
HONEST MEN FOR OFFICES,
ECONOMY IN GOVERNMENT,
A SOUND CURRENCY AND DEATH TO ALL "WILD CAT SHINPLASTERS."

And the prosecution of the War against Treason, until the last rebel has laid down his arms. Though this wicked rebellion against the best and most beneficent government that ever existed in the world, has become fearfully strong, yet the American Republic is far stronger: the loyal "Unionists" will yet subjugate the arrogant Oligarchy. To this patriotic end the TRIBUNE will work without growing weary, until the Union has made a footstool of its foes.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the CHICAGO TRIBUNE while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. It publishes full accounts of all the interesting occurrences of the day, and pays more money for Special Telegraphic Dispatches and Correspondence, than any Journal out of New York, and publishes more and fresher news than any paper circulating in the West. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest two or three days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The weekly contents of the TRIBUNE embrace:

—A COMPLETE CURRENT HISTORY OF THE progress of the War.

—GENERAL NEWS OF THE DAY—Casualties by Sea and Land. Extraordinary events of all kinds.

—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.

—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER POLITICAL, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.

—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE Legislatures, important Speeches and Documents.

—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY article the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved a high reputation as a Commercial paper.

—CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL and Horticultural articles by "Rural" and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.

—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP, Reviews, and pleasant miscellany.

In short, the purpose and ambition of the Editors, to make the CHICAGO TRIBUNE so interesting and valuable a visitor that no intelligent Western family can AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT IT.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE (52 issues per annum)....$ 1 50
To Clubs—Three copies.......... 4 00
" —Five copies.......... 6 00
" —Ten copies.......... 11.00
—Each additional name.......... 1 10
—Twenty copies (one address)... 20.00

Any person sending us twenty or more subscribers will be entitled to an extra copy for his trouble. For a club of fifty the TRI-WEEKLY will be sent free, and for a club of One Hundred, the DAILY TRIBUNE.

TRI-WEEKLY (155 issues per annum) ....$ 4.00
For six m's $2; three m's $1.
Clubs of Five (rate of $3 60).......... 18.00
" Ten (rate of $3 50).......... 35.00
" Twenty (rate of $3 25).......... 65.00
" Fifty (rate of $3 00).......... 150.00

The Tri-Weekly contains all the news in the Daily, and brings just as late intelligence on the days of its publication, viz: Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

DAILY TRIBUNE (310 issues per annum)....$ 7.00
For Six m's $4; Three m's $2.

Postage on the CHICAGO TRIBUNE is only [illegible] in Illinois as on Eastern papers.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address

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PROSPECTUS FOR 1862.

The prospectus of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE for 1862 will be found in to-day's issue. The season has come for making up clubs, and we hope our friends will use a little exertion to increase the circulation of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE in their neighborhoods. People of Illinois and the West can get from two to three days later news by our paper than from the New York papers, and in these exciting and revolutionary times readers don't like to wait any longer than they can help for the intelligence of the day.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Western Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, etc., which has already won for the CHICAGO TRIBUNE a high position among its contemporaries.

Our main object is to produce a FEARLESS COMPREHENSIVE NEWSPAPER from which the attentive reader may glean a vivid and truthful history of the stirring and eventful period in which we live.

CHINESE SUGAR CANE.

Its Increased Cultivation—Rapid Development of its Superior Saccharine Qualities—The Well-Directed Efforts of the Messrs. Corey, of Lima, Ind.—Their Improvement for Clarifying and Evaporating.

The cultivation and manufacture into sweets of the Chinese Sugar Cane in the Northwest during the present season, show remarkable progress, both in the amount cultivated, and the quality manufactured, over the efforts of previous years. This new direction in our industrial pursuits has been in a measure forced upon us by the present antagonisms in our country, but in its results it will be of vast consequence to our free people in the future. Our entire independence of the South for our saccharine supplies may be regarded as very nearly established, especially in the article of syrups or molasses, and thus a deadly blow has been struck at one branch of slave labor, and consequently at the institution itself. As to results, and the manner of reaching them, in this new industrial development, during the past agricultural season, we mean to keep our readers posted, by personal and critical examination, and by reports, embracing facts and figures, to be furnished by those who have practically familiarized themselves with the subject. In this way we hope to lead our Northwestern farmers into the business to an extent second to no other branch of industrial effort. We think the results will prove every way satisfactory—in an economic, a moral and political point of view.

In pursuance of our design, stated above, we last week paid a visit to the saccharine establishment of Messrs. Christopher Corey & Sons, at Lima, LaGrange county, Indiana, and herewith propose to notice briefly

MESSRS. COREY'S ESTABLISHMENT.

The Messrs. Corey are the possessors of a handsome farm, of approved soil, (dark loam about eighteen inches deep, with a gravelly subsoil,) situate about three-quarters of a mile in a northeasterly direction from the pleasant village of Lima, the principal trading town of LaGrange county, Indiana. They are men who bring intelligence, as well as muscle and handicraft, to bear upon the labors of their farm, deeming that as much, if not more, a necessity, as the plow or the spade. They read the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and treasure its sayings. The many reports and suggestions in the TRIBUNE for the past three or four years in regard to the cultivation and manufacture of the Chinese Sugar Cane, induced these gentlemen two years since to give the matter an intelligent trial, first to but a limited extent, and then more largely, as its success became to be more certain, and since its inauguration they have given this new branch of industry their active attention. Their entire success in the cultivation of the cane, forced upon them the necessity of developing the most feasible and successful plan for its manufacture into syrup and sugar. About the only clarifyer and evaporator that the Messrs. Corey had seen in operation was the one known as "Cook's Evaporator," one of which they purchased. They soon reached the conclusion, after using this one season, that although it worked pretty well, there was wide room for improvement, and the elder Mr. Corey set himself at work, and the result was the production of an evaporator, formed on the basis of Cook's, with the improvements described below, and for which he has obtained a patent:

> "This invention consists in the arrangement of an elevated partition extending from one side of the pan to the other, in combination with a gate or its equivalent, in such a manner that the circulation of the evaporating fluid can be detained or regulated at pleasure, and that the syrup in its clarified state, and while separated from its scum by continuous active ebulition, can be passed into the finishing part of the pan."

As we have stated above, the evaporator upon which Mr. Corey has made the improvement is Cook's, with the rockers left off, and set on a regular furnace. By the process of ebullition directly in the center longitudinal line of the clarifier, the gate being also on the same line, the scum of the juice is thrown to each side of the clarifier, and then skimmed off, while the clarified juice passes through the gate into the evaporator, and then a continual stream, after being sufficiently boiled by passing around the elevated partitions, the whole length of the evaporator, runs into a cooler, and very soon manifests its quality. Mr. C. claims that by his improvement the scum, as a necessity, must be thoroughly separated from the juice before it enters the clarifier, and that in this respect it is superior to any other clarifier and evaporator now in use; that the work is done quicker—running a gallon of the best syrup in five minutes—and is in every respect less liable to damage by any neglect in the process of manufacturing. There are many other advantageous features which Mr. Corey claims for his improvement, which we should be glad to mention did our room permit. We are free to say, from a pretty thorough examination of Mr. Corey's evaporator, that we have seen nothing which seems to us better calculated for its intended use. We tried various samples of the Messrs. Corey's products, and pronounce them as good, if not the best, we ever saw—infinitely superior to anything bearing the brand of "New Orleans," "Stuart," *et al.* Messrs. C. have made no efforts at granulation as yet, but they intend to try their hand, and from the large deposits of sugar found in the bottom of their sample bottles, casks, etc., there seems to be no doubt of their success. They see their way clearly, and intend the coming season to greatly increase their labors in this particular industrial direction.

About 10,000 gallons of Chinese Sugar Cane syrup have been manufactured in LaGrange county during the past year; of this quantity Messrs. Corey's share is about 3,000 gallons. In each of the adjoining counties of Steuben, Noble, and Elkhart, about the same amount has been manufactured, or will be at the completion of the season. This amount the coming season will be quintupled, and thus the good work will go on until our entire freedom from slave labor for what we may eat, or what we may drink—and we trust, eventually, wherewithal we shall be clothed—will be established forever.

A Democratic Colonel on the War.

To those self styled Democratic papers which bark so ferociously at the TRIBUNE, we commend the following extract from the address of Col. John Cochrane to his regiment of Democrats. We copy from the N. Y. *Herald's* report:

It is intimated to us that there can be no success for the arms of the North, so long as the South feel that it is their homes, and altars, and firesides for which they fight. Great God! and have we no homes to strike for? Have we no altars that are extinguished and smouldering? Have we no faith to be trampled to the dust?

Tell me not of slavery and slaves, or of the peculiar institution of the South. The war is one of the institutions of the South upon the freedom and institutions of the nation. (Cheers.) The South commenced the war and the North was not responsible for its consequences.

Let me suppose that our gallant young General, (three cheers for McClellan,) on taking his army South, should discover a magazine of combustibles which, when ignited, would explode and send the enemy skyward, to give us success, would you say that he would be tolerated for an instant if he did not crown his efforts with success by those means? Certainly you would hold him accountable for the neglect; and if our armies, as they march to the South, discover any allies of any character, human, material, or substantial, that can aid the armies of freemen and contribute to our success, let them be used. I refer to it as a military necessity. It behooves us to avail ourselves of every means within our grasp. (Tremendous cheers.) The people will hold that General accountable who, when victory depends upon his gathering any force, black or white, neglects to avail himself of the occasion. [Applause.] This is war, and conducted on strict principles of war. Now let us have done with absurd conservatism. When a man is imperilled, he may resort to everything in self-defence. When a nation is imperilled it may take the same course; and when liberty is struck at, it is the duty of the human race everywhere to spring to arms, and by every means in its power to prostrate its opponent." [Long and loud applause.]

"In such a war, we are bound to resort to every force within our power. Suppose our army encounters myriads of cotton bales, and we are able to export those cotton bales to Europe, and receive from them millions upon millions of the sinews of war, do you say we should not seize the cotton? No. You are clear upon that point. Suppose that munitions of war, and subsistence for their army are within our reach, would we not be guilty of shameful neglect were we not to appropriate them to our own use? Certainly we would. Suppose the enemy advances against you, would you, from any squeamishness, from any false delicacy, refrain from leveling the hostile gun and prostrating them in death? No: if is your object, it is your purpose. Then, if you seize their property, if you open their ports, if you destroy their lives, *I ask you whether you will not seize their slaves!* I ask you whether you will not arm their slaves, and whether you will not carry them into war against their masters? (Great cheers.) You have no sympathy for white rebels, and yet you will spare the black slave whom they use!! Why, if it be *necessary to save this Government*, I would plunge their whole people, black and white, into one indiscriminate sea of carnage and slaughter, and build upon it a government which shall be the vicegerent of God. Let us have no more of this dallying with people's dillitanti conservatism, this doubting in Cabinet *when your soldiers are perishing in the field.* Soldiers, you know no such reasoning as this. You have arms in your hands, and those arms are for the purpose of exterminating the enemy until he submits to law, order and the Constitution. Then explode whatever magazine of combustibles is in your way; set fire to and consume their houses; export the cotton; take property whenever you find it; confiscate property wherever you find it; take the slave, and bestow him upon the non slaveholder, if you please; do unto them as they would do unto you; raise up in their midst a party interest against the present slaveholder; distract their counsels. Do all this, and if that be not sufficient, *take the slave by the hand, put a musket in it, and bid him, in God's name, strike for the liberty of the human race.* (Tremendous cheering from the whole regiment.)

OUR LETTER FROM PADUCAH.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PADUCAH, Ky., Nov. 25, 1861.

On the 5th of this month Gen. Grant sent a communication which he had received from Col. Kirkham of Shawneetown, to Gen. Smith, in which it was clearly and unmistakably set forth that the agents of the rebel army had just bought up about 2,000 head of hogs, and 800 head of beef cattle in Union county, Ky., some six miles above here on the Ohio River, and that a force of a hundred men could easily capture and bring them to Shawneetown, where they could all be slaughtered and packed; and that the loyal men were very anxious to have it done, as it would thereby afford them a chance to sell their stock to Government or to the packer at Shawneetown. Also that about 150 marauding rebels were encamped in said county, about 15 miles up Tradento and the place to land, and the men to go were all specified, and also that in a week's time these hogs and cattle would be driven to Hopkinsville, and probably the loyalist's stock stolen and taken with it. Gen. Grant urged *immediate* action. Gen. Paine, also. The chaplain of the 9th Illinois, who is an acquaintance of Col. Kirkham's, and saw him on the morning of the 6th, went right from the boat on which he saw Col. Kirkham to Gen. Smith's room and urged the matter on him, but all to no avail. He said that Col. Kirkham's letter to Gen. Grant contained nothing but suppositions. In vain did Mr. Terrel assure him that there were *no suppositions* in Col. Kirkham's conversation with him. The whole matter was dropped, and just as was predicted, 150 marauders have driven off not only what they bought but they have robbed the Union men as they went, and the loyal men are anxiously asking every day, *why* don't our Government protect us, when it is so easy to do it? And this state of things is making secessionists up there faster than many imagine.

A secession rowdy in Mayfield, a short time ago, named Milligan, entered the store of a Union man named Connor, and told him that he was bound to kill a couple of puppies, and that he would begin on him. Whereupon he seized a bottle and hit Connor on the head and knocked him senseless for a moment or two; from which, however, he recovered and seizing a gun, shot Milligan, killing him instantly. Connor escaped, but the secession sheriff seized his brother, who had no hand in the matter and put him in jail. Connor came to Paducah and after having been refused admittance, came again and petitioned Gen. Smith to let him have twenty men to release his brother from jail, and after waiting until hope itself almost gave out, it was granted, and when the poor fellow arrived with his squad of twenty men, the secessionists from Columbus had, just an hour before, taken his brother out of jail and shot him in 40 places, some of the witnesses say, and then bayoneted him until he was dead. A prompt answer to the petition would have saved a good Union man's life. In the case of the Saratoga prisoners, men were released and permitted to take their horses and arms home, upon the flimsiest evidence, who were taken fighting with arms in their hands, their horses tied to the same picket rope with those who fled, and who cursed our men most bitterly until they got over their *mad*, and then they became quite penitent, and some of their neighbors came down and said that they were forced in, &c., &c., and each one was permitted to go to the gang of captured horses and make his choice. Verily it is a good thing to be a secessionist when red tape rules.

Again, two responsible men gave information that a certain mill owner at Lovelaceville, was furnishing the rebels with meal and flour. The thing was brought to Gen. Smith's notice by Gen. Paine, in writing, twice before he would pay any attention to it, then they must make affidavit. This was done. Well then, Dr. Alexander must endorse the men and their statement. This was procured and then when he dared no longer refuse, Gen. Paine was permitted to take two regiments and go and bring the property here. He started on Saturday night and by Sunday night at 7 o'clock, he returned, bringing 700 bushels of wheat; 60 head of fattened hogs, &c., &c., and reported to Gen. Smith on Monday morning that he had left 1600 bushels of wheat, and a quantity of fat oxen, brood mares, colts, and negroes, all of which he wished to return. I bring, as he was not able to bring them with him that trip, but not a word could he get out of Gen. Smith until Wednesday morning, when he said that they were going to send a force from Columbus that night to take the property, and it was not worth while to pay any more attention to it. This was just what Gen. Paine had calculated on, and expected, of course, that a force would be sent from here to meet the force from Columbus and take them and the property too. A part of the property he had purposely left *as a bait*, and now that he saw the fish biting, and was not permitted to pull the hook, he scarce knew how to restrain his anger. He had set the trap, the game had walked in, and neither he nor any one else was permitted to spring the trigger. So the enemy have leave to take it right from under our noses. The loyal men of this district had hoped for protection from our forces when they came. They had endured a "great fight of affliction" for many months, and when our troops landed on Kentucky soil and raised the stars and stripes, their joy knew no bounds; and while Gen. Paine remained in command here their joy remained. But, alas, it was of short duration. Gen. Paine was superceded, and his policy, by which the Government was becoming a "terror to evil doers" was soon changed, and now they say that the traitors are better protected than they are. The passes which are given out here have the oath of allegiance printed on the back of them, and the recipients are required to sign the oath, but one or two of the leading secessionists here get the passes *without* signing the oath, when the best Union men in the place have to sign the oath to get them, and one man here who is generally believed to be a secession spy, and is known to be a rabid secessionist got the pass with signing the oath. Gentlemen of the first standing here, and loyal men, are often treated at headquarters with a rudeness which would disgrace a Turk or an Indian chief, and known secessionists at the same time treated with "distinguished consideration."

Our soldiers are still kept at work on the huge fortifications around the Marine Hospital, and one regiment has buried nineteen in two weeks, and within twenty miles around, hundreds of able-bodied loyal blacks are kept at work by secession slaveholders, raising stuff to feed the rebels, or to sell to us for our money, and the money to go to sons in the rebel army.

Salt and bacon are going out of Paducah, under special permits from headquarters, in quantities that render it morally certain that the most of it finds its way down to Columbus or farther South. But thanks to the Ruler of the Universe, the *world* does move and Paducah has to move with it. The "boys" are *progressing* finely on the contraband question. As illustrations we will relate a few incidents. It is the habit of the seekers after patriarchal chattels to go to Mr. Smith's headquarters for permits to search the camps, and *they always get them.* Armed with these they march boldly into the camps, go all through them, and talk as imperviously to the soldiers as though *they* belonged to them too. This aroused the ire of the boys until one or two of the aforesaid patriarchs had to trust to their heels for safety. After that they changed tactics, and would get an "order" to pass *unmolested* through the camp. The other day one of these gentlemen presented himself to one of the sentinels of the 9th, who called Capt. Keefner, when the Capt. took him in charge, passed him along the line of officers' tents and by the shortest possible route across and *out of* the camp. While passing, the patriarch essayed to look into a few tents, but met with such a greeting in each one that he soon gave it up, and when "bound out" on the other side by Capt. K., he complained that he had not been permitted to look for his "nigger." Capt. K. very blandly informed him that his "permit" didn't call for any such privilege; it simply said, "pass the bearer unmolested through the camp of the 9th Ill.," and said the Captain, "I have passed you unmolested clear through from one side to the other, and this is all you can do upon that order."

Another patriarch who was put through in a similar manner on the "air line," complained to Gen. Paine that the officers *wouldn't help him* look for his nigger. The General, drawing himself up and looking sternly at him, said:

> "Sir, did you suppose that I wished my officers to help you hunt your niggers? I'd be very sorry to think that any of *my* officers would stoop to such dirty work. They are gentlemen and soldiers; but they didn't enlist for nigger catchers. If they had helped you I would have reprimanded them. You must do your own work in the way of hunting and catching niggers. I've done too much for you, more than I ought to have done; henceforth you must keep your niggers from running away. We'll not catch them for you."

Friday last was the set day for presenting a set of colors to the 12th Illinois, Col. McArthur. Thursday was a very beautiful and balmy day, and we were all of us anticipating a good time of it, but on Thursday night the "windows of heaven were opened, and the rain descended and the floods came," and Friday morning was about as disagreeable as "the days get to be" down here, from combination of wind and rain, but after midday the army of clouds dispersed, and the sun shown out, and the "presentation" came off, as such things usually do, in a perfectly satisfactory style. During the "exercises," Capt. Willard made a fiery speech, in which he gave vent to the feelings of dissatisfaction generally felt toward the management at Headquarters, to the great delight of most of his hearers. He was applauded "to the echo." On Saturday morning an old gentleman came to Gen. Paine's headquarters, and said he had come to ask permission to go through the camps, and look for a nigger boy that had run away. The General questioned him for sometime, and elicited the facts that the old gentleman had a son in the Southern army, but was himself entirely neutral. The General then informed him that he would be neutral between him and his negro, that if he found him in the streets and took him, he would not take him from him, but that he could not have permission to go into his camps nor receive any assistance from him in any shape. The weather here is becoming uncertain, disagreeably so, and the time for overland movements is fast slipping away, and the men are fixing up their tents, as for winter occupation. PADUCAH.

OUR LOUISVILLE LETTER.

Army Movements in Kentucky—Gen. Thomas at Columbia—Gen. Buckner's forces—Attempt in behalf of Families of Volunteers—Secesh Camp at Princeton. Adair County—River Movement of Gen. Nelson's Brigade—Meeting of the State Legislature—Matters in Adair County—A general note of preparation, &c.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 25th, 1861.

The principal movement going on at present is on the left wing, commanded by Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, and extending from Danville south towards Montecello. In my last I informed you of the retreat from London, of General Thomas's Brigade, and the assumptions of a position at Danville. Little time, however, was lost at Danville. As soon as the Commissary Department could make the necessary preparations, the line of march south was taken up. On Thursday last, two regiments of Gen. Thomas's Brigade entered Columbia, Adair county, and informed the excited citizens that the whole brigade was *en route* for that point.

On Saturday, it is understood that General Thomas reached Columbia and on Sunday and Monday three Ohio regiments were added to the brigade.

Considerable excitement prevailed in the town on Saturday, when I left. The report had been in circulation that large bodies of rebels were threatening the point, and information derived from what Col. Grider, who had till then been in command, considered good authority, was had to the effect that it was the intention of Buckner to make a deflection in that direction, and push on to the Blue Grass region around Lexington.

The report may be true. I have no idea that it is. I think Buckner too wise and too well informed of our numbers to leave Bowling Green to go in any other direction than south. Such a movement on his part—I mean towards Lexington—is very desirable, and while I have been writing a large fleet of war steamers has arrived with Gen. Nelson's Brigade of 8,000 men. These are to be immediately hurried forward. Capt. Terrell's Ohio battery—battery—of the regular service—arrived on Saturday. It consists of six pieces, 4 twelve pounder Napoleons, and two 10-pound rifled Parrott guns. A regiment of Kentucky cavalry has left its camp of instruction in the few days last past, and gone forward to its destination. Two regiments of Kentucky infantry also left on Friday for the advance camp. The regiments of Bruce and Lindsey have been consolidated and are to go forward soon. Ohio has lately sent us thirteen regiments, and Indiana has now on the slate not less than twenty-two regiments of infantry.

The State Legislature meets on Wednesday, the 27th inst., and already the members begin to flock into the city on their way to Frankfort. It is thought by many that a quorum cannot be convened, but it is hardly to be doubted that the loyal members will make a strenuous and successful efforts to be present. It does not matter as regards the disloyal members. They were in such a miserable minority that they affected no movement, and only clogged the wheels of the Government. This will be a session of despatch and business.

Among those who will be absent unless forced to come, is one John W. Elliott, who lately aided in deluding a Mr. Dills, a Union resident of a strongly rebellious county, in returning to the home from which he had fled for safety, and then securing him and sending him as a prisoner to Richmond.

Among the killed at the battle of Piketon, in Eastern Kentucky, was Henry M. Rust, another prominent secession member of the Legislature. He was in command, under Williams, of a company from Bourbon county, and after they had deserted him, and all the other rebels had left the field, he continued fighting alone until his body was pierced through and through by several bullets and he had not sufficient strength to raise his rifle. When taken he was kindly cared for by Dr. Bradford and other surgeons, but their skill was unavailing to preserve his life.

An attempt will be made to induce the Legislature to grant an appropriation of four dollars a month for every Kentucky non-commissioned officer or private, who as husband, son, or brother, has a family dependent upon him, payable not to him, but to his wife or other dependents, under such regulations as the Legislature may devise.

A force of 1,500 secessionists are in camp at Princeton, Caldwell county, in this State. It is said forces will shortly be sent up the Cumberland river to clear the country of them and put an end to their ravages.

Columbia, Adair county, is a little south of the heart of the State, and among the hills about the head waters of Green River and which over look to the north, the Blue Grass region and to the south, the beautiful and extensive prairies of Kentucky, called the Barrens. Its southern approach is by a good road from Glasgow, gradually ascending the gentle southern slope of the hill. The river is on the northern side of the town, and is of course in good condition for crossing. The town is pretty—not large—and in its strategetic character, of much importance. It is now occupied by not less than 8,000 men, and is being largely reinforced. If, as has been intimated, the movements in Virginia, on the coast and in this State are to be made simultaneously, Gen. McClellan will have to hurry himself, Pensacola draw a long breath, and Buckner make his preparations to depart. He will not be allowed to exist a month longer in Bowling Green. Movements of all kinds in this quarter

"Give dreadful note of preparations."

GENERAL JIM LANE.

His Trip through Missouri—His Speech at Weston—Another at St. Joe—Responses of the People to His Policy.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, November 25, 1861.

There has always been a degree of romance and danger attached to General "Jim" Lane's trips through Missouri. The "butternut gentry don't like the General. They will persist in believing him to be horned and hoofed after the fashion of the liveliest devil, and that his heart's desire is to sweep Missouri indiscriminately with the besom of destruction, and its a hundred to one that if the redoubtable Kansas General ever fell into the clutches of the one eyed, stray-whiskered, tow-haired, slab-sided Missouri guerrillas, his career would be suddenly brought to a close. In the early part of the Kansas history we find General Lane leading the gallant sons of freedom across the long prairies of Nebraska and Iowa, or taking a steerage passage on the Missouri steamers. At no time since his identification with Kansas has it been safe for her foremost General to tread his way through her "sister" state of Missouri.

On Sunday last, Nov. 14th, several stages left Leavenworth, crossed the Missouri River, and in the course of an hour or two, reached the pro-slavery town of Weston. As we neared, the place was discovered to be full of a miscellaneous assortment of troops—the picture (for all the world) of Missouri rebels. There they were, the inevitable shot-guns, butternut pants, mares, &c. &c. We could not turn back, and it looked very much as though we had driven our General into a very nest of outlaws. But we soon discovered the army to be Missouri six-month volunteers—O. K. "on the goose." We drew a long breath of satisfaction, and even the dauntless General was pleased to say, "Well, I'm very well pleased to know that these are Union troops."

We were traveling *incog.* remember, or that was the design, but you might as well try to carry an elephant in a band-box as to keep "Jim Lane" from being discovered by the people. It wasn't more than an hour, before the whole population of Weston was around the cars. They crowded and cheered with a vim, and the General was obliged to "come forth."

His appearance was the signal for an enthusiastic outburst, after which he thanked the people for the manifestation of their endorsements, and told them that he trusted the time was nigh at hand when this infernal rebellion would be crushed, and peace and prosperity be re-established in a Union that should for all time hereafter be FREE, in the full meaning of the word.

At the conclusion of the General's remarks, an old man, standing in the crowd, pressed back those around, and said, "Stand away, men, and let me keep my eyes on that blessed man as long as he stays." And just as the cars were about to start, a gentleman of "ebony persuasion" made his way earnestly to the General, took his hand, deposited therein a splendid apple; and rushed away without a word, evidently unable to control his emotions.

We arrived in St. Joseph about dark and took quarters at the Patee House, where we were happy to meet Gen. Hunter.

Supper was not over before the halls and corridors of the hotel began to be filled with an anxious crowd and "Lane" was upon every lip. At nine o'clock a band came up and serenaded the General, while he was being introduced to scores of citizens.

The formal ceremony over, a speech was demanded with a universal acclaim. The General was escorted to a table, from which he delivered such a speech as was never before spoken in that city.

He took bold ground against the policy of General Halleck, and said the General would be forced to change that policy in less than twenty days. He said this war has been inaugurated *for* the slave, and he was in favor of closing it *through the slave.* He enlarged at some length upon the separation of the two races, a theory which finds in him an able exponent. He declared the end of the war must be the end of slavery—that it would be cowardly in us to entail a curse upon our children which in our day sought to destroy the wisest government the world had ever known. He announced himself a crusader of liberty. He said the end of the war was approaching, because the CAUSE *was on the move*, and mentioned the arrival of two hundred and fifty colored families in his Brigade at Springfield in one night (and not a very good night for negroes either), as an instance. He exhorted his hearers to be firm and brave and loyal, and to stand ready to sacrifice every dollar and drop of blood before acknowledging a confederacy baptised in crime and blood. God was for the right, and for our country—one and indivisible—with universal freedom as the heritage of the present conflict.

The General was most vociferously cheered. But some musty, whiskified seeds, shook their vacant heads and muttered. Others stood aghast at the expression of such sentiments *unrebuked* on the "sacred soil" of Missouri. But with the fire in his eye, and the light on his brow, and the truth flowing eloquently from his lips, our Kansas General took the hearts of the brave and true, and gave fresh hope to those whose faith was faltering.

Other receptions followed until a late hour of the night, and the General was forced to tear himself from groups that seemed to augment rather than diminish.

Monday we passed over the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad to Quincy, and the incidents portrayed were received in a modified degree, at almost every station and upon the train. BRIGADE.

A Thrilling Prophecy—How Fearfully and Rapidly it is being Fulfilled.

[From the Baltimore American, Friday.]

In last February Alabama seceded! That brave old man, Senator Clemens, who had, until then, breasted all the storms of wild fanaticism, and clung to the flag of our Union, yielded to the popular clamor, and unsheathed his sword in a cause he hated, and one he knew could not succeed. He wrote the following to a friend:

> "We are out; we have bid adieu to the Stars and Stripes, and abandoned the high privilege of calling ourselves American citizens. I am not ashamed to confess that I could not restrain my tears when the old banner, which I have followed through so many dangers, was torn down and the flag of Alabama was raised in its place. I cannot restrain them now when I am writing; but the deed is done—a new era has dawned, and all that I can promise is that no effort shall be spared on my part to prevent it from becoming an era of disgrace. If we are not involved in a war we soon will be. There is no hope of peace; and he is but little better than a madman who dreams of long exemption from invasion. I shall meet it when it comes as a soldier should, and fight through it as long as a hope remains. When everything is lost, as I fear it may be, unless wiser counsels should prevail than those which have heretofore directed us, I shall drag my body to the nearest battle field, and lay down a life which has lost its value."

How swiftly has his prediction been verified. Ere the echo of his voice, pleading to the fanatics to "stop!" had died away, the cry ran out, to arms! A State then prosperous is now bankrupt; all the horrors of war are upon them, business ruined, and in addition to the restless nights they pass for fear of a servile insurrection, *they will wake some morning and hear the roar of Union cannon at Mobile.* The battle-field will be near to the house of Senator Clemens, and unless some unseen hand shields him, the prophecy will be fulfilled *to the letter!*

The Stone Fleet—Vessels to be Sunk in Southern Harbors.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post, 22d.]

The stone fleet of 25 vessels, with an average of 335 tons burden, sailed on the 20th inst. They are all old but substantial whaling vessels, double decked, to give them greater firmness. They were stripped of their copper and other fittings which were not necessary for so short a voyage as they will make; and loaded with picked stone, as deeply as was safe.

They were bought at New Bedford, New London, Nantucket, Sag Harbor, Edgartown, Mystic and Newport. In the bottom of each ship a hole was bored, into which was fitted a lead pipe five inches in diameter, with a valve so fixed that though perfectly safe even for a long voyage, it can be very quickly removed. It is calculated that the ship will be filled and sunk to the bottom in twenty minutes after the removal of this valve. To provide against accidental jamming of the valves, each vessel is furnished with two augurs of the proper size.

The crews consist of six men each. These will be returned by the men-of-war who will assist in the work of sinking. Each ship will be anchored in the place chosen for her, and will then be sprung round broadside to the channel, thus effecting as great a stoppage as possible. When this is done, and she is in position, the valve will be withdrawn, and when the vessel is nearly level with the water's edge, the men will leave in a small boat. It is reported that an enterprising rigger has gone down with the fleet, with the intention to take off what pieces of spars and rigging may remain above the water's edge after the ships are sunk.

The captains of the ships are all well acquainted with our coast, first rate seamen and good pilots. Each captain received on the day he sailed sealed orders, not to be opened till after the pilot left his vessel.

LATEST NEWS ITEMS.

Among the passengers who were prevented going to California in the steamer Champion, last week, because they had no passports, was a large party of organ grinders. Mr. Kennedy, the Superintendent of Police, assured them, however, of his excessive anxiety to help them to any place outside the city, and his regret at being compelled to detain them.

—Lieut. Col. Romanoff, from Russia, and Superintendent of the Siberian Telegraph Company, arrived in our city yesterday, and is stopping at the Everett House. He's on way to California, and probably is seeking information in reference to the possibility of connecting Europe and America by a telegraphic line across Behring's Straits.—*St. Louis Democrat*, 25th.

—Cotton has been raised in Beloit. The local paper announces:

> We have had the pleasure of inspecting a fully developed ball of cotton raised by Mr. Greigs of this city. Those who have seen the plant in the Southern cotton fields, pronounce this specimen equal to any they ever saw. We would not recommend a general attempt at its cultivation in this latitude, although it is stated that the early settlers in Illinois used to be very successful in raising it, and only gave it up for the more profitable corn crop.

—In the United Kingdom of Great Britain, $217,000,000 is raised by customs and excise duties on liquor, tobacco, tea and sugar, while we in the United States raise from similar sources only $13,606,467, a difference of over two hundred millions of dollars. Our political economists will do well to study the comparison and see whether a liberal margin is not offered for us to pay as we go, rather than look to borrowing outright. By the one, the regular revenues of the Government may be brought up to the standard of war expenses, and the burden rest upon the consumers of luxuries, who are the best able to pay.

—A substantial farmer of Mercer county, offers to any man who will raise fifty men for the war, to be ready for service by the 1st of April, and to be mustered in as cavalry or mounted riflemen, a good horse worth $150, and also $100 in silver, to be distributed among the men. The Aledo *Record* says the offer is a *bona fide* one.

—Much of the work done the past season, by patriotic ladies in the intended direction of aiding our soldiers in camps and hospitals, has been lost, or nearly so, by lack of judgment or knowledge in selecting articles. The mistaken zeal which has sent barrel after barrel of unsuitable contributions to be wasted, and which are scarcely worth the cost of transportation, may be amended by reference to some one or the other of the organized Sanitary Commissions. That at Washington is always happy to send to any address a large and complete variety of information under this head.

—Gen. Sumner's daughters are married to Virginians. One, Eugene McLean, is now an invalid in Richmond. He was a Quartermaster in the regular service at Baltimore, where he resigned at the beginning of the present difficulties. The other, Armistead Long, was a Lieutenant in the regular service, and was an aid to Gen. Sumner when he resigned and went South. Gen. Sumner's two sons are Lieutenants in the regular cavalry, one in the First and the other in the Fifth Regiment.

—Edward Dipple a large bee owner of Conneaut, Ohio, recently was the loser by an extraordinary battle between seventy swarms of bees, which were equally divided on each side of his house, and thus "taking sides," pitched into one another and fought for three hours, driving Mr. D.'s family from their house in the greatest haste. A flock of Shanghai chickens fell victims. The cause of this battle is a mystery to the oldest bee keepers.

—The officers of Woonsocket Falls (R. I.) having reason to suspect operations intended on his premises, kept a watch and caught, a few nights ago, a respectable townsman of theirs with a bunch of false keys, and a stock of burglar's tools in his possession.

—A tank for boiling bones, in the meat packing establishment of Jacob Alberger, at Philadelphia, exploded the other day, seriously injuring two men, and tearing the building almost to pieces.

—Nathan Dana Appleton, of Maine, a former member of Congress, and late Attorney General of the State, died last week, aged sixty-six years.

—George H. Burroughs has re-accepted the Superintendency of the Toledo & Wabash Railroad, which he resigned some months since.

—When Mason was at Bunker Hill at the inauguration of the Statue of Gen. Joseph Warren in 1857, he said:

> "And when I return to my home, I shall have the satisfaction of assuring my people that the spirit of Bunker Hill yet lives in Massachusetts."

—A mounted regiment is being raised in Texas to be officered by clergymen of the Methodist Church. Rev. Dr. Carter, President of the Methodist Soule University of Texas, who has had some military training, will command the regiment.

—The British Government is sending more troops to the Canadian provinces, and with them three million rounds of rifle ball cartridges.

—Letters for Port Royal are to be sent regularly by each naval steamer, via New York, and a post office will be established at Port Royal by order of the Post Office Department.

☞ By the new order of the Government, Major P. V. Hager now receives and inspects at New York all the arms imported. This cuts off speculative prices, and such arms as the wretched Belgian muskets.

☞ Rev. L. B. Mason of Madison, late of Racine, and formerly of Chicago, has received a commission as Chaplain for the Fifteenth Wisconsin Regiment.

☞ The first snow of the season fell in the camps of our troops in Kentucky on Sunday last.

THE TWO WATCHWORDS.

A cry from the South,—"Secession," sedition,
Scream of a Fury to startle the night,
Ruthless contention, and reckless ambition,
Hatred of rule, and destruction of right;
Tyrannous pride, and lust of oppression,
Wicked defiance of reason and law,—
This, O false Southerner, this is "Secession,"
Vilest of treasons the world ever saw!

A voice from the North,—long suffering in sadness,
The grief of an angel to darken the day;
Calmly rebuking the popular madness,
Slowly determined that hydra to slay!
Order, and peace, and social communion,
Law had in honor, obedience to rule;
This is the Northerner's watchword of "Union,"
Noblest of lessons in loyalty's school!

Which of these twain should an Englishman favor,
Cosmos or chaos, the right or the wrong,—
Slavery's curse, O fowl of ill savor,
Or blessed Freedom, that bird of sweet song?
Which of these twain will Providence, guiding,
Lead to the haven of national might?
Joy to thee, Northerner, justly confiding!
Woe to the Southerner, ruin'd outright!

Albury, (Eng.) MARTIN F. TUPPER.

A Negro's Description of the Battle at Port Royal.

"Rope Yarn" writes to the Philadelphia *Press* as follows:

On our way to the beach we met one of the negroes. He was a regular grinner, and showed his ivories to perfection. I asked him if he was in the fight. Oh golly, said he, I wer dat. Well, what do you think of it? As near as I can remember his words, the following was his answer: Well, massa, I neber see a ship before, and when she come up dis way degeneral say to my marsa, Now, General Drayton, you look at us sink dat Warbash. Well, Marsa he sat down, den some more gentlemen dey come up from de riber to see de ship sunk to. Well, bime-by de Fort Wabash sent one of dem tings she has in her what makes a howling in de fort and makes an awful noise here too, and den breaks off in pieces, (a shell) and flies all around. Dis frighten dem some; den a good many of dem cum togeder, and oh golly, massa jump up and run for his horse, he drop his sword, dis nigger had no time to pick him up, but gets on his hoss too and follows marsser. Dem things howled on dat Fort Wabash, den dey come ober here and howl and break up and smoke and threw de iron all about like as if de debbil was in 'em. Bime-by, when we got in de woods, Marse and I stop for to look, but dem debbils dat de Fort Warbash fotch here make so much smoke on dis shore dat we could not see noting. Arter a little while den all de people dat cum to see de ship sink come galloping up to de woods; bime-by one of dem smoke balls brake close to 'em, and oh golly, didn't dem hosses run, and den marsa he run too, but dis nigger got behind de house, and arter a while all de whole army—soldiers, horse, and ebery one—come running, but dis nigger stowed away and let 'em pass.

This negro declared that it was an actual fact that people were invited to see the Wabash sunk. When Commodore Dupont anchored within 800 yards of Fort Walker, he said he would not move her till he took that fort. It was a bold stand, but resulted in good.

Jeff. Davis's Message.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The Richmond papers of Monday last contain the Message of "President" Davis to the Congress of the Rebel States. After the usual congratulations, he says:

"The operations of the army, soon to be partially interrupted by the approaching winter, have afforded a protection to the country, and shed a glorious luster upon its arms, through the trying vicissitudes of more than one arduous campaign, which entitle our brave volunteers to our praise and gratitude."

Further on he says: "After more than seven months of war, the enemy have not only failed to extend their occupancy of our soil, but new States and Territories have been added to our Confederacy, while, instead of their threatened march of unchecked conquest, they have been driven at more than one point to assume the defensive, and upon a fair comparison between the two belligerents as to men, military means, and financial condition, the Confederate States are relatively much stronger now than when the struggle commenced."

He speaks in high terms of the people of the State of Missouri, who, he says, "conducted the war, in the face of almost unparalleled difficulties, with a spirit and success alike worthy of themselves and of the great cause in which they are struggling."

He continues: "Finding that the Confederate States were about to be invaded through Kentucky, and that her people after having been deceived into a mistaken security, were unarmed and in danger of being subjugated by the Federal forces our armies were marched into that State to repel the enemy and prevent their occupation of certain strategetic points which would have given them great advantage in the contest—a step which was not only justified by the necessity of self-defence on the part of the Confederate States, but also by the desire to aid the people of Kentucky.

"It was never intended by the Confederate Government to conquer or coerce the people of that State, but, on the contrary, it was declared by our Generals that they would withdraw their troops if the Federal Government would do likewise. A proclamation was also made of our desire to respect the neutrality of Kentucky and the intention to abide by the wishes of her people, as soon as they were free to express their opinions. These declarations were approved by me, and I should regard it as one of the best effects of the march of our troops into Kentucky, if it should aid in giving to her people liberty of choice and free opportunity to decide their own policy according to their own will."

"While (he says) the army has been chiefly instrumental in prosecuting the great contest, the navy has also been effective in full proportion to its means."

He speaks of the difficulties attending mail transportation, some of which he declares, can be overcome only by time and the improved condition of the country, or the restoration of peace, but others by legislation.

"As to the financial system, it has worked well so far, and promises good results for the future, to the extent that Treasury notes may be issued. The Government is enabled to borrow money without interest, and thus facilitate the conduct of the war. This extent is measured by the portion of field of circulation which those notes can be made to occupy.

"The proportion of the field thus occupied, depends again upon the amount of the debt for which they are receivable, and when due; not only the debts of the Confederate and State Governments are payable in this medium, but a large portion of it may be circulated at par.

"There is every reason to believe that the Confederate Treasury note is fast becoming such a medium. The proposition that these notes shall be convertible into Confederate stock, bearing 8 per cent. interest, at the pleasure of the holders, insures them against depreciation below the value of that stock, and no considerable fall in their value need be feared so long as the interest shall be punctually paid.

"The punctual payment of this interest has been secured by the act passed by you at the last session, imposing such a rate of taxation as must provide sufficient means for that purpose.

"For the successful prosecution of this war, it is indispensable that the means of transporting troops and military supplies be furnished as far as possible in such manner as not to interrupt the commercial intercourse between our people, nor place a check upon their productive energies."

In another part of his message he says "We have already two main systems of through transportation from the North to the South. One from Richmond along the seaboard, and the other through Western Virginia to New Orleans. A third might be secured by completing a link of about 40 miles between Danville in Virginia and Greensborough, N. C. The construction of this comparatively short line would give us a through route from North to South in the interior of the Confederate States, and give us access to a population and to military resources from which we are now in a great measure debarred." If (he continues) "we husband our means and make a judicious use of our resources, it would be difficult to fix a limit to the period during which we could conduct a war against the adversary whom we now encounter. The very efforts which he makes to desolate and divide us must exhaust his means, whilst they serve to complete the circle and diversify our industrial system. The reconstruction which he seeks to effect by arms becomes daily more and more palpably impossible. Not only do the causes which induced us to separate still last in full force, but they have been strengthened; and whatever doubt may have lingered in the minds of any must have been completely dispelled by subsequent events. If instead of being a dissolution of a league it were indeed a rebellion in which we were engaged, we might find ample vindication for the course we have adopted in the scenes which are now being enacted in the United States. Our people now look with contemptuous astonishment upon those with whom they have been so recently associated. They shrink with aversion from the bare idea of renewing such a connection. With such a people we may be content to live at peace; but our separation from them is final, and for the independence we have asserted we will accept no alternative."

President Davis characterizes the nature of the hostilities on the part of the United States as barbarous, wherever it is understood. He adds: "If they convert their soldiers into incendiaries and robbers, and involve us in a war which claims non-combatants, women and children as its victims, they must expect to be treated as outlaws and enemies of mankind. There are certain rights of humanity which are entitled to respect even in war, and he who refuses to regard them forfeits his claim if captured to be considered a prisoner of war, and must expect to be dealt with as an offender against all law, human and divine. But not content with violating our rights under the law of nations at home, they have extended these injuries to us within other jurisdictions. The distinguished gentlemen whom with your approval at the last session were to present the Confederacy at certain foreign courts have been recently seized by the captain of a United States vessel of war, while on board a British mail steamer while on a voyage from the neutral Spanish port of Havana to England. The United States have thus claimed a general jurisdiction over the high seas, and entering a British ship sailing under its country's flag, violating the rights of embassy, for the most part held sacred even among barbarians, by seizing our ministers while under the protection and within the dominion of a neutral nation. These gentlemen were as much under the jurisdiction of the British Government, upon the ship and beneath its flag, as if they had been on its soil, and a claim on the part of the United States to seize them in the streets of London would have been as well founded as that to apprehend them where they were taken. Had they been malefactors, and citizens even of the United States, they could not have been arrested on board of a British ship, unless under the express provisions of treaty and according to the forms therein provided for the extradition of criminals. President Davis speaks of Mr. Faulkner as having been [illegible] conducting this war, we have sought no aid and proposed no alliances offensive and defensive abroad. Perhaps we had the right if we had chosen to exercise it, to ask to know whether the principle that blockades to be binding must be effectual, so solemnly announced by the great powers of Europe at Paris are to be generally enforced or applied only to particular parties. Mr. Davis says [illegible] have caused the evidence to be collected, which proves completely the utter inefficiency of the so called blockade of the Southern coast, and shall direct it to be laid before such governments as shall afford means of being heard. But although they should be benefited by the enforcement of this law so solemnly declared by the great Powers of Europe, we are not dependent on that enforcement for the successful prosecution of the war. As long as hostilities continue, the Confederate States will exhibit a steadily increasing capacity to furnish their troops with food, clothing, and arms. If they should be forced to forego many of the luxuries and some of the comforts of life, they will at least have the consciousness of knowing that they are thus becoming more and more independent of the rest of the world." He concludes as follows: "While the war which is waged to take from us the rights of self-government can never attain that end, it remains to be seen how far it may work a revolution in the industrial system of the world, which may carry suffering to other lands as well as our own. In the meantime we shall continue this struggle in humble dependence upon Providence, from whose searching scrutiny we cannot conceal the secrets of our hearts, and to whose rule we confidently submit our destinies. For the rest we shall depend upon ourselves. Liberty is always won where there exists the unconquerable will to be free, and we have reason to know the strength that is given by a conscious sense not only of the magnitude but of the righteousness of our cause."

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

American Question in England.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The steamship Etna arrived at half-past six this evening, with Liverpool dates to the 13th inst.

The United States steamer James Adger left Southampton on the 12th inst. Destination unknown.

Three British vessels of war were ready to sail for Mexico, but had been detained on account of stormy weather. The French ships were to sail immediately.

It is reported that it was at the instigation of England that the United States are to be invited to join in the Mexican expedition. The Spanish journals talk of a probable Spanish protectorate as the result of the expedition.

The King of Portugal died of typhus fever on the 12th. The Duke of Oporto has succeeded to the throne.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The speech of Mr. Adams, the American Minister, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, has attracted considerable attention. He was silent as to the war, but very pacific towards England. The London *Daily News* says it was frank, manly, sensible and seasonable, and must be cordially welcomed by England at large, especially as a small but active faction is doing its utmost to misrepresent American diplomacy and create bad feeling. The *Morning Post* says the speech was marked by the most friendly statements respecting the good feeling of the American Government and people towards England, and hopes that no occurrences will happen to belie these statements. The *Times* is characteristically sarcastic, but at the same time complimentary to Mr. Adams.

Dudley Mann and Mr. Yancey were guests at the grand banquet of the Fishmonger's company in London. The latter spoke to a toast for the restoration of peace in America. He spoke strongly in defense of the Confederate cause, and eulogized England for her recognition of belligerent rights. He said the Confederates did not desire intervention, being able to maintain their independence, but they did desire a recognition by the Powers. He asserted that there can be no basis for negotiations so long as the Confederates are treated as rebels. When they are treated as a belligerent power, then the morning of peace will dawn, as the Confederates will be inflexible on points of independence and honor.

The *Times* seeks to calm the dismay at the short supply of cotton, and says this is no ground for national alarm.

The final obsequies at the interment of the remains of McManus took place at Dublin on the 10th inst. It was an imposing demonstration.

FRANCE.—An important cabinet council was held at Paris on the 12th. It was almost certain that M. Gould had accepted the ministry of finance; his programme being retrenchment in every branch. Europe will thus be assured of the pacific intentions of France.

The Senate is called to assemble on the 10th of December.

Sir Geoffrey St. Hillaire, the celebrated naturalist, is dead.

The Paris Bourse was firm and higher. Rentes 69f 30c.

BELGIUM.—The Belgian Chambers had been opened. The King's speech was silent on the Italian question, but the Minister of Francis II. has been notified that they will no longer entertain official relations with him.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Cortes has been opened by the Queen. Her speech was unimportant.

HOLLAND.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Cabinet has resigned.

AUSTRIA.—The Minister of Justice in the Vienna Cabinet has resigned.

RUSSIA.—Numerous arrests have taken place among the Jewish Rabbis at Warsaw.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

The Etna brought about £3,000 in specie.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 14.—The *Times*, in alluding to the dissolution of the Croatian diet, says that the Emperor of Austria is hurrying to try the great experiment whether six millions of Germans can hold in subjection thirty millions of Germans.

The British ships-of-war Donegal, Conqueror and Laus Parriel, left on the 13th with the expeditionary battalions of marines for Mexico.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* argues that American ingratitude enables France to witness the disruption of the Union with the utmost indifference.

Lord Palmerston, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, made the following reference to America: "Although circumstances beyond our control may threaten for a time to interfere with the full supplies of that article so necessary for the productive industry of our country, yet I have no doubt that this temporary evil will be productive of permanent good, [cheers,] and we shall find in various quarters of the globe sure and certain and ample supplies which will render us no longer dependent upon one source of production for that which is so necessary for our industry, and the welfare of the country. [Cheers.] Gentlemen, when we look without, no doubt we shall see in many parts of Europe circumstances, which, if not dealt with by prudence and discretion, may lead to local disturbances, which, I trust, will not at least extend themselves to bring us within their range. [Cheers.] On the other side of the Atlantic we witness, with the deepest affliction, [cheers,] with an affliction which no words can express, [cheers] differences of the most lamentable kind, among those whom we call cousins and our relatives. [Cheers.] It is not for us to pass judgment on their disputes. It is enough for us to offer a fervent prayer that such differences may not be of long continuance, and that they may speedily be succeeded by the restoration of harmony and peace. [Cheers.]

End of the Campaign in Western Virginia.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, 21st.]

Our advices from Cheat Mountain are that several of the Ohio regiments are ordered, and are now on their way, to Kentucky. Others, it is reported, will take up the line of march in a few days for Gen. Kelley's headquarters at Romney, and in connection with the force already there, commence a forward movement in concert with an expected movement of the grand army of the Potomac.

The advance camp of Gen. Reynolds, now holding the mountain pass, will retain their position, and will make themselves snug and comfortable and secure in their strongly entrenched blockhouses. The rebels who have heretofore threatened his advance have pretty much all dissipated away. Their own accounts of themselves, as ascertained in their captured letters, are gloomy enough. Out of 1300 men in one body, not 300 were fit for service. But very few of Lee's "grand army" now remain on the other side of Cheat Mountain pass. Discouraged, diseased, demoralized, they have dissipated away until our troops find but little to engage their attention. Consequently our Generals are removing them to other fields.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, 18th.]

We learn that the following disposition has been made of our forces in Western Virginia:

Gen. Jackson's command will go into winter quarters at Monterey.

Gen. Loring's command will be divided; a portion will winter at Green River Bridge, and another portion will be moved to Winchester, Strasburg, and that vicinity.

Gen. Floyd is still on the Kanawha, his lines extending from Cotton Hill to Montgomery Ferry.

The Third Virginia Regiment, Col. Stark, of Wise's Brigade, has been ordered to join Gen. Floyd's command.

Strange Shipments to Nashville.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, Monday.]

We are reliably informed that Secretary Chase has permitted the shipment from Louisville to Nashville, per the steamer Pink Varble, of a lot of machinery, purporting to be that of a cotton manufactory. The boat having this freight on board, was met by one of our gunboats when well advanced up the Cumberland river, the other day. The machinery was said to belong to Union men in Nashville, but will unquestionably be used for the benefit of the Confederates. We confess we cannot understand this development of the policy of the Government. It can hardly be thought desirable to encourage home manufactures in the South at this time. It is a fair presumption that the Government would not give special permits to the shipment to Nashville of machinery for the manufacture of muskets, or of cargoes of salt or saltpetre, sulphur, bacon, coffee or gunpowder, but it is questioned whether machinery for the manufacture of cotton goods will not give as much aid and comfort to the rebels as would rifle works, or munitions of war. The Government owes the country an explanation of the breaking of the blockade between Louisville and Nashville.

A New Course of Trade.

[From the St. Paul Press, 23d.]

The Northwestern Express Company a few days since shipped Eastward a few packages of fine furs, brought down by them from Red River, for the Hudson Bay Company. The destination of the packages is London, and they are the first that have ever been shipped by this route. If the experiment works well—and we see no reason why it should not—it is expected that the long and more tedious route of shipping by way of York Factory will be entirely abandoned.

Thus, while England is doing all she can, underhandedly, to help along the overthrow of the American Government, American enterprise is opening to her possessions on this Continent new avenues of trade, and affording her facilities for carrying on commerce with her distant subjects, such as she would probably never have the enterprise to open up and carry out herself. The adventurous commercial spirit of J. C. Burbank, [illegible] and others connected with them, is bound to revolutionize the whole course of British trade here in the centre of the North American Continent.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—A letter from Darnestown states that there are no rebel pickets from opposite the mouth of Muddy Run up to a half-mile south of Goose Creek. Above the creek they have rifle pits and pickets, and still occupy the fort opposite Edwards' Ferry.

Gen. Jackson is engaged at Winchester organizing a regiment of free negroes. Rebel General Smith commands at Leesburg.

Gen. McClellan reviewed the regulars today on this side of the Potomac. There were 1,900 infantry, 2,200 cavalry, and 9 batteries of artillery.

The Constitutional Convention at Wheeling, Va.

WHEELING, Nov. 26.—In accordance with the almost unanimous vote of the people at the election on the 24th of last month, the Convention to form a new State of Western Virginia met in this city to-day. The attendance was unexpectedly full for the opening, thirty-seven counties being represented. John Hale, of Mason, was elected Provisional President. No business was done beyond organizing and administering the oath to members.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1861.

The heavy banks continue to sell exchange today at ½c premium to customers. Some of them report it rather closer, while others hold directly the opposite opinion. It is thought even by those who report it closer, that the pork trade, by the large demand it will create for currency, would soon force a return to the present rate if a fraction should be added to the figure now ruling. Most of them adhere firmly to the present rate. The brokers are charging ¾c, and some of them ⅜c. For the season, bankers report a liberal amount making and a large supply on hand. The fact is, the West has purchased sparingly and exported largely for many months past, and hence exchange has ruled at lower figures and for a much longer period than ever before in the history of the city.

There is comparatively little doing in paper outside the banks. The rates are nominal at 10@15 per cent. per annum for first quality to fair, and higher, according to risk, &c.

There is not much demand for gold. We quote the range at ½@1 per cent., the lower figure by the larger banks to customers.

VERMONT.—The banking capital of Vermont amounts to $3,910,000, which is an increase of $40 000 over last year. The dividends on this sum, averaged a trifle less than 7 per cent.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The following table show the earnings of this road from the 16th to the 22d Nov.:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight	$28 575.58	$26,659 76	$1,921 82 Dec.
Passengers	7,265.66	7,165.81	99 85 Dec.
Mails, &c.	1,000.00	1100 00	100.00 Inc.
Total	$36,841.24	$34,919.57	$1,921 67 Dec.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The weekly statement of earnings—Nov. 16th to 23d—are as follows:

	1861.	1860.
Passengers	$ 5,300.75	$ 7,754 08
Freight	19,949.71	12,361 42
Sundries	855 73	858.83
Total	$26,106.19	$20,974.33
Increase in 1861	5,131.86	
Total this month to date	66,493 07	61,452.47
Total since 1st January	906,423 58	861,405 56

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash paid for stocks in New York to-day:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	77⅞	78½
Galena	69⅝	70
Rock Island	52	52⅛
Burlington & Quincy	58⅝	59
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	36⅝	36⅝
Michigan Southern, (common)	18	18⅛
Cleveland & Toledo	33⅛	33⅛
Hudson River	36⅝	36⅛
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	42	42
Missouri do	41⅜	41⅝
Virginia do	47	47

Market, 1st board steady, 2d board weak.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of leading articles of commerce, during the past week and since the 1st of January, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week ending Nov. 23.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, bbls	47,283	1,397,909	588,030
Wheat, bu	346,798	17,570,427	13,571,201
Corn, bu	251,084	26,054,405	15,448,594
Oats, bu	37,594	1,339,781	1,532,436
Rye, bu	21,127	483,429	330,907
Barley, bu	2,734	794,877	530,715
Seeds, lbs	75,123	6,543,489	5,493,972
Potatoes, bu	229	255,459	194,488
Beef, bbls	7,200	4,469	2,422
Pork, bbls	8,770	44,382	13,583
Cut Meats, lbs	4,040	8,604,005	6,894,323
Lard, lbs	1,731	6,348,393	3,980,309
Tallow, lbs	16,991	88,504	305,759
Live Hogs, No	21,694	365,464	193,882
Dres'd Hogs, No	5,053	149,317	53,144
Beef Cattle, No	2,980	187,421	131,995
Hides, lbs	147,935	10,645,083	9,302,118
Wool, lbs	29,074	913,518	671,622
Lumber, feet	2,890,000	213,773,367	256,305,611
Shingles, No	822,000	59,330,750	115,089,500
Lath, pcs	1,116,000	17,302,500	27,968,556
Timber, feet	....	1,311,490	2,530,100
Posts, No	....	430,174	293,008
Pickets, No	....	295,500	753,430
Wood, cords	474	76,477	76,173
Staves, No	119,000	9,863,294	7,778,195
Salt, bbls	781	425,424	107,920
Highwines, bbls	2,514	73,936	71,634
Fish, pkgs	181	26,477	128,898
Butter, lbs	133,515	2,365,298	1,522,453
Dried Fruit, lbs	110,011	5,684,806	1,330,274
Apples, bbls	19,218	105,593	145,741
Broom Corn, lbs	1,000	864,206	495,676
MillStuffs, lbs	532,330	10,964,945	9,919,746
Lead, lbs	145,060	12,079,934	10,609,697
Coal, tons	1,358	138,260	[illegible]

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO.

	Week end'g Nov. 23.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1860.
Flour, brls	41,733	1,434,299	618,807
Wheat, bu	166,738	14,416,068	12,343,700
Corn, bu	126,378	23,734,759	13,715,127
Oats, bu	8,585	1,634,368	1,041,710
Rye, bu	....	409,965	139,319
Barley, bu	874	145,431	345,915
Seeds, lbs	137,568	5,567,895	4,705,348
Potatoes, bu	....	420,352	51,064
Beef, brls	2,275	60,838	41,423
Pork, brls	2,010	99,947	67,239
Cut Meats, lbs	58,490	24,873,837	12,480,717
Lard, lbs	366,028	13,509,996	7,261,213
Tallow, lbs	169,039	2,885,163	2,036,481
Live Hogs, no	4,618	151,759	117,313
Dressed Hogs, no	....	59,973	17,551
Beef Cattle, no	286	101,494	95,431
Hides, lbs	146,915	6,895,566	11,506,973
Wool, lbs	16,936	1,290,319	798,143
Lumber, ft	4,801,250	156,943,500	215,485,454
Shingles, no	1,843,750	91,078,250	156,863,535
Lath, pcs	1,221,750	113,711,000	62,893,981
Timber, ft	2,750	808,763	544 193
Posts, no	7,250	516,418	232,969
Pickets, no	....	85,383	160,313
Wood, cords	....	337	411
Staves, no	75,000	5,542,460	1,735,386
Salt, brls	12,629	253,592	138 612
Highwines, brls	777	60,385	42,654
Fish, pkgs	17	12,417	202,545
Butter, lbs	60,706	1,818,013	1,714,011
Dried Fruit, lbs	4,300	934,816	641,647
Apples, brls	1,206	15,305	23,040
Broom Corn, lbs	98,747	3,507,948	4,591,835
Millstuffs, lbs	1,220	405,683	1,707,440
Lead, lbs	6,876	6,487,352	9,174,750
Coal, tons	488	41,502	49,445

RECEIPTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye bu.	Bar. bu.
G. & C. U. R. R.	1041	10560	....	....	648	....
R. I. R. R.	1216	2450	1050	....	....	350
Ill. C. R. R.	2971	10150	14790	1050	....	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	723	3851	4531	....	633	....
N. W. R. R.	2147	5094	....	....	....	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	540	356	2400	....	....	....
Total	8918	32461	22984	1050	1276	350

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs.	Hides lbs.	Dr'd Hogs No.	Beef Cattle No.	High-wines.
G. & C. U. R. R.	240	....	1570	....	14	....
R. I. R. R.	359	....	10590	....	14	....
Ill. C. R. R.	1300	....	22728	6	150	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	1645	1570	7441	....	64	....
N. W. R. R.	....	....	8649	....	32	....
A. & St. L. R. R.	2500	....	380	....	55	....
Total	6044	1570	51358	6	329	....

SHIPMENTS LAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	Flour, brls.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	884	....	....	....	....	....
Total	884	....	....	....	....	....

There was but a limited inquiry for Wheat today; but the firmness of holders prevented a decline, and the market was steady at 66c for No. 2, and 72½c for No. 1 Spring. Winter Wheat was quiet with limited sales of No. 1 white at 88c, and No. 2 red at 75c. Flour continues dull and depressed, although slightly more active than yesterday. About 100 brls sold at $4.70 for choice White Winter, and $3 60@4 00 for common to good Spring extras.

Corn was in good demand by speculators, and an advance of ⅛@¼c per bushel took place, with sales of Mixed at 24@24¼c, the latter quotation for winter receipts only. Oats were in good request, with sales of No. 1 at 17½c in store. Rye steady at 38c. Timothy seed quiet. Hides dull and lower.

The market for Hogs opened firm and active, with a good packing and shipping demand, at $2.65@2.82½, but heavy receipts during the day rendered the market quiet and easier towards the close.

There is but little inquiry for Mess Pork—100 brls sold to-day at $9.50. Lard is in fair request at 6¾@7¼c. Tallow quiet.

Weekly Review of the Chicago Lumber Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1861.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of lumber, shingles, lath, &c., during the past week, with comparative statistics:

RECEIPTS OF LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, &C.

	Week end'g Nov. 23	Cor. week 1860.	Cor. week 1859.
Lumber, ft	2,890,000	3,835,936	4,047,000
Shingles, no	822 000	1,437,000	2,551,500
Lath, pcs	1,116,000	195,900	330,000
Timber, ft	....	....	40,000
Posts, no	....	....	4,000

SHIPMENTS OF LUMBER, &C., FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 23.

	Lumber ft.	Shingles No.	Lath pcs
By Lake	....	....	....
By Canal	1,228,250	237,000	85,750
By G. & C. U. R. R.	658 000	124 000	325,000
By Ill. C. R. R.	1,509,750	233,000	130,000
By Chi. & R. I. R. R.	91,500	160,000	....
By Chi. B. & Q. R. R.	695,500	333,000	67,500
By Chi. & St. L. R. R.	494,025	690,000	79,000
By C. & N. W. R. R.	106,735	56,000	28,500
By C. & Mil. no report.	....	....	....
By Mich. Cen. R. R.	16,750	1,750	....
By Mich South. R. R.	750	17,000	....
By P. & Ft W. R. R.	....	....	....
Total last week	4,801,250	1,843,750	1,221,750
Total previous week	6,497,289	3,021,500	3,013,209
Corres'ing week, '60	5,943,495	3,228,750	341,430
" " '59	5,109,131	4,136,500	617,700

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1861.

FLOUR—Receipts, 8,918 brls. Shipments, 884 brls. Market dull and heavy. Sales were 100 brls "Illinois" White Winter at $4.70 del; 100 brls "Wood & Russell," and 60 brls "Richmond" good Spring extras at $4.00 del; 150 brls "Dartford," 100 "Blackhawk," 100 brls "Nevada," 100 brls "Roscoe," 100 brls "St. Louis," 200 brls (brand not given), and 65 brls "McHenry" at $3.75 del; 400 brls "Lee's," and 600 brls "Ion Valley" on p. t.; 125 brls "Oliver Twist" at $3 70 del; 100 brls "Capitol" at $3.65 del; 100 brls "Doric" at $3 60 del; 100 brls "Rockford City" superfine at $3.10 del.

WHEAT—Receipts, 43 461 bu. No shipments. Market steady. Sales were—400 bu No 1 White Winter at 88c; 400 bu No 1 Red at 80c; 800 bu No 2 do at 75c; 1800 bu No 1 Spring (in storage) at 71½c; 2,800 bu do (short receipts) at 72c; 15,000 bu No 1 Spring at 72½c; 800 bu do (in a particular warehouse) at 66½c; 1,000 bu Rejected Spring at 58c—all in store.

CORN—Receipts, 22,984 bu. No shipments. Market firm and ⅛@¼c higher. Sales were—3200 bu mixed at 23½c; 12,000 bu do at 24c; 17,000 bu do at 24¼c; 15 000 bu do at 24c; 8000 bu rejected at 21½c; 4500 bu do (old receipts) at 20c—all in store.

OATS—Receipts 1050 bu. No shipments. Market firm. Sales, 2000 bu No 1 at 18c afloat; 1000 bu do at 17½c in store; 180 bags do at 19½c on track.

RYE—Receipts 1276 bu. No shipments. Market steady. Sales, 500 bu No. 1 at 38c in store.

BARLEY—Receipts, 350 bu. Dull. Sales, 133 bags fair at 25c on track.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork is quiet. Sales, 100 brls at $9.50; 12 tierces prime leaf lard at 7½c; 121 tierces No. 1 lard at 7c; 20 tierces gut lard at 6¾c.

EGGS—Fresh eggs are scarce and in demand at 14@15c ₱ doz. Limed eggs quiet at 10@12c.

BUTTER—Good fresh butter is in demand for shipment at 7@8½c, but common is dull at 6@6½c; Dairy quiet at 10@12c.

HIDES—The receipts are large and the market has declined ½c per lb. We quote Green Country 4½@5c; Green salted 5@5½c; Green Calf 6c; Dry Salted 9@9½c; Dry Flint 11@11½c.

POULTRY—In good demand. We quote Live Chickens $1.50@1.75 per doz; Live Turkeys 7c per lb; Dressed do 7½@8½c per lb.

POTATOES—Steady, with a fair demand at 25c on track.

LIVE STOCK—There was an active packing and shipping demand for Hogs at the opening, and sales were made at the extreme figures of yesterday, but heavy receipts during the day caused a quiet feeling toward the close. Beef Cattle steady and unchanged. Sheep inactive. Sales were

475 Hogs......av......245 lbs......at......$2 80
57 " " 210 " " 2.82½
50 " " 280 " " 2 75
229 " " 263 " " 2 70
49 " " 231 " " 2.50

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 20, 1861.

[Abriged from Thursday's New York Tribune.]

BEEF CATTLE.

Number reported for this market at Forty-fourth street, 5,381.

The prices to-day are quoted as follows:

First quality.......... 7¾ @8
Medium.......... 7 @7½
Ordinary.......... 6 @6½

Some extra good Beeves may be quoted at 8½.

The general average of the market is 7½c.

The most of the sales range from 6½ to 8c.

Total number of Beeves received in this city this week, 4,102.

This is 1,283 head less than last week, and 263 head less than the average of last year. The average number at each Wednesday market last year was 3,481 head, while the number to-day being 3,881, shows 670 head more than the average, and 1,540 head less than this day week.

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES.

A. M. Allerton & Co., proprietors of the Washington Drove Yards, Forty-fourth street, report the Cattle in market from the following States:

New York	1,029	Kentucky	429
Ohio	1,327	New Jersey	15
Indiana	455	Michigan	101
Illinois	470	Massachusetts	45

THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20.—The market opens this morning extremely dull, contrary to the anticipations of most of those interested, and it will be very hard to close out all the stock on sale without a reduction from the rates of yesterday, that owners are unwilling to submit to. Fortunately for them, the trade just at the close of business yesterday was lively, and more bullocks were sold in an hour before dark than in any other hour of the day, and at better prices for all the lower grades, but not for the best grades; they were in excess of the demand at the selling rates, and so they are to-day, and holders will have to submit to a decline or not make sales, as the retail butchers are only here to-day in very limited numbers while the supply of first-class bullocks is larger than it has been upon any closing day of the market in some months. Last Wednesday it was difficult to find half a dozen choice bullocks of 8 cwt. and upward in all the yards. To-day it is not difficult to find a hundred such, while the demand is principally confined to the wholesale butchers, who will not pay 8c net per lb for such cattle as sold freely for that yesterday. Consequently the salesmen find it difficult to close out, and the business drags through the day, several small lots having arrived to add to the difficulty. Upon the whole, we can only advise a slight advance upon the lower and medium grades of cattle, and the market closing slow and dull.

THE HOG MARKET.

Receipts this week, 27,773.

The following is the report of prices given by Henry D. Grant, superintendent of the market: Corn-fed hogs, 3⅞@4 1-16c ₱ lb live weight; distillery do., none offered.

The market holds up remarkably well under the pressure of such a large supply—the largest ever received in one week in New York. But it is a little too large to-day for the demand, and hogs are selling rather slowly, so that a further decline is feared.

Geo. W. Dorman gives the following as the price of hogs this week:

	Live.	Dead wgt
First quality corn-fed large size	3⅞ @4¼c.	5 @5¼c.
Second quality corn-fed	3¾ @4c.	5 @5¼c.
First quality, small sizes, fat and prime, for market butchers	—@4c.	5¼@5½c.
Large size still-fed, fat	—@3¾c.	—@4¼c.
Second quality still-fed fat	—@3½c.	—@4¼c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—FLOUR—Market heavy and declining. Moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales 21,800 bbls at $5.25@5 45 for rejected; $5.40@5 40 for superfine state; $5.60@5 65 for extra state; $5.40@5 50 for super western; $5 60@5.80 for common to medium extra western; $5 85@5.90 for Chicago spring brands and extra r hoop Ohio; $6@6.75 for trade brands—market closing heavy. Canadian flour may be quoted a shade easier, with very moderate demand. Sales 550 bbls at $5 40@5.50 super, and $5.60@7 50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3.25@4.40. Corn meal quiet without material change.

WHISKY—Market lower. Sales 50 bbls at 20@20½c, chiefly at the inside price.

GRAIN—Wheat—Firm with pretty good demand for export. Sales 49,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.23@1.26; 16,000 bu Racine spring at $1.25@1.26; 84,000 bu Milwaukee club at $1.28@1.30; 20,000 bu amber Iowa at $1 29½@1.31, part to arrive; 33,000 bu winter red western at $1 33@1.38; 36,400 bu amber Michigan at $1.38@1.40; 27,000 bu Canada club at $1.29@1.30; 3,000 bu red and white Long Island, p. t.; 18 000 bu white Indiana at $1 39@1.40; 18 000 bu white Michigan at $1.43@1 46; 11 000 bu white Canadian at $1 40. Rye—Quiet at 87@88c. Barley—Scarce and firm. Sales 1,000 bu inferior Canada East at 70c; and 5,000 bu Bay Quinte at 78c. Corn rules quite firm with good demand for export and home consumption. Sales 209,000 bu at 63½@64½c for fair to good western mixed, chiefly; 64@65c for western and southern yellow; 75c for white western. Oats—In moderate request. Sales at 47@49c for Jersey prime, Canadian, western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork without decided change and demand fair with sales of 1150 brls at $12 50@13 for mess; $8 50@9 for prime. Beef more active, with moderate demand. Sales 1,000 brls at $4 50@5.50 for country prime; $5.00@5 50 for country mess; $11@12 for repacked mess; $13@13 50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef steady at $19.50@22. Beef hams quiet at $15@15 50. Cut meats dull and unchanged, with small sales at 4½@4¾c for shoulders; 5@5½c for hams. Bacon in active demand, chiefly for export. Sales 1,200 boxes at 6½@6¾c for western common to city short clear middles. Dressed hogs active and firm at 4¾@5¼. Lard continues in fair demand, with sales of 850 brls at 8½@9½c. Butter little firmer, with sales at 10@15c for Ohio, and 15@20c for state. Cheese steady at 5½@6½c.

GROCERIES—Sugar—raw steady and firm; sales 465 hhds Cuba at 7½@8c; 48 hhds Molasses 8c; 400 boxes Havana at 7¾, and 4 400 bags China on p t. Molasses quiet; sales of 22 brls and 10 hhds Barbadoes at 36@37½c; 15 hhds Porto Rico at 40c, and by auction 100 hhds do at 35@40½c.

STOCKS—Better but not active. Ch & R I 53½; [illegible]; Harlem prefd 33, b 30; [illegible]; Mo 6s 41⅜; C B & Q 58⅝; Gal & Ch 70, s 10; Del & Hud 84⅞; N Y C 78⅜; Rdg 34⅞; Erie 30⅞; Ohio 6s 91; Va 6s 47.

OSWEGO, Nov. 26.—Flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand. Sales, 15,400 bu Chicago spring at $1 30; 3400 bu Canadian club at $1.02. Corn quiet. Barley dull. Sales, 2500 bu Toronto on p. t. Rye and peas quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Quiet. Barley 12c to Albany.

EVERY DAY LAYING HENS.

Persons wishing to purchase the celebrated EVERY DAY LAYING Black Spanish Hens can do so by calling at the Summit Farm, or by addressing the subscriber at Chicago. He boxes them so that they can safely be sent to any part of the United States or Canada.

no7b&8 2d&2tw CHARLES L. REED,

NEW STEAM BAKERY.—The Subscribers have opened a wholesale and retail Bakery establishment at No. 206 Randolph street, for the manufacture and sale of Crackers, Bread, Cakes and Pies, all of which will be found to be of superior quality and excellency.

The facilities we have for doing a large business are such as will enable us to fill all orders promptly, with which we are favored. Country Merchants will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

THOMSON & TEMPLETON,
206 Randolph St.—P. O. Box 1196.

S. THOMSON [illegible] E. TEMPLETON.

SIXTY DOZ. AMERICAN TOY

Drums.

150 Casks of Marbles,

300 CASES OF TOYS,

1,500 'BOYS' SLEDS

Just received at

Peugeot's Great Variety Store,

No. 100 LAKE STREET

CHICAGO, ILL.

☞ N. B.—Orders from the country solicited.

THE PRAIRIE FARMER.

PRICE REDUCED TO CLUBS.

4 Copies one year, $5
20 Copies one year, 20

Balance of 1861 FREE to new Subscribers for 1862.

The Proprietors have made extensive arrangements for the coming year to increase the value and variety of the FARMER and now offer it at the very low price given above, affording the best chance to obtain a valuable

WESTERN AGRICULTURAL PAPER,

Samples and Prospectus sent free. Money securely enclosed and sent by mail, at risk of publisher. Address EMERY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

☞ To Consumptives.—The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the superior court of Chicago, Cook county, in favor of James E. Clapp and Charles E. Fuller plaintiffs and against Nicholas P. Iglehart defendant, I shall on the 12th day of December, at the door of the court house in the city of Chicago, sell at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following property, to wit: Lots three (3), four (4), twelve (12), thirteen (13), and fourteen (14), in block thirty (30); lots eight (8), nine (9), ten (10), thirteen (13), fourteen, (14), in block thirty-one (31); lots seven (7), and eleven (11), in block thirty-three (33); lots three (3), four (4), eleven (11), twelve (12), and thirteen (13), in block thirty [illegible]; lots two (2), three (3), five (5), and twelve (12), in block three (3); lots one (1), two (2), and five (5), in block fifty-one (51); all in Canal Trustees' subdivision of [illegible] county, in the southwest [illegible] of Chicago. Also lots thirty (30), thirty three (33), forty (40), and forty-one (41), in block twenty four (24) [illegible] (25) twenty six (26), thirty [illegible], in block twenty five [illegible] section of part of southeast fractional quarter [illegible] section twenty seven (27), town thirty nine (39), range fourteen (14) east, [illegible] and lots twenty-one (21) and [illegible] two (2), of Walker's sub-division [illegible] and 12 9 [illegible] northeast quarter [illegible] thirty nine (39), range fourteen [illegible] county, State of Illinois.

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County,
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.

Dated the 25th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of [illegible]

A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.

Dated the 12th day of November, 1861.

Chicago Tribune

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 28, 1861.

THE FARM.

THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS.

It has been very truly said that the general dissemination of agricultural papers in any community is a sure sign of general good farming; and it might with equal truth be said that the general dissemination of *newspapers* is proof of good farming. It is proof of general intelligence; and therein is contained the secret of enterprise, of energy, and of fore sight. Of these good farming is chiefly made up. It is the keeping posted in what is going on in the world that inspires men with a desire for improvement, and this knowledge can only be had by reading newspapers. We never yet heard of a community in which the taste for reading was created by the agricultural press. However valuable and well written the articles are, however choice the selections, they must be presented in an attractive form, or they receive little attention. A purely agricultural journal is, to the majority of people, and especially to farmers themselves, very dry reading. Of this fact the publishers of such journals are painfully aware, and they use every device at hand to overcome it. They make untiring efforts to get up what they call "News Summaries," or "News of the Week," which news is always of the week *previous*. They touch on the grounds of the *Ledgers* and the *Mercurys* in the publication of stories; Children's Sunday School journals are ransacked for attractive "moral reading;" *Vanity Fair* and the *Yankee Notions* are searched for funny things. Added to all these there must be a "Miscellaneous Department," a "Tea-Table Talk," and a "Child's Corner," filled with puzzles, charades, and enigmas. A page or two of illustrated advertisements, a plentiful supply of puffs for new or improved patents, a slight sprinkling of articles pertaining to the farm—and such is the general make-up of what is called an agricultural journal. In point of fact the proportion of its contents which bears even very remotely upon farming, theoretical or practical, is so small that the question naturally arises—what now constitutes an *agricultural journal?*—in other words, how little of a rural tone and flavor in a paper is considered as enough to entitle it to this somewhat overstrained and uncertain designation?

Now the truth is, this jumbling together of so many ingredients spoils the flavor of the whole. There should be one leading and predominating feature in every class of journals. It should be taken for granted that every intelligent man *will* post himself in the current events, and that, where access to *real* newspapers is so easy as in this country, he will not depend on the so-called agricultural press for his *news*. It should be known that, whenever a periodical of any kind goes beyond its own province for the purpose of competing with another periodical which preserves its distinctive features, the result must be a loss of character and of attractiveness. It should be known that successful competition can only be carried on between periodicals of the same class. It should be known that every man capable of appreciating a good agricultural journal, takes at least one newspaper, and dislikes to be mocked with a tale twice told.

With the news press the case is very different. Every man who reads at all reads newspapers. They will always have far more readers than all other classes of journals put together. More than three fourths of the readers of weekly newspapers are farmers. Not one farmer in ten reads an agricultural paper. Thus, the *agricultural* reading in papers devoted to general news, reaches a majority of farmers; and they receive it through no other channel—if it were not there, they would not read it at all. But the *news* in an agricultural paper is a mere rehash, dished up for people who have read the same thing before. Only the very poor and the very ignorant live without newspapers. Does the agricultural press rely on such people for support?

In no spirit of unkindness or fault-finding do we write these things. We write whereof we know. The readers of agricultural journals will bear us out in what we say. The subject of which we have treated is one of general interest. Farmers justly complain of their bad usage. It is a common remark among them that they now find their best agricultural reading in their *newspapers*.

CLEARING NEW LAND.

It is still a disputed question whether an unimproved farm is most valuable, covered with a growth of timber or as an open prairie. We do not propose to settle the matter, but only to state a few general facts. Though it may not seem quite fair to institute a comparison between a farm wholly covered with timber and a prairie farm with a wood lot attached, yet such is generally the relative condition of the two. Very few men are obliged to settle down in the middle of a bare prairie. Groves and strips of woods are almost always contiguous. But the prairie farmer may have to haul his firewood two or three miles. His buildings will for years be exposed to the bleak winds of winter and to the scorching sun in summer. He will have neither shade nor protection. His animals will need more artificial shelter. He will have to buy all his farming material, and he will not enjoy the luxury of living the first half dozen years in a log house; but every season he may stud his farm with new trees, and the last half of his life may be spent in a house shaded and protected by a miniature forest and surrounded by a well wooded farm.

But the pioneer who opens a new farm covered with a heavy growth of trees, is compelled, for lack of time, means, and implements, to half-clear his land at first. The surface is so covered with roots and stumps that no plow can be used for the first year; or, if used at all, only to scratch the surface. Corn is often planted with the hoe between the roots, giving a thrifty but straggling crop, not equal to that raised on the thinnest prairie. The early settlers have to live in great simplicity, laboring under many privations, and often going ragged and barefooted for several years, until the stumps and roots become so rotted that the ground can be plowed and made available for a crop large enough to leave a surplus to sell or barter for the comforts of life. To all this, add the labor of root digging and stump pulling, the annual clearing up of the fallen dead trees, the time wasted, and the annoyances, and it will be found that much timber land costs more to clear it than it is worth. Half the labor bestowed on a prairie farm would make it a paradise. The convenience of having an abundance of wood and fencing material close at hand will not compensate for the drawbacks.

BURYING POTATOES.

It is well known that when potatoes are buried just deep enough to save them frost, they must have ventilation or they will rot. But it is claimed by persons who have experimented in the matter, that potatoes buried three or four feet deep will remain sound for years. They are reported to retain all their original freshness, firmness and pleasant taste. A correspondent of the *Scottish Farmer*, illustrating his theory that the conservative principle in seeds may long be preserved by burying them at a depth beyond the action of air and moisture, relates the following incident: "I had an old ice well of the ordinary "description, which I abandoned when I built "one of double timbers on the surface, after "the American fashion. My gardener used "for several years the old well as a potato "store. It happened three years ago that "the roof fell in and buried several hundred "weights of potatoes, which, as we had plenty, were not cared for at the time. Last "year we required stones for a purpose, and "had those forming the sides and roof of the "old ice-house dug out, when to our astonishment we found almost the whole of the "potatoes as sound as those of the same year's "crop."

STOCK.

CATTLE RAISING.

A Secret for Farmers.—The Fife (Scotland) *Journal* says that every owner of cows may cause them to calve during the daytime, instead of night or day, as it may happen. The method is simple, and may be adopted without labor or inconvenience. When the cow is in calf, and the milk beginning to fall, till she is about "yelled," let no milk be taken from her during the day, or at night, but milk her any time in the morning, and let none be taken save in the morning; and when her time to calve comes round, she will drop her calf in the daytime. This is a plan which has been successfully tried by numerous cattle raisers.

Over-Eating Salt.—The effect of too much salt on the human system, are well known; but cattle, it is generally believed, will not eat more of it than is good for them. This is true when they can every day eat as much of it as they want. Make them salt hungry, and then place before them all they can eat, and they will be very apt to hurt themselves. We have known several instances in which they died from the effects. The usual symptoms are swelling of the body, rolling the eyes upwards, breathing hard, and spasms. We know of no remedy, except salting regularly. Animals long fed on dry fodder and then turned into a rich clover field, will frequently kill themselves eating. It is the same with salt, or, indeed, with anything else of which they are fond.

The Loss on Lean Cattle.—The advantage of feeding cattle well, especially market cattle, cannot be too often or too strongly urged on the attention of farmers. It is a losing business to ship lean cattle to New York. It is a losing business to sell them to drovers in Illinois. It is a losing business to the man who disposes of them to the butcher. It is a losing business to the butcher who buys them. And it certainly is a losing business to the consumer, who pays for what he does not get. The live stock market reports of the N. Y. *Times* thus forcibly illustrates this point:—Take for example two bullocks in pasture in [illegible], the one in good flesh, and weighing 1500 lbs., and likely to dress 750 lbs., after a journey to this city. The cost of freight, fees and commission will be about $17. (The freight from Buffalo at 43¼c per 100 lbs. will be $6.37; commission for selling $2 50; yardage, 25c, and food say 37c, or in all, $9.50—leaving $7 50 for western freight, attendance, &c., which is none too large.) If the animal sells here at 8¾c net for 750 lbs., we have as the gross receipts $65 62. Deducting the expenses of $17, leaves $48 62 net, for the home value, or nearly 3¼c per lb., for his home live weight of 1,500 lbs. Suppose the other leaner bullock to weigh 1,200 lbs. when taken from the pasture. The cost of seller's commission, feed and yardage, attendance, etc., will be the same as for the better animal. The 300 lbs. his live weight will scarcely reduce the freight expenses more than $2—so that we may reckon the total expenses at $15. If of ordinary quality, the selling price will be about 7c net on the 600 lbs., that he will be estimated to draw here; or the gross receipts will be $42. Deducting $15 expenses from this, leaves the net value $35, or a trifle over 2¾c per lb. for the home weight of 1,200 lbs. Farmers or feeders can from these figures see how much better it is to keep their lean, poor cattle at home, and fill up their frames with meat. Adding 300 lbs. weight of flesh and fat to the carcass will increase the value more than 50 per cent, or from 2c to 3½c per lb.

Make the Bulls Work.—The farmer who has but few cattle, and means to keep them well, can hardly afford to own a bull, unless at certain seasons, he can use him as an ox. A bull may easily be trained to do almost as much work as a horse—a first rate horse, we mean. We have seen bulls hitched up in carts, the same as horses, and drawing enormous loads. They are quicker on foot than oxen, stronger, not so lazy, and their powers of endurance are greater. A bull used for farm labor should be shod. He can be harnessed like a horse, and may be guided by lines attached to the ring in his nose. His great strength and activity make him particularly useful in drawing the manure cart. Let Taurus earn his living.

Shelter in Winter.—All cattle stables should be dry. Better let the animal seek its own shelter on the lee side of a straw stack, than pen it up in a wet, filthy stable. In truth, for stock cattle, well constructed sheds—impervious to rain and protected from winds—are in most respects preferable to stables. But cows, calves and yearlings, steers fatting for market,—stable these. It is barbarous to turn yearling calves into the same yard with stock steers. They are knocked about, starved, cheated, stunted in their growth, and never attain their full size. If they cannot be stabled, at least yard them by themselves. There may be an excuse for lack of stable room; but in a country in which straw is so plenty as in ours, there can be no excuse for lack of good shelter. Putting the matter on the score of dollars and cents, and leaving humanity out, every farmer is in duty bound to provide sufficient shelter for every animal in his possession.

SWINE.

The Runt or Titman.—It is no unusual thing for one pig in a litter to be much smaller than the rest. This is called the *runt* or *titman*. When a sow has a large litter, one them is usually a titman; and when the number of pigs exceeds the number of teats, the supernumeraries are always titmans. They cannot be raised with the others, and the best policy is to kill them at once. But there is sometimes a runt in the litter where the number does not exceed the number of teats. It is well, therefore, to count the number of the sows teats, and kill the supernumeraries, if there be any, at once.

Filthy Pens.—The farmer who allows his stable or his hog pen to become filthy, would be well mated with a woman who should keep his house filthy. The one is just as bad as the other. A majority of hog pens, we are sorry to say, are nuisances. In the first place, they are generally too near the farm houses. In the second place, they emit vile odors. In the third place, as generally constructed and kept, no hog, however anxious to be a decent hog, can remain perfectly healthy in them, or make pork fit to eat. The man, woman or child who eats the pork made in a small, badly ventilated, damp pen, where the offal is allowed to accumulate ankle deep, and of necessity forms a portion of the animal's food, eats that which ought to, if it does not, makes him dyspeptic, scrofulous and consumptive. These nasty pens, not the natural filthiness of the hog, make many good people reject pork as an unclean meat. There is no excuse for dirty or unsightly pens. No matter how cheap, no matter at what season of the year, they can be kept clean inside and outside, and be made to look neat and comfortable.

Watering Sheep.—Unlike horses, sheep will not drink at stated times. They should have access to water at all times. That they can subsist on less water than most other animals is well known; but the amount which they consume is much underrated. An English gentleman fed a flock of the large breed of sheep on dry food during the summer months, and discovered that when they had free access to water, they drank six pounds weight daily, and ate three pounds of clover hay. On this they grew fat. He diminished the supply of water to four pounds daily to each, and they ate less food and lost weight. Animals never drink too much when they can get water whenever they want it.

Horse Shoeing in Winter.—Horses shod in the winter should have the shoe so placed as to allow snow balls formed within the hoof to easily drop out. It only requires a gradual increase of edge outwards, with no dovetailing in figure; and each ball, almost as soon as formed, will readily be parted with.

Feeding Young Pigs.—Farmers sometimes lose young winter pigs by feeding them on heavy, raw, cold food. Their food should be cooked and given warm; a bran-and-milk mash and a few boiled potatoes cut fine, are far better than richer food, which is apt to scour them.

The Season for Fattening.—We have before, in these columns, called attention to the fact, that hogs do not readily gain fat in cold weather. For simple economy in feeding, hogs should not be kept later than the first of December. If there be a certainty of an increased price in the winter, as is usually the case, it may pay to feed them till Christmas, or sometimes even longer; but for the family use, kill in November. One bushel of corn fed in the first week in October, makes nearly twice as much pork as a bushel fed in the last week in December.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mulching Currant Bushes.—Currant bushes should be mulched in the fall with corn stalks. Put the mulching on deep, and keep it on till the frost leaves the ground, and grass will not start up close to the bushes in spring. Corn straw is better than other straw, less liable to be blown away with winds, more easily laid down, and more easily removed. Lay it down thick, and let it cover all the space between the bushes as well as at the sides.

Mulberry Fence Posts.—The mulberry can easily be cultivated in any part of Illinois. Planted along roadways it is ornamental and useful. A strip of ground planted in mulberries would afford protection to exposed prairie farms; and fence-posts made of the wood will last a whole lifetime.

Removing Bees.—The time for removing bees from one locality to another is between October and March. In the summer season the combs are soft and liable to be injured, the bees are at work, and the effects of the disturbance are more severely felt. The hives should, if possible, be carried in sleighs. There should be no jolting.

Shoveling Corn from a Wagon.—In unloading corn in the ear from a wagon, it is generally found necessary to take out a few baskets full by hand, before the shovel can be used to advantage. This difficulty may be easily overcome by placing a board, a few feet long, slanting from the bottom of the wagon to the top of the tailboard. Along this board the shovel can be used at once, and those who have never tried this simple plan will be astonished to find how much labor and time are saved by it.

Farm Accounts.—Not long ago, an agricultural friend showed us a most rare but valuable farming implement in the form and character of a farm account book. It was so kept as to enable him to calculate the expense of growing each crop on his farm. The cost of manure, cultivation, seed, harvesting, and marketing, as well as rent and taxes, was set off against the value of the products sold or consumed on the farm. At a single glance he could see what paid best. In one case, ten dollars expended in manuring half a small field, gave a return of a hundred and fifty per cent upon the outlay. His annual "account with the farm," as he called it, he estimated to be worth one hundred dollars.

The Kansas Chronicles.

1. Man that is born of woman, and enlisteth a soldier in the Kansas First, is of few days, and short of "rations."

2. He cometh forth at "reveille," is present also at "retreat," yea even at "tattoo," and retireth, *apparently*, at "taps!"

3. He draweth his ration from the commissary, and devoureth the same. He striketh his teeth against much "hard bread," and is satisfied. He filleth his canteen with *aqua pura*, and clappeth the mouth thereof upon the bung of a whisky barrel, and after a little while goeth away rejoicing in his strategy!

4. Much soldiering hath made him sharp; yea, even the seat of his breeches are in danger of being cut through.

5. He covenanteth with the credulous farmer for many chickens, and much honey and milk, to be paid promptly at the end of each ten days; and lo! his regiment moveth on the *ninth day* to another post!

6. His tent is filled with potatoes, cabbage, turnips, krout, and other delicate morsels of a dulcet delicious taste, which abound not in the Commissary Department.

7. And many other things not in the "return," and which never will return; yet, of a truth, it must be said of the soldier of the Kansas First, that of a surety he taketh nothing which he cannot reach!

8. He fireth his minie rifle at midnight, and the whole camp is aroused and formed in line, when lo! his mess come bearing in a nice porker which he solemnly declareth so resembled a secesh that he was compelled to pull trigger!

9. He giveth the Provost Marshal much trouble, often capturing his guard, and possesses himself of the city.

10. At such times lager and bretzels flow like milk and honey from his generous hand. He giveth without stint to his own comrade, yea! and withholdeth not from the lank expectant Hoosier of the "Indiana Twenty-fourth."

11. The grunt of a pig, or the crowing of a cock, awakeneth him from the soundest sleep, and he sauntereth forth, until halted by the guard, when he instantly clappeth his hands upon his bread basket, and the guard in commiseration alloweth him to pass to the rear, to escape his gripe!

12. No sooner hath he passed the sentry's beat than he striketh a "bee-line" for the nearest hen roost, and, seizing a pair of plump pullets, returneth, soliloquizing to himself: "The noise of a goose saved Rome, how much more the flesh of chicken preserveth the soldier."

13. He playeth euchre with the parson whether there shall be preaching in camp on the Sabbath, and by dexterously "turning a Jack" from the bottom, postponeth the service.

14. And many other marvelous things doeth he; and lo! are they not already recorded in the morning reports of Company G?

☞ The *Journal* has come to its "last words" and now threatens to *hurt hurt* itself with its advertisers for our sake. By leaving out its dead advertisements it can gain all the space it needs. Any variation on its dull gabble will gratify the public. Will it consider any words it may be waiting for from us, as said, and pitch in.

☞ The Seneca Falls Knitting Mills, now engaged on Government contracts, employ between three and four thousand men and women, and yet this force is inadequate to meet the demand.

About Coal Oils—Statements of Interest to the Public.

Editors of the Chicago Tribune:

In a late article in your paper attention has been drawn to the danger attending the extensive use now made of the so-called Kerosene, Coal, or Carbon Oils. As the subject is one of interest to many of your readers, a statement of some of the properties of these oils may be of use to them. Until within a year or two, these oils above named were obtained only from the destructive distillation of varieties of Cannell coal, varying from the rich "Boghead mineral," containing but little earthy matter, to the poor "Butuminous shales," in some of which, the earthy matter exceeds 70 per cent. The introduction into commerce within the past eighteen months of the natural "Rock oil or Petroleum," yielded in such immense quantities by the oil wells of Western Pennsylvania, and other localities, has led to the almost complete abandonment of the coals before named, and the exclusive use of Petroleum for the production of the oils met with in market, under the above and other names. The composition of these *natural* and *artificial* oils, although differing materially in the nature and amount of the foreign substances or impurities present, is yet almost identical in their chemical constitution of those parts, valuable for illuminating purposes. Leaving the impurities out of the question, they both consist of compounds of hydrogen and carbon without oxygen. These are called hydro-carbons. A number of these hydro-carbons exist in both of these oils, all consisting of the same elements, but some containing more and others less carbon united with the same quantity of hydrogen. This difference in the composition causes a corresponding difference in the specific gravity, boiling points, and temperature at which they can be ignited. As the amount of carbon increases the liquid becomes heavier, boils at a higher temperature, and requires a greater heat before it can be set on fire. In the crude coal oils the extremes are not quite so great as in Petroleum, but in both a portion of the heaviest and of the lightest oils have to be removed to constitute a *safe* and *good* burning oil. Since Petroleum is now only used for making refined oils it is unnecessary to refer further to coal oils.

The process of refining Petroleum consists not only in separating by distillation the volatile portions from the tarry and earthy matters contained in the crude, and then removing by chemical treatment the foreign substances that would give color to the finished product; a far more important point is to separate and remove both the heavier and lighter portions, using only those that combine the most perfect illuminating properties with the entire absence of danger for accidental ignition or explosion.

Too many manufacturers aim only to obtain an oil of a white or light color, and this is comparatively easy. Proper regard is seldom paid to safety, or to the burning qualities. The heavy oil alone, whatever may be its color, is utterly worthless for burning. A lamp filled with it will go out in a few moments, and the flame, while burning, will be dull and smoky. When mixed with lighter oil this effect is somewhat lessened; but, owing to the imperfect capillary attraction of the wick for this oil, the light, after a short time, flickers, puffs, the wick becomes crusted or charred, and the flame grows smaller and smaller, or goes entirely out. A disagreeable smell usually accompanies this oil thus prepared, and often is disseminated through the room in burning. The use of the lighter oil is still more objectionable. None of the difficulties in burning before alluded to apply to this. Whether used alone or mixed with the heavier oil, it burns with a clear, bright flame, but *is as dangerous as burning fluid or camphene*, in fact even more so, since the lamps used for these oils are not constructed for safety, and the liability to accidents therefore greater.

The crude oil, when heated begins usually to boil at about 160 deg. F., the temperature gradually enrising as the distillation proceeds, until towards the last the boiling point exceeds the melting point of lead, or over 700 deg. fahr. The portions that should enter into the composition of good burning oil are only those that distill between the temperature of 280 deg. fahr. and of 450 deg. F. The first portions of the distillate are often of as light specific gravity as 80 deg. Baume, (.667) and gradually increase in density as the heat rises in the still, until a specific gravity of 52 deg. Baume (769) is reached, when it becomes safe to mix the further portions together to make the burning oil. Although the boiling point of the light portion is considerably above 212 deg. F., yet its vapor rises readily at common temperatures, even as low as the freezing point. A burning oil containing any amount of it, will therefore evolve from its surface a greater or less amount of vapor, which, mixing with the atmosphere, will catch fire on the application of a lighted match, burning harmlessly if in an open vessel, but causing a terrific explosion if in a close vessel, with only a narrow opening. No opinion can be formed of the safety of a sample by trying the density alone. As a large portion of the heavy distillate that should be rejected has a density of 30 deg. B. (875), whilst the lighter portion, or benzole as it is generally called, and *which is still more objectionable* from its danger, has an average density of 65 deg. B. (.718), it is evident that a mixture of the two liquids in different proportions, will furnish a liquid of any desired density, but which would be as dangerous as the benzone alone, although presenting all the appearance of a good merchantable article. Thus, by mixing the whole of the heavier portion with a part, say one-half or three quarters of benzule, a mixture may be had that will stand at 40°, 41°, 42°, or any other desired degree that may be utterly unfit to sell, from its explosive qualities, while it will prove also an inferior burning oil, from the large amount of worthless heavy oil it contains. When it is borne in mind that many of the crude oils yield almost 25 per cent. of this light, benzule, it is evident how important it is for the refiner to endeavor to make it saleable by mixing with the heavy oil, which is also to prove a loss instead of a profit, without regard to the worthless and dangerous character of the mixture thus formed.

The aim of the skilful and conscientious manufacturer is to obtain an oil perfectly free from the dangerous and explosive benzule, and also from the injurious heavy oil—thus affording a fluid of light specific gravity, nearly uniform in composition, and yielding a steady, clear, brilliant light, *free* from *smell* or *smoke, crusting the wick* or other imperfections, and incapable of being set on fire unless heated to 120° F. at least. As the increased yield made by mixing the whole products of distillation, is so much greater than when the proper plan, pointed out above, is pursued, it can be no wonder that the cupidity of many refiners tempts them to adopt a course so full of danger, and by mixing in the heavy oil mislead the purchaser by the supposed safety due to the low specific gravity.

Fortunately, the check and safeguard is so simple as to be within every one's reach. It is simply necessary to pour a small quantity into a saucer, and attempt to light it with a burning match. Should it catch fire easily, or before the oil becomes *hot*, not merely warm, do not touch it at any price; should it catch fire easily, the heavier it is the more worthless it is. The best oil is never under 44° or 45° and cannot be ignited one-tenth as easily as the worthless mixture above mentioned standing at 40° or 41°. A bluish shade indicates the presence of the heavy oil, and should be viewed with suspicion. P.

A Great Bore.

An Italian of St. Louis has invented a new electric war steamer which promises to be the greatest invention of the age. This new steamer is proposed to be about 300 feet in length and 100 in diameter from top to keel. The form of this new vessel is to be that of a large potato, or "more like a whale," the large proportion to be in the water. The circular build of the upper part of the steamer or covering is to be on such an angle that no cannon ball can strike it square, but must fly off, doing but little damage to the boat. The covering is to be made of certain metal that can be electrified from heavy batteries located in magazines in the center of the ship, so that, on any attempt to board the vessel, every person making the effort would instantly be thrown off by the shock into the sea. In her bow, under water, she will carry a steel screw which, revolving with great rapidity, will bore into any steamer or ship that she can approach, and then by a heavy charge of electricity inducted by the screw, the vessel thus bored into will be shivered to atoms. This new electric or galvanic steamer is to be made of the best material, at a cost of $1,500,000, and it is computed, with her full armament on board, will draw about five fathoms of water. The port holes are to be opened by a spring, and after the discharge of the gun immediately closed. Her hull is to be constructed on an entirely new method, and is to be proof against sinking. Many other new ideas in the construction of the steamer are given by the inventor, but the above is sufficient to give the general plan of the vessel. The inventor says that with such a steamer he would defy fleets of the combined world, and could enter any foreign port and destroy their cities without hazarding any risk of being injured by the firing of guns or the boarding of troops. The model will be completed in a few days and will be forwarded to Washington for inspection.

Rebels Forcing Negroes to Perform Military Duty.

[Washington Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer, 20th.]

We have met a man this evening who has succeeded in making his escape from Winchester and furnishing Gen. McClellan with much important information. He lives in Frederick county, and was in Winchester four days. The idea is general that an attack will be made on Winchester, and arrangements are being made to receive our troops. All the free colored men are being gathered up by the patrols, and brought into Winchester, from whence they are sent in companies to Manassas to the army.

All the whites from sixteen to fifty are being enrolled, and forced to do military duty. A man named Denney, a Quaker, who has hitherto been left alone, was last week seized and sent to Winchester. He had been previously summoned to report, but refused to go until the guard came after him. He was asked his grounds for refusing. He said he was a Union man, and would obey the laws of the United States; that he was a member of the Society of Friends, and was opposed to war. He was offered rank, and told he could go into the Quartermaster's Department, where he need not fight. He said he was opposed to the Confederate army, and would not aid them either for rank or gold; that when conscientiously opposed to them he would not do anything at any price. Turning to the officer he replied, "your gold will burn my pockets through, and I will have nothing to do with your unholy cause." His boldness was liked by them, and he was ordered to hunt up the free negroes, but the chances were that he would not find many. His moveable property, grain, &c., had all been taken previously, and Confederate scrip left with him.

Brigadier General Jackson is now in command there; he was at Harper's Ferry in the early stages of the war. He has about 5,000 militia and a number of pieces of artillery. He is still at work building fortifications around Winchester.

☞ The New Orleans blockade seems to be a tolerably close affair. It is nearly six months since a vessel from a foreign country has entered that port.

Shall a National Armory be Established in Chicago?

Editors Chicago Tribune:

This question has awakened your people to the benefits of such an institution and the earnest and enlightened discussion which it has invited, and if continued will do more to draw the attention of your citizens, not only to the mode by which this can be secured, but also to other objects of interest of equal and still greater importance to the future welfare of the city.

I have not the honor of citizenship in your commercial metropolis, but my relations are such that my interest and sympathies are alike interested in this and every other measure which will advance your prosperity.

These relations have at times made me "a looker on in Venice," ever ready to lend my humble support for any and every measure that I believed would advance your interests. I rejoice, therefore, in this movement to obtain from Congress the establishment of a National Armory in your city.

If there is to be another such establishment, as I think there must be, there surely is no locality in the West or Northwest, which is so well entitled to it as yours.

In this I concur substantially with your own citizens; but if your people would succeed in this or in any other national recognition of the merits of your locality, they will be wise to bear in mind that their own center is not *exactly* the center of the world, nor the only stand point from which the merits of your application is to be judged.

The people of my own—the Empire State—are, like yourselves, a commercial people; but, while the boundaries of your trade embrace the great Northwest, hers embrace the world. You may now justly claim that you are a great central city of the West, and on that claim may bring powerful arguments to prove to members of Congress from New York, Boston and Philadelphia the merits of your locality, but could you make all the advantages of your position available, as you have the acknowledged power to do, but which you have hitherto neglected, you would, I think, go to Congress and *demand* a National Armory, or any other national institution required to be established west of the Alleghanies on the ground that yours was *the* great central city of the West.

New York is proud, as well she may be, of Chicago as one of her great western tributaries, but when a New Yorker turns his commercial vision to the West, it reaches to the Pacific, and Japan, and China, and what to his mind makes a central Western city is, that it be on the great commercial thoroughfare between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The merchant of New York or Boston, or even Portland, has hitherto found his route to the gold fields of Kansas or to San Francisco leading him through St. Louis, or via the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad through Missouri, and sends his mails and his telegraphs by that route; and though you may urge that while that may be the *present* avenue, yet it is not the legitimate and permanent one, for that line is obliged to bend its course back to the north, or to the valley of the Platte River and the South Pass, which is in your own latitude, and that a railroad from your city due west to the Missouri River would bring back and secure to you the advantage hitherto enjoyed by St. Louis, and which has done so much to centralize and advance the prosperity of that city and circumscribe and retard your own. Yet with all this he may still tell you that he cannot realize that any city can be sufficiently central in its position to entitle it to a National Armory that is hundreds of miles aside, or is not directly on, the great National thoroughfare between the Atlantic and Pacific cities.

But Chicago secures to herself the immediate extension of one of her own roads to the Mississippi river, pointing in the most direct possible line to the North Bend of the Platte and the South Pass, and thereby place herself upon this great Pacific avenue, the shortest and most direct route which can ever be constructed between the two oceans. When standing proudly in the center of this national thoroughfare, the distributing point of all the Northern and Central States, the acknowledged central city of the West, Congress must acknowledge her claim to a National Armory.

The Armory obtained would indeed be of great benefit to your city, but only the shadow of the vast advantages which such a commercial railroad avenue as I have suggested would secure.

The one would be an unfailing support to a few thousand operatives—the other would make Central Iowa, Nebraska and the golden products of the Rocky Mountains tributary to your commercial world; greatly augment the volume of your trade and travel; increase your manufactures; advance the value and income on your real estate, and lay broader and stronger the basis of your future growth and prosperity, and would also give you the most ample protection against the recurrence of another lengthy revulsion.

Let the discussion therefore which has so happily begun in relation to the Armory, go on; let the ways and means of it be carefully canvassed; let every element of strength be combined which will give you power and influence in your application.

You have already convinced yourselves of the merits of your claim, and you have within your own reach the sure means of securing the support of almost every eastern State. The measure I have suggested will establish a bond of sympathy and interest with the East, which will be to you a rock of irresistable strength and safety in the halls of Congress.

I understand that such an avenue as you require to change the current of trade and travel over the plains of Nebraska from St. Louis, or the Southern route, direct to your city, is already projected and in actual progress—that it is constructed and in successful operation due west from your city 260 miles, and graded ready for iron 30 miles farther, and within about 150 miles of the Missouri river, and that your aid to the amount of $100,000 would carry it to the Des Moines River (100 miles from the Missouri) next year, and $150,000 more would cross the Missouri into Nebraska in 1863.

This sum is perhaps not more than double the cost of the grounds which would be required for the National Armory; but if you could secure but one of these two measures, let your own common sense determine which would pay the best returns to your city.

Judging from my own stand point, I would say that you require the one, by which to obtain the other.

This road extension to Nebraska has been presented to your citizens within the past 18 months, and was, I understand, received with favor by the business men of the city, but owing to the great depression of that time, and then to the rebellion, it was deferred "to a more convenient season."

Now, then, is the time to give encouragement to this enterprise.

The men who control it, are known in the business circles of our Eastern cities as sound, sagacious and prudent, who fully understand the merits of the undertaking. They will move in its progress moderately, perhaps to suit their own interests, or rapidly to suit yours. With your aid and co operation the work would be opened immediately.

The Pacific Telegraph line has just been established over this road, and is now being erected. This is one step in the right direction, and you have but to will it and give it a moderate support and its immediate accomplishment will be placed beyond contingency, and the success of your application for a National Army secured. NEW YORK.

Romney, Va.

Romney is situated in a valley, surrounded on all sides by precipitous mountains, and is accessible only by six gaps, each exceedingly narrow and capable of being held by a few men against overwhelming odds. The Federal force there amounts to about five thousand men, infantry, cavalry and artillery. Strong entrenchments are in the course of erection, and the force there can hold their present position against almost any odds. The people of Romney and surrounding neighborhood are all, without exception, bitter secessionists. The children carry miniature rebel flags, and the women, walk the street armed with pistol and dirk, and are outspoken in their hatred of the Union cause. As our troops are in strong force there, they pay but little attention to the impotent spite of women and children. On Wednesday of last week a small body of our troops were surprised by about three hundred rebels, and a severe fight ensued. One of our cavalry and one of the lancers were killed, two horses killed and ten horses wounded. The rebel loss is not known.

Rhode Island Doing Herself Proud.

The military ardor in this State, stimulated by the energy, influence and example of the gallant Governor Sprague, remains unabated. The Fifth regiment, designed to form a portion of Gen. Burnside's Brigade, is steadily receiving accessions, and will soon be in a condition to move. A company of light artillery—the eighth battery from this State—is nearly full, and within a short time will be added to the army on the Potomac; a corps of cavalry is also in course of formation, and all the movements of the military are under the immediate supervision of the Governor and his aid, Col. Lyman B. Friere.—*Providence cor. N. Y. Herald.*

The Sepoys of Missouri.

A new feature in "secessionism," has developed itself on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, that for depravity and diabolical villainy, none but black-hearted demons could have invented to destroy property and take life. Last Thursday morning before day, one and half miles west of Ely, one of the stations on the above road, twenty-four miles west of Hannibal, the fiends accomplished their work by excavating the earth from beneath the ends of the ties, and then sawing them entirely through close to the rail, so that as soon as the locomotive struck it, the rails parted, almost entirely destroying the engine and completely demolishing the cars. Had they but have sawed one end the entire train would have been precipitated over the embankment. Fortunately no person was injured.

The Loyal Quakers of Maryland.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

The Quakers of Montgomery and Frederick counties have formed sewing societies for our soldiers, and are laboring with an alacrity which would astonish George Fox. It is said that when some committeemen were going their rounds in their neighborhood to get blankets, &c., for our soldiers, they came to a Quaker household, where the first thing that arrested their eye was a table loaded with blankets and quilts. The Committee modestly preferred their request, and a placid lady replied: "Friend, we cannot assist thee in the work of bloodshed, even so far as to help those engaged in it; but there are some things on that table, and if thee chooses to *steal* them, it is equally against our principles to use violence to prevent thee!" Convinced that the articles were very carefully placed where they could be stolen, the Committee took the sin upon their shoulders and left amid the most explosive laughter of the quakeresses assembled, in which they joined.

☞ It is threatened that Breckenridge is shortly to lead his brigade into Southern Kentucky, and put in motion the wheels of a Provisional government for that State.

Emancipation in Jamaica.

We are in receipt of the following by mail:—

CONSULATE OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA, }
KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 5, 1861. }

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I take great pleasure in testifying to the intelligence and veracity of Mr. John N. Camp, and have full faith that any statements made by him would be in accordance with an intelligent conviction of their truth.

I am dear sirs,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN T. NEAL, U. S. Consul.

MR. CAMP'S LETTER.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 5, 1861.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The present and probable future condition of the United States, give its citizens a lively interest in anything connected with the emancipation of Slaves. I am an Illinoisian now on the ground where the matter has been practically tested, and by many pronounced a failure. I believe, so far as the Blacks are concerned, it has been a success. There are many facts connected with the emancipation of the slaves in Jamaica, and the subsequent history and condition of the country, which are not generally known in the United States; but which, if known, would tend powerfully to establish confidence in the practicability of the scheme. If you should think it would add anything to your very valuable paper, I would offer you a few articles, giving facts, with impressions, tending to refute many statements that have been published, intended and calculated to destroy confidence in all schemes looking to the liberation of the slaves under any circumstances. Since I am a stranger to you, and you would reasonably expect some guarantee for the truth of my statements, I have asked and obtained a short testimonial in my behalf, which I enclose to you, from the American Consul here. With great respect, I am sir,

Your obedient servant,
JOHN N. CAMP.

[Yes, let Mr. Camp send on his proofs. Suspected of believing that a black man is not a thing without rights that the white man is bound to respect, we shall be called Abolitionists; but let Mr. Camp give us the facts. They are pertinent to the events of our times; and our readers will be glad to know them. EDS. TRIBUNE.]

What was Expected of Slidell.

"Malakoff" of the New York *Times* writes from Paris, under date of the 1st, as follows:

The Southern Commissioners, who are now at Paris, look forward to the arrival of Mr. Slidell with a great deal of pleasure. They have immense confidence in his abilities, and anticipate, upon his arrival, being able to offer to the European Governments new inducements for taking their government under their protection. Since the word protection has slipped from my pen, I may say that I have heard it mentioned that one of the new inducements Mr. Slidell is authorized to offer to the French Government as the price of a recognition, is that of giving to France, what is called in diplomacy, *a protectorate* over the new Confederacy, with such commercial advantages as must be irresistible. Of course I have no means of guaranteeing the truth of this rumor. One thing, however, is certain—great hopes are built upon the diplomacy which Mr. Slidell will inaugurate upon his arrival.

Mr. Yancey, who is making himself very popular at Paris, gave a grand dinner the other day to his friends at the Restaurant Philippe.

A Military Galaxy.

An unusually large collection of military officials and celebrities is now in the city, the following of whom are stopping at the Planters' House:

Major Generals Halleck and Hunter.
Acting Major Gen. Sturgis.
Brigadier Generals Curtis, Wyman, Prentiss, Stanley, Adams, Hamilton, and Acting Brigadier Gen. Totten.
Flag officer of the Navy, Foote.
Naval Captains Porter and Henricus.

In addition is a long list of colonels, majors, captains, surgeons, &c., &c., the whole forming as extensive a gathering of military rank and ability as has ever been witnessed in St. Louis, or perhaps any city in the Union, excepting Washington.

As these gentlemen have the men and munitions to sustain their dignity and vindicate their prowess, their presence in this city of Union flags affords little hope that Gen. Price will soon fulfil his promise to winter his troops at Benton Barracks. It is presumed that not only is the Western Department now safe, but that of the Cumberland will soon receive such aid as shall shortly relieve it from the faintest apprehension of rebel sway.—*St. Louis Democrat, 20th.*

Another Victim of the Late Railroad Disaster.

The verdict of the jury in the case of John Rhines, who died very suddenly on Sunday morning last, was, that he came to his death in consequence of injuries received in the late accident on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Mr. Rhines was a member of Captain B. B. Howard's Company, 19th Regiment Illinois Volunteers, and was at home on furlough. He was sitting at the time of the accident immediately behind Capt. Howard, and but a few feet from him. He leaves a family at Madison, Wis.—*Galena Advertiser, 19th.*

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—We notice that some of its cotemporaries are pitching into this true exponent of the sentiments of the Great North, on the subject of human Freedom. Jealousy, we suppose, is the cause. But then, its vastly superior merits—its much greater influence on the public mind—and the fact equally apparent to every thinking mind that it is the acknowledged exponent of the principles of the Republican party, may be cause for all this. Yet even that does not justify them in their false statements, or excuse their causeless malice, towards this, the paper of this Western World, and with no rival west of New York.—*Niles (Mich.) Enquirer.*

The Italian Question.

[Paris Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

The "Italian question" has, I am sorry to say, gone several steps backward. But the fact is that the Emperor, who certainly did cause his *entourage* to understand that he had determined to take his troops away from Rome, has either changed his mind, or (which would be by no means an unprecedented event in his history,) he chose to put those nearest about him, and most likely to possess his confidence, upon a wrong scent. However this may be, it is quite certain that when Prince Napoleon returned from America, he was perfectly horror struck at finding the reactionary change which had taken place in the Emperor's counsels.

In addition to the above symptoms of ill augury for Italy, I am able to state an important fact not generally known. At a recent Ministerial Council, at which the Emperor presided, the Count De Persigny formally moved that the French army should be withdrawn from Rome, the inhabitants being left free to elect the King of Italy for their sovereign by universal suffrage, and that—to meet the objection that if France abandoned the Pope there was danger of Austria and Spain as Catholic Powers coming forward to take her place—one or two French regiments should remain at Civita Vecchia in order to show that if France from magnanimous motives, and out of her good will to the Italian people, ceased to thwart their wishes at Rome, she would not allow any other nation to assume the part which she had relinquished. This wise proposal, which would certainly have settled the question without war, was opposed by M. Thouvenel, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and the Emperor took his part against his old and faithful counselor, M. de Persigny.

Sale of Judge Douglas' Property.

[Washington Cor. Philadelphia Inquirer.]

The household effects of the late Senator Douglas were sold yesterday, (Nov. 17th,) from his late residence, corner of I street and New Jersey avenue. The attendance was very large, and the prices of almost everything were high. The pictures, busts, &c., were not disposed of, as it was not possible to obtain anything like their cost. The principle marble busts of merit were one of Jackson, one of Napoleon and Josephine, and Douglas himself. The paintings are mediocre, although several of them cost a large sum, having been purchased in Italy by an artist, a gentleman especially detailed for that purpose by Mr. Douglas. The most important ones are fair copies. Much of the service plate sold for more than its first cost, being sold to such as desired *souvenirs* of the late Senator.

The house is quite a fine, four story brick building, being one of three standing in a row by themselves; one having been the residence of Douglas, the adjoining one of Mr. Corbin, and the other of the traitor Breckinridge, who was shrewd enough to dispose of his affairs here quite satisfactorily before retiring, showing that he did not expect to return when he left Washington on his *patriotic tour* last summer.

WHERE IS CUMBERLAND GAP?—Cumberland Gap is situated about ten miles from Cumberland Ford in Tennessee, and has been celebrated for a century as a great depression in the mountain ridge which traverses the continent from New Hampshire to North Alabama. Through this gap, very similar in appearance and characteristic to the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains, formerly the emigrants from Virginia and North Carolina passed on their way to the virgin wilds of the West. For half a century thousands upon thousands poured through this natural gateway into the Mississippi Valley from the Atlantic slopes. Boone, Kenton, and their pioneer *confreres* first entered the land of "cane and turkey" over the pre Adamite turnpike. It really forms to this hour the best, and, in fact, the only practicable road for the transportation of troops and heavy munitions of war from East Tennessee into Kentucky.

The Bloody War in Western Virginia.

The massacre at Guyandotte has stirred up the bad blood both of the Union men and the traitors, and assassinations are now of daily occurrence. The Wheeling *Intelligencer* says:

We learn from a gentleman who was at Guyandotte the night the village was attacked, and who made his escape, that a man by the name of Shelton, who is an officer in Jenkins's rebel cavalry, asked and obtained leave from his commander, after the Union men were driven out of the town, to take a squad of men and go and capture and kill a Union farmer, named Achilles Fuller, who lived about three miles from Guyandotte. Accordingly, Shelton took the squad, and proceeding to Fuller's house, murdered him in cold blood. It appears that some time ago, the father of this Shelton, with the aid of others, captured one of Fuller's sons. Fuller, with a younger son, started in pursuit, and overtook Shelton at his own house, where the younger Fuller shot Shelton and killed him. It was for this that the younger Shelton killed Fuller.

Per contra, the Cincinnati *Commercial* has the following instance of prompt retribution:

A farmer living about one mile from Guyandotte, ascertaining that a Federal soldier had escaped from the recent massacre, took his gun and went out and shot him. The body was found by Zeigler's avengers, and on learning all the circumstances, they proceeded to the scoundrel's house, surrounded it, took him out and shot him. Then ordering his family away, they fired the building, and staid long enough to see it completely demolished.

Value of Property in Cook County.

We present below the tables, from the books of the assessors, showing the total valuation of property of all descriptions in this county and city. The aggregate valuation is somewhat less than last year.

Towns.	*Real.*	*Personal.*
West Chicago	$6,489,928	$463,725
South Chicago	11,139,470	2,596,630
North Chicago	4,597,225	617,690
Wheeling	200,978	56,911
Jefferson	286,625	54,448
Bremen	138,831	33,018
Maine	184,830	34,087
Lake View	242,729	26,830
Leyden	169,268	36,963
Proviso	187,671	41,244
Rich	126,802	47,312
Palatine	188,479	42,808
Evanston	146,025	22,009
New Trier	92,380	19,550
Elk Grove	144,457	42,601
Barrington	179,987	24,290
Cicero	534,150	21,250
Lake	433,575	26,425
Hyde Park	213,836	15,380
Worth	405,000	58,441
Orland	194,080	20,398
Thornton	140,580	45,000
Bloom	137,000	28,000
Lyons	271,467	44,861
Palos	191,277	16,950
Lemont	96,000	43,880
Northfield	137,154	35,643
Hanover	142,886	36,279
Niles	128,980	39,788
Schaumberg	125,894	43,002
Total valuation	$26,601,243	$5,694,618

The following is a list of the value of real, personal and railroad property, together with the taxes thereon, in the county:

	No.	*Value.*
Horses	12,580	$398,774
Cattle	35,394	310,103
Mules and Asses	115	4,677
Sheep	6,544	7,615
Hogs	10,784	20,708
Carriages and Wagons	5,917	141,195
Cl'ks, Watches and Pianos	3,474	36,730
Goods and Merchandise		2,104,469
Bankers, Brokers, &c., stock		2,237
Money and Credits		1,215,139
Unincumbered property		1,445,859

Aggregate as per Assessors return....$5,696,306
Deduct, to reduce to Collector, warrants.........1,688
Total value of taxable personal property.........$5,694,618
Railroad property.........$1,315,868
Lands and town lots.........26,601,243—28,417,111
Total value of taxable property.........$34,111,729
State tax 45c on the $100...$153,503 77
County tax 40c on the $100. 136,446.61
Total revenue.........$289,949.68

The Coast Districts of South Carolina.

The Superintendent of the Census has permitted the publication of the last census returns (1860) of the districts of South Carolina bordering on the sea coast and extending fifty miles inland. The following are the figures

CENSUS OF 1860.

Beaufort District, S. C.			
Whites	6,714	Slaves	32,500
Free colored	800	Total colored	33,300
Colleton District.			
Whites	9,250	Slaves	32,300
Free colored	352	Total colored	32,652
Charleston District.			
Whites	29,281	Slaves	37,290
Free colored	3,622	Total colored	40,912
Georgetown District.			
Whites	3,013	Slaves	18,109
Free colored	183	Total colored	18,292
Horry District.			
Whites	5,564	Slaves	2,359
Free colored	34	Total colored	2,393

It appears from this statement that, in the five coast districts or counties, there are 127,549 slaves and free colored people, against 53,822 whites—more than two enemies to one friend of the Confederate cause. Nothing but the forbearance of the General Government—a degree of forbearance never before known in the history of the world—sustains the cause of rebellion in South Carolina. The great body of the people are already with us, and burn with intense longing to be delivered from the oppression of their enemies and our enemies. Shall we accept of their proffered aid, or shall we spurn it, and assist our enemies in holding them in subjection to raise crops to feed rebel armies? This would be loving our enemies and hating ourselves.

The Mexican Question.

The foreign mails come loaded with discussions, conjectures, and surmises which show the interest felt in the proposed and forthcoming tripartite expedition to Mexico. Our own disturbed affairs keep the Mexican question from the prominence here it evidently has abroad. One class of opinions points to an intended interference in the present struggle in that country, to terminate the present war. Another view is explained in the following:

France desires a constitutional monarchy in Mexico, but she has no candidate for the future kingdom. Inquiries being made of the Emperor Napoleon III. concerning the probabilities discussed by the Spanish papers, as to whether the choice of the Mexican people would fall on the Count de Trapani or on the Duke de Montpensier, the one name as well as the other met with nothing but the liveliest sympathies in the Palace of the Tuileries.

Still another, without gaining much credence, accords to Napoleon a scheme to place Mr. Patterson in the Mexican Presidency for life, on account of his connection with the Bonaparte family.

The three Powers, according to the French *Debats*, are at the commencement to endeavor to impose a suspension of arms upon the contending parties in the country. They undertake not to occupy permanently any portion of the Mexican territory, and to obtain no exclusive advantage from her. They also engage to leave Mexico entirely free to choose her own form of Government, and if the monarchial form prevails, the Powers will not use intervention to the profit of any Prince in particular. England, it appears, wished to insert a clause in the treaty that the Powers would pledge themselves not to accept the throne for any prince of their reigning families, but failed. It is again asserted that the Cabinet at Washington will be invited to join in the intervention.

The New Constitution.

Gen. Butler's last visit to South Carolina was under the old Constitution of the Democratic National Convention, on a peaceful errand as a citizen—though, as we thought then, in very bad company. Since that time rebellion has been rampant, the flag torn down and desecrated, and now Gen. Butler comes again, and with a "Constitution" which Secessia will remember if they do not respect, and fear if they do not love.

The Constitution is the magnificent new steamship just completed for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and intended for the passenger traffic between Panama and San Francisco. She has been chartered by Gen. Butler to convey a portion of his Division from Boston to some as yet unknown point on the Southern coast. Her great capacity, and, at the same time, her moderate draft of water when loaded, render her one of the most desirable steamers afloat for transport service. She will probably accommodate comfortably more passengers than any ship of equal tonnage which has ever been constructed in this country.

Anniversaries.

The Union Flag disappeared from South Carolina on Nov. 7th, 1860, the day after the election of a Republican President. It was hoisted over Fort Walker on Nov. 7th, 1861, by the blue jackets of the Wabash.

On the 11th of Nov. 1860, the people of Charleston celebrated the establishment of the rebellion, and the inauguration of the Confederacy. It will be well to observe that anniversary, and at Charleston. And why cannot the Eighth of January be appropriately observed under the Stars and Stripes at New Orleans.

Owen Lovejoy and the Slavehunter.

The Springfield, Mo., correspondent of the New York *Times* writes:

Colonels Owen Lovejoy and Shanks are here, and by invitation of Gen. Hunter will probably take some position on his staff. The former, by aid of his good-natured countenance and his *suaviter in modo*, is a very general favorite. He goes wandering carelessly around looking not unlike the elder Napoleon in out line; keeps a close eye on the ebon chattels, and is chiefly engaged, when engaged, in writing his name on the upper right hand corner of envelopes, with the addition of an "M. C." A day or two since, a Union citizen came into camp, and, with dolorous visage, complained that somebody had allured off his negro boy, Sam.

"See here!" said some wag, after hearing his complaint, "do you see that gentleman yonder, in a blue coat? Well, you just go to him; he's the man to hunt up your nigger?"

The individual a moment after had buttonholed the gentleman in the blue coat, and to the great delight of the listening crowd, was informing him that "some cussed Abolitionist" had stolen his nigger, and asked his assistance.

"Look here, my friend," said the gentleman in the blue coat, as he leisurely took off his glasses, which he had put on the better to have a view of his petitioner—do you see that man at the gate with his gun? You do, eh? Well, now, you just get out of this yard in five seconds, or I'll hand you over to his keeping!"

The individual was out "on time," and the indignant Col. Lovejoy watched his retreat with the most evident satisfaction. It is quite possible that the same man won't apply to him a second time for assistance in nigger catching.

The Expedition to Mexico

The naval portion of the French expedition to Mexico is being fitted out at Toulon, and is to consist of the vessel of war imperial, bearing the pennant of *Contre Amiral* Jurien de la Graviere as commander-in-chief, of the two frigates Active and Guerre, another vessel of the same size, and a corvette. The military preparations are being rapidly proceeded with at Brest and Cherbourgh. Each of these is to furnish three companies of marines, in addition to which the colonial garrisons of Guadaloupe and Martinique will furnish ten companies, making altogether an effective force of 1,700 men, to be accompanied by two battalions of artillery. England is to send four ships of the line and several lighter vessels, and Spain will furnish a contingent of 2,500 men, which number has been agreed to by the other two powers. Such, at least, from the most reliable reports, appears to be the composition of this expedition, which the English and French journals have both repeatedly asserted was merely intended to enforce the claims of French and English creditors.

Burning Government Manufactories

Within the past few weeks so many large establishments at the East, engaged upon Government work, have been destroyed by fire, that it is apparent that rebel emissaries are at work, seeking to cripple the North in its necessary war supplies. It cannot be wholly accidental that these large concerns should follow one another in such quick succession. We believe as many as a dozen establishments have been burned within a month, and to go back only a week there have been—Craig's Woolen Mill, Philadelphia, running 266 looms on army goods, loss $100,000; Hill's harness shop, Concord, N. H., on cavalry and artillery stuff, loss $75,000; and Ridgway & Co.'s bayonet shop, Philadelphia, loss $12,000. There can be little doubt that the rebels are at work in this thing, and the frequency of these conflagrations has begun to attract attention. It behooves all manufacturers who are thus employed to keep a vigilant watch on their premises.

The Great Army in Kentucky.

The movement of troops from Indiana, Ohio and the battle fields of Western Virginia, is now towards Kentucky; and the army in Missouri will probably not long hence be concentrated along the river, making a combined force of not less than 100,000 men for a grand winter movement on Memphis, Nashville and East Tennessee. Western Virginia may as well be left to itself. Their only present enemy is their guerilla bands, and the Union men will handle them now that "blood's up." The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

The programme of operations with the Army of the West can only be conjectured, but it is safe to say that appearances indicate the passage of the Cumberland Gap by a competent force—the driving of Buckner across the Cumberland River, and a grand expedition down the Mississippi. The gunboats and floating batteries being built for river service are nearly ready, and the date of their completion will not be far from that of the advance.

A Proof of Progress.

We need only to turn over the budget of one day's mails at our desk to discover that the world does move. That men and editors are beginning to look squarely at the hideousness of Slavery, its inhumanities, and what will more avail with some, its impolicy and poor economy. In a part of our paper devoted more exclusively to news, as a close, compact presentation of the arguments against slave labor, the following would under other circumstances be out of place, but coming as it does from the last issue of that staid sheet, the New York *Observer*, our readers will accept it doubtless as a first-class news item. "Irenæus" is among the prophets:

A friend of mine in Kentucky, who is a great planter and raiser of stock, has been making a fair experiment of the two systems of labor, the slave and the free. He purchased a large tract of land in an adjoining free State, and stocked it, and set about the work of cultivating it by hired men. It lacked the advantage of his own constant presence and supervision, and some allowance must be made for that. But he kept careful accounts of the cost and profit of the two plantations, and pursued the experiment for three or four years, and then reported to me the result. It was altogether in favor of the free labor system. And if he had the two plantations side by side, the result would be far more striking. One such fact is worth a thousand theoretical arguments, and if the Kentucky planters would try such experiments on their lands at home, they would learn lessons in political economy that are not taught in Say or Adam Smith.

According to the census of 1850, the number of acres of improved land in Virginia farms was 10,360,135, of unimproved, 15,792,176! In Pennsylvania, improved land, 6,526,619, of unimproved, 6,294,728; the average value of land in Virginia, $8 an acre, in Pennsylvania, $25 an acre. The average value of farm land in New Jersey is $44 an acre. What makes the difference? Not the climate, not the soil, for Virginia has, at least, as fair a chance for earth and Heaven as either of the other States, but the land in one of them is worth three times as much as in Virginia, and the other more than five times as much as in Virginia. And why? Simply because the system of labor in the latter is the slave system, and the others are worked by free men. Let the same system be extended to Virginia, and in a very few years the owners of her lands would be five hundred millions of dollars richer than they were a year ago. I say a year ago, not having any recent information as to the value of land in the Old Dominion.

What has Ohio Done.

On the 18th inst., the State of Ohio, with a quota of 61,000 men due to the Government, had in the service only 42 regiments of infantry, twelve batteries of artillery, and seven detached companies of cavalry; the whole footing up not more than 45,000 men upon the most liberal calculation.

On the same day Illinois, with a quota of 44,400 men required of her, had in the service 41 regiments of infantry, five full regiments of cavalry (not counting Col. Marshall's,) besides detached companies of cavalry, and eight companies of artillery; the whole footing up not less than 46,000 men. Ohio is engaged in raising some thirty additional regiments of infantry, six regiments of cavalry, and one regiment of artillery. Illinois has also on her lists over twenty regiments of infantry, seven regiments of cavalry, and two regiments of artillery, besides a regiment of mechanics, and companies of sharpshooters. Ohio has a population of 2,339,600; Illinois, a population of 1,711,768.

Now the force of these figures is in the application of them. The Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial* joins in a complaint that Ohio has *only* ten Brigadiers, counting Rosecrans and McDowell, who are of the regular army. The *Gazette* exclaims: "this allotment is hardly "according to the precedents of the War Department." We confess it does look as if Ohio had been most shabbily used; but then, Illinois has only six Brigadiers, and if it would relieve our Ohio friends any, we are willing to hand over at least one of our allotment.

Ohio is indeed so far behind in the work of filling up her quota, that the Adjutant General has within a few days issued an appeal to the people, which, for the honor of the glorious old Buckeye State, we hope will meet a hearty response. He says:

The time has come when the army of Ohio must be completed. Ten days more can be allowed for the completion of regiments now forming in camps. Within that time much may be done, and by the 25th of November, Ohio can contribute at least thirty thousand more of her soldiers to the grand column *en route* for Nashville and Tennessee.

To the accomplishment of this great object, the instant, earnest and combined efforts of officers, committees, and patriotic citizens, is most urgently invoked. Companies are now more valuable than regiments will be in the spring, if the rebellion is allowed to survive the winter. Now, when the rebel confederacy seems to be staggering, is the time to strike, and the blows being vigorously followed up, the victory will be ours, and the stars upon our banner once more represent a united nation.

Our Relations with New Jersey.

The quota of New Jersey is 17,420 men. She has in the service eight infantry regiments, numbered from the 1st to the 8th inclusive; a 9th regiment nearly ready; one (Col. Hatfield's) cavalry regiment, and a battalion of artillery under Major Hexemer. This is all; and at the outside calculation there are not more than 9 thousand men furnished, or a trifle more than half the number due. It is now announced in the Trenton papers that the State having expended $700,000 in the outfit of their volunteers, it will await a settlement with the Government before sending any more men. "As soon as the accounts are adjusted," says this organ of the authorities, "and the money "due from the Federal Government received, "a tenth, and *perhaps* an eleventh regiment "will be raised. We have no doubt that recruits could be obtained to fill up even three "or four new regiments." New Jersey is now a friendly power, (the Camden & Amboy Railroad to the contrary notwithstanding,) and it is well, at a time like this, to cultivate our Federal alliance with it. The Government at Washington should lose no time, therefore, in settling the little balance due. If we chance to go to war with England we might want some further assistance from New Jersey in the way of a "tenth, and *perhaps* an eleventh regiment." Besides, if we fall out with her, she may cut off our supply of peaches and cider—or, raise the head money on the Camden Railroad.

Burning up the Rags.

The Bank Comptroller of Wisconsin made kindling wood, the other day, of paper rags representing nominally some $50,000 of money. That was the right place for it. The people of the West have passed through the fire on this currency question; now let the currency itself go through.

RE-OPENING OF THE BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.—Strong hopes are entertained by the advance of Gen. Kelly that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will soon be re-opened throughout its entire length. But the worst of the job remains to be done. The work has been brought up from each end of the line to within 49 miles of meeting, but this distance, by far the worst to rebuild, is stripped of bridges, and even of the iron track, while in places large obstructions have been hurled down across the way. This district is yet partially in rebel possession, or liable to interruption by them. The re opening of the road is important to the West, which is now in need of more means of communication with the seaboard, but we hardly see how the hope is to be gratified earlier than spring. The corporation of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad have brought the ruin upon themselves, and if the Government protects the rebuilding it should take entire possession when rebuilt.

☞ The Richmond *Enquirer* states that the war has already cost Virginia some $10,000,000; and, judging from the tone of an article in the same journal, it considers the price a heavy one for making itself "the chopping block of the North and South, and cock-pit of contending nations, the Flanders of America."

THE 52ND ILLINOIS REGIMENT.—Col. Wilson has returned to his camp, in Geneva, from Washington, having succeeded in obtaining arms and marching orders for his regiment. The guns are now on the way from New York, and as soon as they are received, the regiment will leave for the South, probably for Kentucky. The entire regiment is in fine order.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A MEETING OF THE STOCK holders of Crystal Lake Ice Company is called to be holden at the office of Wm. T. Burgess, Esq., 128 Lake street, Chicago, on the 28th day of November next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing officers, and the transaction of such other business as may then be presented. GEO. F. LEE, Secretary. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 25th, 1861.

TO INVENTORS.
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A few choice South Down Ewes for sale that are in lamb to imported bucks. Call at Summit Farm, or address the subscriber, care of Hon. John Wentworth. CHARLES L. REED.

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WANTED—A reliable person in every town in the Northwest, to manufacture and supply their respective towns with two articles in daily use in every family. The profit is 300 per cent above the cost of materials. All the labor for a year's trade can be performed during the winter. The ladies are especially interested. Full particulars sent on receipt of three cents in stamps. Address D. W. JONES & CO., Chicago, Ill. Post Office Box 2879.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of Execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] Thomas, Plaintiff, and against Hiram [illegible] Scoville, Defendant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 9th day of December, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—The northwest quarter of Section five, and the northeast quarter of Section six, in Township thirty-nine, Range thirteen, east of the Third Principal Meridian, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois. The said lands will first be offered entire. [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 13th day of November, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] W. Thomas, plaintiff, and against [illegible] man, defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] day of December, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to-wit:—The southwest quarter of [illegible] and the southeast quarter of Section six [illegible] ship thirty-nine [39], north of Range [illegible] of the Third Principal Meridian, containing [illegible] hundred and twenty acres, be the same in the County of Cook, and State of Illinois. The above lands will first be offered [illegible] and if there are no bidders, the quarter [illegible] will be offered entire.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 13th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] son, plaintiff, and against Andrew [illegible], at 10 o'clock a. m., on the [illegible] day of December, at the north door of the Court House, Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in the following described property, to wit: A part of [illegible] two [2] in subdivision of southwest quarter of [illegible] 16, town 40, range 13 east, containing [illegible] ney of adjoining lot three and running [illegible] erly direction [illegible] chains, to the [illegible] lot four [4]; thence in a northeasterly [illegible] lowing boundary line of lot four, [illegible] thence south ten chains to north [illegible] three; thence in southwesterly direction [illegible] boundary line of lot three, [illegible] beginning, containing six 74-100 acres [illegible] right of way over a strip of land [illegible] width off the southwest side of said [illegible] way. Also, lot eight of lot one in [illegible] containing ten acres. Also, lot [illegible] nine (9), in Butler, Wright & Webster's [illegible] Chicago. All of said real estate being [illegible] County of Cook and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 19th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two fee bills, issued from the second division of the Supreme Court of the State of Illinois, in favor of Esther Ewing, defendant, and against [illegible] Sturgis, Charles E. Sturgis, William [illegible] Hood, Sophia C. Noel and [illegible] at 10 a. m., on the 9th day of December, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Lot [illegible] block twenty seven (27), Duncan's Addition to Chicago, in Cook County, and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
Dated the 18th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] Smith, Plaintiff, and against Sylvester [illegible] dant, at ten o'clock, A. M., on the [illegible] December, 1861, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale [illegible] due, all the right, title and interest of [illegible] in and to the following described [illegible] Lot twenty-three [23] in Block thirty [illegible] penter's Addition to Chicago; south [illegible] southeast quarter of Section twenty [illegible] ship thirty six [36], north of range [illegible] containing [illegible] acres; Lots thirty [illegible] forty [40], in Block two [2] of subdivision [illegible] teen [15] and sixteen [16] in Section [illegible] Township thirty-eight [38], north of [illegible] [4]: west half of Lot seventeen [illegible] seven [47], in Section seven [7], Township [illegible] [39], Range fourteen [14]: Lot [illegible] Hossiter's subdivision of part of the [illegible] ter of Section thirty four [34], Township [illegible] [39], north of range fourteen [14], Lots eleven [11] and thirteen [13], in Block [illegible] [4] in Block three [3]; Lots fourteen [14] [illegible] [18], in Block ten [10]; Lots ten [illegible] fifteen [15], in Block eleven [11]; Lots [illegible] Block thirteen [13]; Lots one [1] to [illegible] clusive, in Block twenty one [21]; Lots [illegible] fourteen inclusive, in Block twenty [illegible] [1] to fourteen [14] inclusive, in Block [illegible] [28]; Lots one [1] to fourteen [14] inclusive, twenty nine [29], in Duncan's Addition to Chicago, the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 3d day of October, 1861.
The above sale is postponed until the [illegible] cember, 1861, at the same hour and place.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 14th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a special writ of execution issued from the Circuit Court of Cook County, in favor of [illegible] bus, plaintiff, and against Jesse Embree, at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 9th day of December, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in the following described property, to wit: [illegible] block seventeen [17] in the Canal Trustees' subdivision of Section seven [7], in Township [illegible] north of Range fourteen [14], east of the Third Principal Meridian, situated in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois, and the following lots in the Subdivision of said block, Lots one [1], two [2], three [3], four [4], [illegible] ty-six [26], twenty-seven [27], twenty-[illegible] four [34], thirty five [35], thirty-six [illegible] [43], forty four [44], forty-five [45], forty [illegible] seven [47] and forty-eight [48], of Jesse [illegible]
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 16th day of November, 1861.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, ss.—Superior Court of Chicago, December Term, 1861.—Kate Schuyler vs. Cornelius Schuyler.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non residence of Cornelius Schuyler, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court, notice is hereby given to the said Cornelius Schuyler that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the [illegible] day of November, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant, returnable on the first Monday of December next, as is by law required.
Now, unless you the said Cornelius Schuyler, shall personally be and appear before the said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of December, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
CHARLES A. DUPEE, Compl't's Sol'r.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Court of Cook County, in favor of [illegible] Baynard, plaintiff, and Albert [illegible] fendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] day of November, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: [illegible] No. eight (8), being [illegible] west from the west line of Lot No. seven (7) [illegible] feet east of the west line of Lot No. [illegible] in the east half (½) of block No. fifty-three [illegible] section seven (7) township thirty nine (39) north, range fourteen (14) east of third (3d) principal meridian, in Illinois and Michigan Canal Trustees' division of said section seven (7), having twenty one-half (27½) feet front on West Lake street, in Cook County and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
Dated the 8th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a certain writ of Execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] Wenson, trustee, &c., for the use of [illegible] tiff, and against Ezekiel R. [illegible] Tarlton Jones, Charles Walker and [illegible] defendants, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the eighth day of November, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said Defendants in and to the following described property, to wit: Part of the west half of the southwest quarter (¼) of section [illegible] ship thirty-nine (39) north of range [illegible] of the third (3d) principal meridian, described by lot our (4), block ninety-five (95) [illegible] east by Hawthorne Avenue and North Green street, south by Chicago Avenue and west by [illegible] together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, all in Cook County, State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By JOHN A. NELSON, Deputy.
Dated the 9th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Court of Cook County, in favor of Charles [illegible] mer, Plaintiff, and against Christopher [illegible] fendant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the [illegible] cember, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—The southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of Section seven [7], Town forty two [42] [illegible]. Also, the southeast quarter of Section [illegible] [18], Town forty [40], of Range twelve east.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. F. GRAY, Deputy.
Dated the 13th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Court of Chicago, in Cook County, in favor of [illegible] C. Cook, Plaintiff, and against Charles [illegible] Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] of November, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit:—A part of Block one [1], in McIntosh's addition to the Town of Blue Island, and bounded and described as follows, viz:—Commencing [illegible] and forty feet south from the northeast [illegible] said Block, thence south one hundred [illegible] one and 8-12 feet, thence west three hundred [illegible] thence north three hundred and [illegible] one hundred and forty feet, thence east [illegible] and eighty feet to the place of beginning; also [illegible] west corner of Block eight [8], on the [illegible] mencing on the northwest corner of [illegible] thence south one hundred and twenty [illegible] one hundred and fifty feet, thence north [illegible] dred and twenty feet, thence west one [illegible] fifty feet; also, lot twelve in Block one [illegible] Addition to the Town of Blue Island, [illegible] the southwest corner of said lot, thence [illegible] dred and twenty feet, thence north [illegible] thence west forty feet, thence south [illegible] thence west eighty feet, thence south [illegible] to the place of beginning; also, Blocks [illegible] ten and eighteen, on said Map of Blue Island. Block number fourteen in the Town of [illegible] also, parcels of No. 11, 12 and 16 in the [illegible] corner of the west half of the southeast [illegible] Section No. 36, Town 37 North, Range [illegible] Third Principal Meridian. Also, Lots [illegible] 9, 10 and 11, in Block A on Main street, in the Town of Bardford. Town of Thornton, County of Cook and State of Illinois; Lots 3 and 4, in Block C; Lots [illegible] 4, 5, 6, in Block 1, of the Village, County and State aforesaid; Also, Lot one (1), in Block [illegible] Village of Thornton Station; also, two acres [illegible] as follows:—commencing south twelve [illegible] fifty-seven links from the northwest corner [illegible] west half of the southeast quarter of Section [illegible] of, Township thirty-six, Range fourteen [illegible] east five chains, thence north four chains [illegible] five chains, thence south four chains to the [illegible] beginning, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
Dated the 6th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution issued from the Superior Court of Chicago in Cook County, in favor of Franz [illegible] L. Dethl, Plaintiff, and against Franz [illegible] Defendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the [illegible] day of November, 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: [illegible] and seven of Boettcher's Subdivision of [illegible] [18], in block two [2], Sheffield's Addition, with the buildings and improvements [illegible] County of Cook and State of Illinois.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 9th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, Cook County, in favor of [illegible] Carroll, Plaintiff, and against [illegible] fendant, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 4th day of [illegible] 1861, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property: The undivided half of the west half of the [illegible] quarter of Section four [4], Town [illegible] Range twelve [12] east, in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By T. M. BRADLEY, Deputy.
Dated the 12th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of two writs of execution, issued from the Superior Court of Chicago, in favor of [illegible] Smith, Plaintiff, and against John D. [illegible] nando Jones, Defendant, at ten o'clock A. M., on the eighth day of November, 1861, at the north door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: Lot No. [illegible], and the north half five [illegible] in Block No. [illegible], all being in [illegible] Jones' Addition to Chicago, in Section twenty-two, [illegible] thirty-nine (39), north of range fourteen (14), east of the Third Principal Meridian; and also [illegible] ten (10), in Block No. one hundred and [illegible] School Section Addition to Chicago; [illegible] seven and eight (7 and 8), in Block No. [illegible] Russell, Mather and Roberts's Addition to Chicago, all the above described property being in the County of Cook and State of Illinois.
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy.
Dated the 15th day of October, 1861.
The above sale is postponed to the tenth day of December, 1861, at the same hour and place.
ANTHONY C. HESING, Sheriff.
By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy.
Dated the 8th day of November, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Execution, issued from the Court of Cook County, in favor of [illegible] Fish, and against Joseph Wilson [illegible] o'clock A. M., on the fourth day of December, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, I shall offer for sale at public vendue, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described property, to wit: [illegible] Lot No. twenty [illegible] Chicago, being in Cook County [illegible]
A. C. HESING, Sheriff of Cook County.
By WM. WAYMAN, Deputy.
Dated the 13th day of November, 1861.

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The Tribune.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1861.

☞ Two vacancies exist in the House of Representatives from Missouri, that of the Rebel Clark, expelled at the last session, and recently of John W. Reid of the Lafayette District, who sent in his resignation to Claib. Jackson, as Governor of the State, before joining the rebel army.

☞ The English steamer Fingal, purchased by rebel agents abroad, and which brought liberal supplies on her outward trip, is said to be in the harbor of Charleston, fitting as a privateer, to be armed with Whitworth rifled guns, etc. The "stone fleet" will block that game. The steamer Nashville is also at Charleston, unloading a heavy cargo of shoes.

☞ Our Cairo correspondence in another column gives a variety of interesting and important news from that section, where new universal attention is centered. It does not appear that any immediate movement of the magnitude foreshadowed by preparations in progress can take place from that point for some weeks to come. Meanwhile it is sure from the letter, and other sources that the rebels down the river are making large preparations. Among these will be noted the cotton breastworks and the little rebel flotilla on the Cumberland river.

THE VOICE OF THE PULPIT.

Our readers will thank us for space devoted to the Thanksgiving utterances of our clergymen, few of whom did not fully and squarely recognize the present crisis, its perils, and its cause in the gigantic evil of Human Chattelism. Read them.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Whatever is doing by the Government towards the Mississippi River Expedition, the South is making extensive and formidable preparations there can be no doubt. All through Secessia sixty day troops are taking the field. Mississippi has moved in the matter and has raised $175,000 to send 10,000 men to Columbus. Both that point and Bowling Green, as respectively the keys to Memphis and Nashville are the seats of immense activity, and our forces will find each a Manassas.

FROM THE GREAT EXPEDITION.

Commodore Dupont and his blue jackets have achieved another brilliant success. They have taken Tybee island, at the mouth of Savannah river, hoisted the Stars and Stripes over the soil of Georgia, and put themselves in a position where Fort Pulaski may be shelled out. The same dispatch mentions the extent which Gen. Sherman's fortifications have reached at Hilton Head, and leaves us to infer that they are nearly done, and that otherwise the land forces of the Great Expedition have done nothing. The prospect that Sherman's inactivity is something less than the Government expected, daily increases.

PENSACOLA MATTERS.

The limited news we have from Pensacola leave matters in much doubt as to the issue of the late fight, and a previous knowledge of the positions, and the relative strength of Brown and Bragg, does not encourage the hope of anything further than that Pickens holds its own. Colonel Brown, in Fort Pickens, has 60 guns, and 1,700 troops, exclusive of the force on the naval fleet. Bragg on the shore has 12,000 men, and the wide sweep of the bay within easy range, fringed with powerful batteries, whose erection has gone on unmolested by our guns.

It is not to be denied that as far as preparations by the enemy are concerned, Pensacola is, in many respects, Sumter over again. The reported disabling of our vessels has a bad look, for in these was the main reliance to prevent the enemy crossing to the Island, when storming of the works would inevitably be attempted. We believe Pickens is safe, and it is certain that Brown would make a stiff fight, but against odds and under disadvantages it is worse than cruel to have allowed to accumulate against him.

FROM WASHINGTON.

From our last night's dispatches it will be seen that in the vicinity of the Potomac no change is reported. A newly appointed Virginian Assistant Army Surgeon has gone to his own place without paying his hotel bills. New light is thrown, by an act of rebel courtesy, on the Ball's Bluff affair. The President's Message is not to be sent to the country in advance of its delivery. The news from the sea coast shows that Dupont's gallant blue jackets are still alive, and that no signs of increased vitality in Gen. Sherman and his land force are reported. Nothing new is heard, from this source, on matters at Pensacola. The rumor of the hopeless state of mind of Beauregard's officers at Manassas, is simply *bosh*, and the worst of its class recently sent. The public will believe no such thing. We are to have a quorum in the House, and on and after next week Washington news is to be interesting and important, whatever the military events in it.

The rebels are now said to be holding their blockade of the Potomac with a loose hand, and it is intimated (but upon what hypothesis does not appear,) that they are falling back before our slow but steady advance, and perhaps to take part in more active movements along the Gulf. Quite a number of vessels have run the batteries to Washington, and by their added supplies done much to relieve the present high prices. The steamer Coeur de Lion reached Fortress Monroe in safety, on her way to Beaufort, though having forty shots fired at her.

EDWIN CROSWELL'S LETTER.

We published in our last edition the letter written by the well-known, not to say notorious, former editor of the Albany *Argus*, which he has seen fit to publish, addressed to John Cochrane, on the occasion of his late celebrated speech to his regiment, so nobly endorsed by the Secretary of War.

Col. Cochrane blew a blast so loud and clear through Liberty's trump that it has awakened from the political death, in which he has for so many years been sleeping, this venerable relic of the dead past of Hunkerism, and frantically bursting the cerements in which honest folk throught him finally enwrapped, he vainly struggles to pronounce with his old-time adroitness those Delphic utterances that thirty years ago gave such cabalistic power to the organ of the old Albany Regency.

Hear him! "The distinction is a nice one, but as I think obvious. Fremont avows the Shibboleth of Abolitionism and ignores the right of property in slaves. You recognize it, and seize the slave as any other rebel property, and convert it to public uses precisely as you would rebel munitions or implements of war, and turn it against the enemy, or hand it over to loyal or Union citizens."

A nice distinction! Yea, verily, one of those distinctions that exist between oil and water, day and night, right and wrong. Fremont assuming that the rebel master had sound property in his slave, confiscated that property to the Government. But inasmuch as the Government had no author-